

63.9
AUSTRALIA
1897-1902

ralia (Sydney) Anderson & Co.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
U. S. Department of Agriculture

1898

9

Anderson & Co's

Seeds and Plants

216 & 218

Pitt Street,

SYDNEY.

W. B. SMITH
PRINTER
BRIDGE ST. SYDNEY



30,000 Copies of this Catalogue

will be distributed during 1898, absolutely free of charge,
and will be sent free by post to all applicants,
in the hope that they will one day become our customers.

~~~~~

### What the following pages contain.

“THE GOSPEL OF THE GARDEN.”

A comprehensive List of all the most select varieties of Vegetable Seeds.

A special Price List for Market Gardeners of Vegetable Seeds.

A select List of Flower Seeds and Flowering Bulbs, with Cultural Directions.

A fine assortment of Agricultural Seeds, Grasses, Clovers and Fodder Plants.

Novelties in Flower Seeds and Vegetable Seeds on Coloured Sheets.

Selected varieties of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Flowering Plants.

A long list of Requisites for the Garden.

~~~~~

Should our readers favour us with their orders they will

Please USE THE ORDER SHEETS

Write Name and Address plainly.

Give full directions for despatch

State Post Town or nearest Railway Station.

.. FOR

= INDEX =

... SEE LAST PAGE

Facing inside back cover.

Anderson & Co's Seeds
Pitt St Sydney

Anderson & Co.

Seedsman and Plant Merchants,
— Sydney.

Seedsman and Plant Merchants.

Sydney.

ORDER SHEET.

1898.

Please forward the following Order, and despatch goods * * *

per (State if by Rail,
Steamer or Parcel Post.) to (State Name of Station,
Port or Post Town.)

c/o (Name of Agent, if any,) and address to me in full as under.

I enclose £..... in payment.



See over.

(Signature)

(Address in full)

Date _____ 1898.

VEGETABLE SEED ORDER.

[illegible]

FLOWER SEED ORDER.

NOTE.—When ordering Flower Seeds, it is only necessary to give the numbers opposite the variety appearing in this Catalogue.

[illegible]

FRUIT TREE AND PLANT ORDER.

When Ordering Fruit Trees, the numbers appearing opposite each variety will be sufficient.

Please send us the Names and Addresses of any of your neighbours using Seeds,

ANDERSON & Co.,

.. OFFER

Seedsman and Plant Merchants,

£20 in Prizes!

216 & 218 Pitt Street,
Sydney.

AS UNDER ..

£10 for a Big Pumpkin

£3 for the Second Prize.

THE wonderful size to which specimens of our "Mammoth" Cattle Pumpkin have already been grown has induced us to offer a prize of £10 for the heaviest specimen and £3 for the second heaviest produced from this celebrated stock, so as to ascertain how large it is possible to grow them with the highest cultivation. A customer sent us a photograph of a 168 lb. Pumpkin, with which he had gained first prize at a country show, but we expect that the winner of our £10 prize will scale nearly 2 cwt. This superb Cattle Pumpkin yields an enormous crop per acre, is very solid, with a fine thick flesh, and is first-class feed for dairy-cattle and pigs.



We offer Seed of Anderson & Co.'s "Mammoth" Cattle Pumpkin at 5/- per lb., 6d. per oz.

CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO THE COMPETITION.

The seed from which the competing specimens have been grown must have been purchased from us direct, or from our agents, and competitors must sign a declaration to that effect. The whole of the exhibits will form part of our display at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, to be held in Sydney during March, 1899, and our prizes will be awarded by the judges of the Agricultural produce section.

We will not accept any responsibility regarding the exhibits, although every care will be taken of them until the exhibition is over, when they are to become our property.

The exhibits must be delivered to us, free of charge, one week before the date of opening of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, and any exhibits not prepaid will be liable to be excluded from the competition.

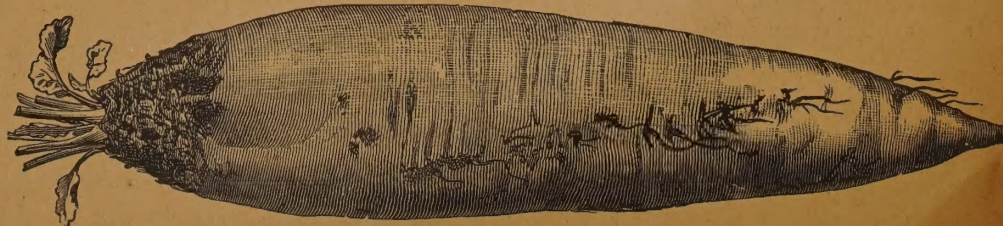
The name of each exhibitor, together with the weight of his exhibit, and the names of the prize-winners, will be published in the press. In the event of any two or more Pumpkins entered by different persons weighing exactly the same, the prize will be equally divided. The Pumpkins must be perfectly whole and uncut, otherwise they will be disqualified.

Intending competitors must apply to us for entry forms, which we will supply two months before the date of the show. These entry forms will contain the declaration referred to, and no exhibitor will be qualified to compete unless he has entered his exhibit in the usual way.

£5 for the Biggest Mangel Wurzel

£2 as a second prize.

We offer Seed of Anderson & Co.'s "Mammoth Long Red" Mangel Wurzel at 2s. per lb.



We offer a Special Prize of £5 for the heaviest Mangel Wurzel grown from Anderson and Co.'s "Mammoth Long Red," and £2 as a second prize. Exhibits must be delivered to us at the same time, and compete under the same rules and conditions as we have laid down for the competition for the "Mammoth Cattle" Pumpkin prizes. We are at present exhibiting in our window some fine specimens, one of which weighs 45 lbs., but we have no doubt it will be beaten at our special exhibition in March next.



... See ...
Prizes offered
other side.





Heralding!

Flower Seed Novelties.

For Season 1898.



Plants New and Beautiful.



Angelonia Grandiflora Alba.

This is a great improvement on the well-known Angelonia Grandiflora. Its blooms are of a pure white, and have a delicate odour, and are produced abundantly all over the plant, which is of erect growth and can be grown either as a pot-plant or in the border; it blooms very late in the season and right into winter, which will make it still more valuable. A most graceful novelty, which is sure to be appreciated. 1/- per packet.



Angelonia Grandiflora Alba.



Single Aster.

"Marguerite."

This beautiful strain of single Asters is particularly valuable to florists; a bouquet of Marguerite Asters in different shades makes a magnificent table decoration, and they are equally effective in vases, remaining fresh for at least a week. The flowers are mounted on long stalks, and produce lovely single flowers, which have a most brilliant effect in the garden, and form a most pleasing contrast to the varieties of double Asters. These flowers should be in every garden, as a little care is all that is required to grow them to perfection.

Price, 1/- per packet.



Single Aster, "Marguerite."

FLOWER SEED

Season
1898.

NOVELTIES.



Single Flower of Balsam, "Alba Perfecta."



COPYRIGHTED
BY
W.A.B. & CO.

"Marguerite" Centaurea.



Cuphea, "Miniata Compacta."

Improved Camellia-Flowered Balsam.

"Alba Perfecta."

A perfected "white" of the charming Camellia-flowered Balsam; in this beautiful strain white has never been so good or double as the other colours until now, but this beautiful introduction supplies first-class very double white flowers, produced on the plants in great profusion. A most attractive novelty. Price, 1/- per packet.

Centaurea

"Marguerite."

This beautiful annual was named after Queen Marguerite of Italy, and is entirely distinct from the other Centaureas known as "Cornflower." The flowers are quite double and of a pure white; the plants grow to the height of 18 inches, and are of the easiest culture. The flowers have a delicate scent, are beautifully laciniated and produced on long stems, and are most valuable for cutting for bouquets. This variety is sure to call forth admiration wherever it is grown. Price, 1/- per packet.

Cuphea.

"Miniata Compacta."

A very pretty little annual, most useful for bedding, and can also be grown as a pot plant. This is a specially dwarf variety, a most abundant bloomer, with bright fresh foliage. Flowers in various shades of carmine, scarlet, crimson and purple; blooms right into the autumn, and is a very charming border plant. Price, 1/- per packet.

Cosmos.

"Mammoth Fancy."

This charming and popular annual has until now been represented by only a few colours, but in the new "Mammoth Fancy" strain we offer seed which will produce some new and striking colours, which embrace many shades of crimson and mauve, also pure white, and white delicately tinted and clouded, very large white flowers with flaked and pinked edges, and pink flowers of the same type; many of the pink and mauve flowers have a deep red rim around the eye which produces a most striking effect. Again there are others with the petals laciniated to the very centre, these are in four colours, pink, white, blush and crimson. The gigantic flowers measure from 4 to 5 inches across, while the plants come into bloom considerably earlier than is usual with Cosmos. This is a most interesting introduction, and the strain is sure to become popular. Price, 1/- per packet.



Camellia Flowered Balsam, "Alba Perfecta."



COPYRIGHTED
1898
BY W.A.B. & CO.

Cosmos, "Mammoth Fancy."

Japanese Morning Glories

(IPOMEA).

"Mikado."—This is an entirely new strain from Japan, and those who have grown the old-fashioned Ipomea will scarcely recognise, in these beautiful plants, the offspring of their progenitors. The shades of colour are most brilliant, as well as delicate, and vary from crimson and maroon to numerous shades of blue and palest lavender, the richest indigo and purple, also white, yellow, gray, and copper colour. It would be impossible to describe the beauty of these flowers, and as they are easily grown as a creeper, we trust that our patrons will affirm the description we offer with their introduction. The foliage is, in some instances, variegated, which adds a new charm to the plants, and some of the flowers are of such size and substance that they have been described as resembling the finest Gloxinias in the dazzling beauty of their colours. A sunny position and plenty of water is all that they require. Price, 1/- per packet.



Japanese Morning Glories (Ipomea).

Leptosyne Stillmani.

A most graceful annual from California, the plants are bushy and compact, and the flower stems are crowned with golden-yellow blossoms; the individual flowers are about an inch and a half in diameter, and the plants remain in flower for a considerable period. The foliage is graceful, and the plants come into flower within four or five weeks after sowing the seed. A most desirable annual. 1/- per packet.

Myosotis Palustris.

"Tom Thumb."—A lovely little novelty which will charm all who grow it. It is a pigmy variety of the well-known Forget-me-not; the plants form little tufts, from whence spring an abundance of delicate sky-blue flowers. It blooms uninterruptedly during the season and well into the autumn, and makes a pretty little border plant, or it can be cultivated in pots. Price, 1/- per packet.



Myosotis Alpestris Striata Rosea.

Flower
Seed
Novelties

for .
1898.



Myosotis Palustris "Tom Thumb."

Myosotis Alpestris Striata Rosea.

A most remarkable variety of this favourite flower; it is most unique in structure as all the branches grow straight and erect and form the plant into a regular pillar or column. It is particularly valuable for decorative purposes, and also as a pot plant. Its flowers are of a wonderful colour, and the plants are covered throughout the season with a profusion of flowers. A charming novelty which is sure to commend itself to public favour. Price, 1/- per packet.

PANSY, "Giant Snowflake."

This is a vast improvement on the Snowflake previously offered; it is nearly double the size of the well-known variety, of splendid substance and pure white in colour. It is particularly robust in growth, flowers all through the season, and is a most charming contrast with the other varieties; is sure to be a great favourite with florists and all amateur gardeners. Price, 1/- per packet.

PANSY, "Giant Lord Beaconsfield."

Lord Beaconsfield is so well known and highly esteemed by all Pansy-growers that a giant variety of this magnificent flower will be hailed with satisfaction by all. As a bedding variety, the Beaconsfield, we do not think, can be excelled, and when we can now offer seed which will produce flowers of nearly double the size of the old variety, we feel certain that it will at once be in large demand. The flowers have the same beautiful white wing on the deep violet ground as the old favourite, and the plants are of vigorous growth. Price, 1/- per packet.



Leptosyne Stillmani.

FLOWER SEED
NOVELTIES

For Season 1898.



Petunia, "Double Lilliput." Brilliant Rose.

~ Petunia. ~

"Double Lilliput." Brilliant Rose.

The Petunia is so well and deservedly esteemed that when we offer a very dwarf variety of this charming flower we are sure that it will be hailed with satisfaction by our customers; the plants are not more than 8 inches high, and are covered with lovely little flowers of a brilliant rose tint, on which stripes stand boldly out on some of the plants. This should be a most useful border plant, seeing that the seed which we offer will produce a percentage of from 30 to 35% of double flowers. Price, 1/- pkt.

~ Petunia. ~

"Fordhook Fancy Fringed."

The raiser of this beautiful variety states that an enthusiastic admirer on seeing the flowers exclaimed, "They are revelations of beauty of form and colour." They embrace a wide range of colour, including delicate mauve, porcelain blue, white, garnet, and velvet shades; the delicate blue and white flowers which are freely produced are particularly noteworthy. The seed we offer should produce a large percentage of double flowers. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.



Petunia, "Fordhook Fancy Fringed."

~ Verbena. ~

"Fordhook."—This is a beautiful strain of the auricula-eyed, large-flowered Verbena. The single flowers are very large and are produced in magnificent trusses; the colours are attractive and striking, and include all the well-known shades, together with others not previously known to florists. Verbenas are so easily grown from seed that a summer display of these pretty plants is within the reach of all—from the "Fordhook" strain. Price, 1/- per packet.



Zinnia. DOUBLE GIANT.

"Queen Victoria White."—The great strides which have been recently made in the improvement of the Zinnia have produced some magnificent varieties, but the one colour which has, until now, been deficient is supplied by the Queen Victoria which we now offer. These flowers are of a beautiful pure white, of excellent shape and substance, and measure 4 inches across. There is no summer annual which can surpass the Zinnia for the gorgeousness of its colours, the profusion and duration of the blooming season and perfect hardiness. Price, 1/- per packet.



Verbena, "Fordhook."

Special Offer

16

We offer the complete Collection of
the foregoing CHOICE FLOWER...
SEED NOVELTIES. Post Free

14/=

Novelties

OF 1897.

... AND ...

Flower Seeds

OF ...

Recent

Introduction.



. SUPERB .

VELVET PANSY

Cannot be supplied during 1898.

WE regret to state that our new stock of this beautiful Pansy, which has just reached us from the continent of Europe, is not of sufficiently strong growth to send to our customers. We will, therefore, be compelled to refuse all orders received for it during 1898, but hope to have a full supply of strong-growing seed next season. This, we know, will be a great disappointment to our customers who have grown this charming strain during last year, and have expressed to us their admiration of the many beautiful shades and colours to be found in its magnificent flowers. We know that it will be ordered by hundreds of customers during the season, who will not see this notice; but, for these orders, we will take the liberty of substituting that well-known beautiful variety "Anderson's French Stained Pansy"

which held the first place in the foremost rank of the magnificent Pansies which have been introduced during recent years, until the introduction of the **Superb Velvet**.



Cannas.

Canna . . .

"Madam Crozy."

One of the choicest. We have the pleasure to offer new Seed of this variety. A beautiful crimson colour, margined with gold. Price, 1/- per packet.

Canna . . .

Crozy's New Hybrids, Mixed

We have imported some specially fine Seed of these handsome semi-tropical hardy decorative plants. They are easily grown from Seed, and flower the first year; they are always brilliant features in the garden. Price, 1/- per packet.

Canna . . .

"Queen Charlotte."

This exceedingly handsome and very attractive variety is in great demand, and we offer roots of this splendid Canna—see plant list, Coloured Pages. A limited supply of Seed is now offered, and may be expected to produce a fair proportion of plants true to the description of the parent flower, and also a number of beautiful sports of charming colours. Price, 1/- per packet.

Carnation . .

"Riviera Market."

This is an improved variety of Carnation of the well-known and much admired "Marguerite" strain, which has become such a favourite in our gardens. The "Riviera Market" Carnation has all the free flowering and hardy qualities of the "Marguerite," combined with the upright and tall growth of the perpetual flowering strains, consequently it possesses great merit, and is well worth the notice of our amateur and professional growers. The stock is from one of the best of the Continental raisers. Price, 1/- per packet.

Carnation . .

New Yellow Ground Perpetual.

The difficulty of obtaining reliable seedlings with yellow grounds has been partly overcome by the introduction of this strain. This is a new race of Perpetual Carnations, producing the much required shades in the proportion of about two-thirds. We are quite sure this introduction will be found acceptable to our growers. Price, 1/- per packet.

Dianthus . . .

New Fringed, "Salmon Queen."

This is a dwarf growing, beautiful annual. The flowers are of a brilliant salmon colour, changing to salmon rose when fading, and are fringed. Price, 6d. per packet.

Sweet Pea . .

"Red Riding Hood."

This is quite a new departure in the form of the Sweet Pea. When fully developed the standard and wings are a pleasing rosy pink, shading to blush white at the calyx; the keel, which is almost completely enveloped, being nearly pure white. Although unusually robust in habit, it is early flowering, and in plenitude and continuity of bloom it excels all other existing sorts. The standard is diminutive, and peculiarly convoluted, forming a hood around the wings, which protrude in wavy form, lending a novel and pleasing character to the flower. The fragrance surpasses, in a marked degree, that of other varieties of Sweet Peas. The length and rigidity of the stems are remarkable; they run eighteen inches long and over, and when cut the stem and bloom retain their stability for a much longer period than other sorts. This is a novelty from California, and is highly spoken of by the Horticultural Press. We offer it in original packets, 1/- each.



Sweet Pea, "Red Riding Hood."



Novelties of 1897
and Flower Seeds. . . .
of Recent Introduction

Stock. NEW EVER-BLOOMING.

"Queen of Whites."

This is a dwarf variety of "Intermediate" Stock, growing from 1½ to 2 feet in height, is the result of some years' careful selection and hybridising, and is the finest white stock in cultivation. As will be seen from our illustration, which is taken from a photograph, it produces a mass of double, pure white blooms. For cut-flower purposes this variety is unsurpassed, and our beds of it have been the admiration of everyone. It should be sown in autumn and spring, and will bloom during winter and spring almost continuously. After it has done flowering and has been well trimmed back, it will make a fresh growth and flower again. We offer seed of this variety which will give 60 per cent. of double flowers. Price, 1/- per packet.



~ Zinnia ~

ELEGANS PUMILA, fl. pl.

A charming introduction, and a perfect summer-flowering bedding plant; it is a semi-dwarf variety of the well-known family of Zinnias; the stock has been so carefully selected that nearly all the plants bear double flowers of medium size, and of such a charming variety of colour, including some of the quite new shades of pale salmon, brick red and sulphur, we feel certain that this beautiful strain will delight everyone who grows it. If this charming variety is planted in masses it will produce a most dazzling effect; and as the plants are not more than 2 feet high they can be used for bedding purposes.

Finest Mixed 6d. per packet.

Separate Colours, Scarlet, Golden, Sulphur,
Violet, Purple, White, Salmon, Brick Red,
or Striped 6d. per packet.

Collections of 6 Distinct Varieties, 1s. each.

Collections of 8 Distinct Varieties, 2s. each.

Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta.

A perfectly dwarf variety of this charming summer-flowering annual which has bright foliage and produces a profusion of exquisite flowers, which eventually cover the entire plant, nearly obscuring the foliage. Nothing can be more beautiful than a bed of these lovely flowers, particularly if the colours have been so arranged that they may be contrasted or blended. The colours which we offer are something quite new in Phloxes, and the absence of the trailing habit of the ordinary Phlox will make this charming novelty a general favourite for decorative purposes.

Finest Mixed 6d. per packet.
Separate Colours, Scarlet, White, Pink, etc., 6d. per packet.



Ever-blooming Stock, "Queen of Whites."



Salpiglossis Grandiflora.

Salpiglossis.

Dwarf.

COLLECTION of ...

8 Distinct Varieties .. 1s. 3d. each.

Salpiglossis

Grandiflora (Anderson's Strain.)

This lovely florist flower is fast becoming a general favourite, as not only is it one of the finest decorative annuals we have, but is admirably adapted for cutting, as the flowers are borne on long slender stems, and are most serviceable for bouquets or indoor decoration, and keep a long time fresh in water. The Grandiflora variety which we offer is a still further improvement on the well-known strain. The flowers are very large, of charming colours, including old gold, violet, crimson and sulphur, most beautifully veined and laced with contrasting colours, and the beauty of these flowers and the graceful foliage gives them a place amongst the aristocrats of the garden. The plants remain in flower during the entire summer and late into autumn, and we cannot too highly recommend this charming novelty. It will be observed the seed is offered in separate colours.

Colonial saved seed, finest mixed, 6d. pkt.

IN COLLECTIONS.

8 Varieties, distinct .. 1s. 6d. each.

10 Varieties, distinct .. 2s. 0d. each.



Novelties

VEGETABLE SEEDS • for . . . Season 1898.

The List of Vegetable Novelties we offer this year is a large and complete one, and all are of proved merit. - - - - -



BURPEE'S "New Green Pod Stringless" FRENCH BEAN.

The Butter Bean is highly esteemed because of the absence of strings in the pods, rendering its preparation for the table much easier. We now offer, for the first time, a perfectly stringless green-pod French Bean, of excellent quality, very early and a marvellous bearer. We have it on the authority of the introducer that a prize which he offered for the largest crop produced on a plant was won by one exhibited in his warehouse, which had produced no less than 186 pods at one time. The pods are straight, and the foliage good, as can be seen from the illustration herewith. This must in time become a great favourite with market gardeners, as the housewife is not slow to discover how labour is to be saved, or how the quality of her vegetables is to be improved. The new Bean, "Stringless," provides both these considerations. See Coloured Illustration after page 16. Price, 1/- per packet, 1/6 pint, 2/6 quart. Post free.



BURPEE'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

Since the introduction of the Turnip-rooted Beets they have come rapidly into favour, as they mature so much earlier, are of such fine quality, and occupy so much less space in the garden than the long-rooted varieties. What we now offer is a globular-shaped Beet, of bright blood-red colour, flesh of close and excellent texture, and the tops small. A valuable introduction which will be appreciated. Price, 6d. per packet, 1/6 1/4-lb., 5/- lb. Post free.

New Giant Seakale Beet.

This is a great improvement on the old Spinach Beet, as it produces larger leaves with enormously broad stalks and mid-ribs. During dry seasons this Beet is exceedingly useful, as it will stand throughout the summer, and can be pulled periodically like Rhubarb. Only the stems of the leaves are used, and should be cut up, boiled, and served with sauce. This is a most excellent vegetable, which should be found in every garden; its flavour is delicious, and it is as easily cultivated as the old variety. Price, 1/- per packet.

Cotton Seed. "Sea Island" & "Upland."

We offer for the first time two varieties of Cotton seed; these have been grown experimentally in several parts of the colony. Apart altogether from its commercial value, Cotton is worth growing in the garden as a flowering plant, and is certainly most interesting when the cotton-pods are nearly ripe. We offer two of the best varieties. Price, 6d. per oz. packet.

"King of the Garden"

Lima Bean.

The best of all the tall-growing varieties of Lima Beans. The pods are larger and better filled than any other variety we have grown, and the quality is all that can be desired. The plants are of strong growth, and show little disposition to rust, and they produce an enormous crop of pods well into the winter. This new and choice vegetable is coming speedily into favour, and we trust that before long the Lima Beans will be largely grown by our market gardeners, as well as the ordinary French and Broad Beans. They have only to be known to be appreciated. Price, 1/- per packet, 1/6 per pint, 2/6 per quart. Post free.

Burpee's "Allhead Early" Cabbage.

Our "Succession" Cabbage is considered by many to be so nearly perfect in all the characteristics which make up a perfect cabbage that we have to explain why we should seek to introduce another first-class variety, which in many respects resembles it. The raiser of Burpee's "Allhead Early" claims for his introduction that this is a large all-the-year-round variety, that is, it can be sown at any time during the season when any other cabbage can be successfully grown. This was the feature that determined us to offer it side by side with our now celebrated "Succession." As our illustration will show, it is very short stemmed, a compact grower, few spreading leaves, and can therefore be planted closer than the "Succession." The heads are very large, flat, and closely packed; the quality is of the best, and the density of its growth renders it less liable to the attacks of insects. It will be noticed how uniform in size and shape the heads are, which is the result of careful selection and improved culture. We thoroughly recommend Burpee's "Allhead Early" Cabbage to the market gardener who seeks to make money out of his crop, and to the private grower who wishes to have a first-class cabbage on his table. It has the great advantage of being very early, and at least one-third larger than the ordinary summer cabbages. It grows rapidly, and is of first-class quality when cooked. Price, 1/- per packet.

CUCUMBER,

FORDHOOK

PICKLING.

For Full Description see Coloured Illustration after . . page 16.

CUCUMBER,

Thorburn's Everbearing

Short pickling Cucumbers are now in great request, and we offer for the first time one of the best picklers we know. It can correctly be called an ever-bearing variety, and has the advantage of short vines, which run very little. The first Cucumbers are very early, and the plants continue to flower and produce fruit until late in the autumn. The fruits are short and oval, contain very few seeds, and are most excellent for slicing or pickling. First-class variety. 1/- pkt.



Cucumber "Thorburn's Everbearing."

Two New Cauliflowers.

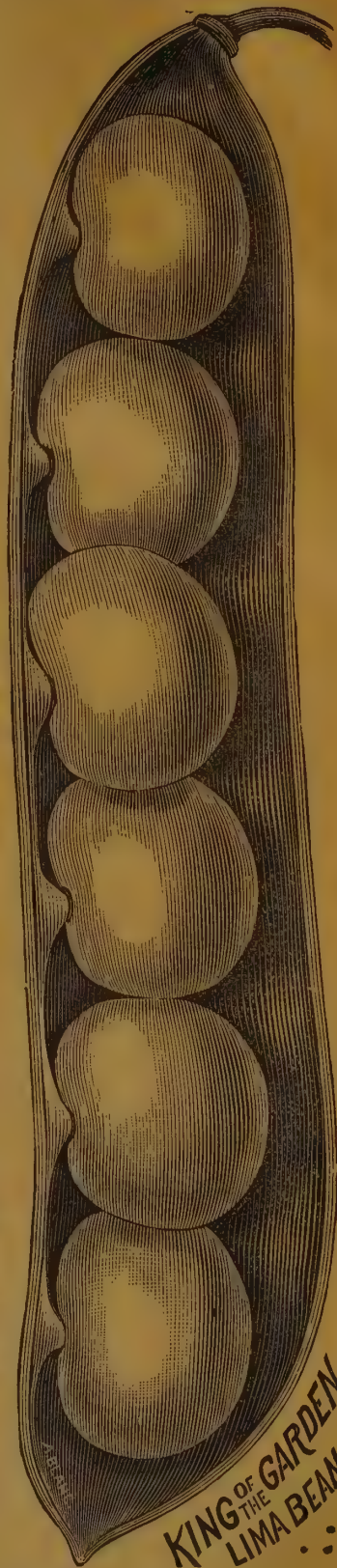
The under-mentioned splendid varieties have been perfected by a Sydney market gardener, who has carefully selected them for the past twenty years, and he has sent some of the finest flowers, grown from this stock, which have been seen in the Sydney market. Wishing to secure this strain and obtain a change of seed we sent the stock to Europe to be grown for us, and what we now offer is this imported European seed. These two splendid Cauliflowers are of fine texture, have perfectly close and pure white heads of enormous size and of fine flavour. They are both of dwarf habit, with vigorous foliage and short stems, and are in every way suitable for our climate.

"PRIZE WINNER." A very large close flower, dwarf in habit, pure white heads, fine quality and hardy constitution. An early variety. Price, 1/- per packet.

"MILK WHITE." A superb flower, which is well protected by the leaves, of dwarf habit and robust growth. Its quality is excellent and the texture of the flower is all that can be desired. A few days later than "Prize Winner." Price, 1/- per packet.



Milk White Cauliflower.



“Yellow Seeded Butter” Lettuce.

This is one of the best Summer Lettuces offered. It produces immense solid heads, of a bright yellow colour, and has a very handsome appearance; is crisp, and well flavoured. 1/- pkt.

“Deacon” Lettuce.

This is a variety of the now famous Butter Lettuce family, and will be found to be one of the best. It produces superb large heads. The leaves are pale green without, with beautiful rich cream yellow colour within, and of the delicious buttery flavour, which is so highly valued by all lovers of a fine, fresh, crisp salad. Another great quality which this variety possesses is that it will stand during the heat of our Summer without becoming bitter or running to seed if it is supplied with abundant moisture. It should prove a most valuable acquisition both to market gardeners and to private growers. We recommend it for trial with confidence. 1/- pkt.

“Californian Butter” Lettuce.

Another beautiful Butter Lettuce, which has all the fine qualities of the preceding varieties, but not quite so large. The distinctive feature regarding it is that the outside leaves are of a fresh green colour, slightly marked with brown spots, but the inside leaves are of the same rich cream yellow colour as is peculiar to this family. The flavour is particularly rich; it is a medium early variety, stands heat well, and has black seed. Price, 1/- per packet.

“HANSON,” LETTUCE.

A remarkably solid hearting variety, which is not liable to run to seed; the outside leaves are of a lively green, but the hearts, when cut, are white and refreshingly crisp and tender. 1/- per packet.

“Silver Queen,” Onion.

Pure white Silverskin Onions have come so much to the front lately that we are pleased to be able to offer another variety under the name “Silver Queen.” This has been produced by one of the foremost growers in Victoria, and is highly recommended by him as a good keeping early Onion, of superior quality, fine shape and mild flavour. It is somewhat round in shape and slightly flat at the bottom, and of large size; an excellent Onion for market garden purposes. Price, 6d. per packet, 1/- per oz., 2/6 per ¼-lb., 5/- per ½-lb., 8/- per 1-lb. Post free.

“White Multiplier” Onion.

This novelty is withdrawn from sale this season, as we have not sufficient stock to supply expected demand, but it will doubtless appear in our next catalogue.

“Melrose” Rock Melon.

One of the most beautiful Melons yet introduced, of perfect shape, netted all over, and only very slightly ribbed. It has fine thick flesh of a pale green colour, shading to salmon towards the seed cavity. The flesh is thick and the flavour unsurpassed by any other variety. It is a strong grower, and the fruits are produced on the hill. The outside rind is of a dark green colour, oval in shape, and will weigh as much as 4 lbs., which is quite large enough for any first-class melon. It is a grand keeper, and is equally valuable for market gardeners or private use. Price, 1/- per packet.

“Bird’s Eye” Pepper.

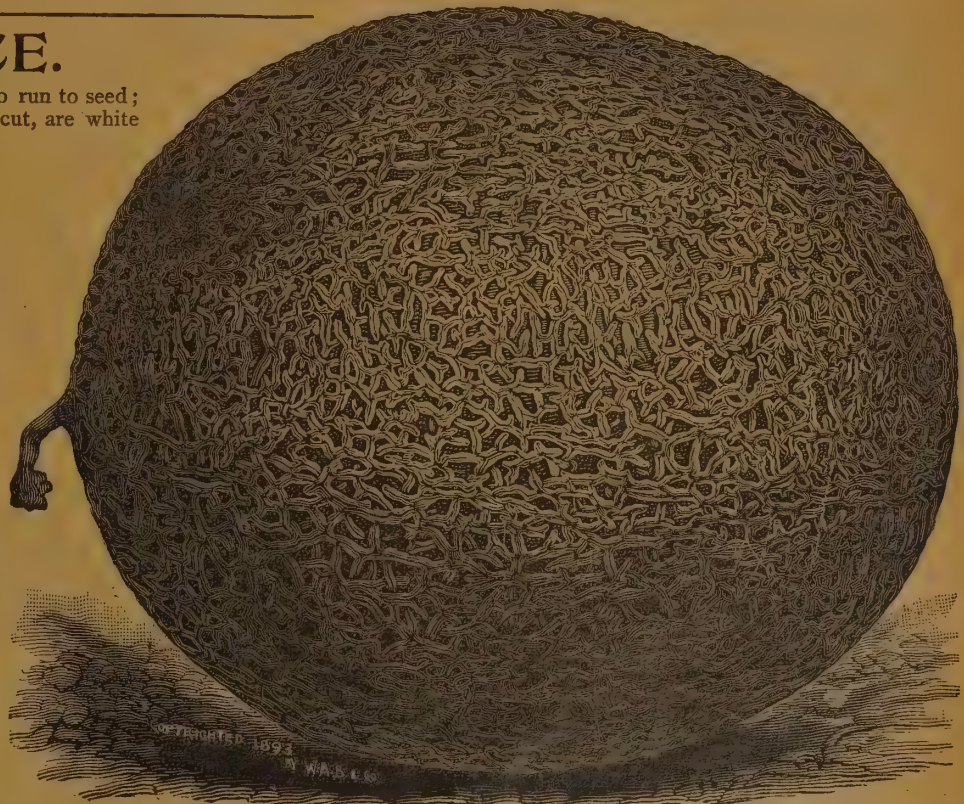
A charming little Pepper, which is highly prized by those who are fond of hot pickles. A beautiful little shrub in the garden, and when the Peppers are ripe they can be kept for a long time, if the plant is simply hung up in a shed where they can be kept dry. The little “Bird’s Eye” or “Creole” Pepper is perhaps the most fiery of all the family. 1/- pkt.

“Coral Gem Bouquet” Pepper

This pretty little variety takes its name from the profusion of Peppers borne on the smallest plant. So thickly are they studded over it as to suggest the idea of a crimson bouquet. Well worthy of a place in the flower garden, and invaluable to those who prefer to have Peppers which are intensely hot. A charming little gem. Price, 1/- per packet.



“Deacon” Lettuce.



“Melrose” Rock Melon.



“Bird’s Eye” Pepper.



Vegetable Seed Novelties

For 1898.



"Japanese" Pumpkin.



"Long Cardinal" Radish.

The most perfect form of a bright scarlet Radish, particularly early, of medium size and good quality. It is of a remarkably fiery scarlet colour, and is sure to recommend itself to all market gardeners and to private growers for its earliness. It is of a regular smooth and tapering form, and is slightly tipped white at the points of the roots, which gives it a fine fresh appearance. The flesh is crisp and tender. Price, 6d. per packet.

= "Leafless" Radish. =

A most extraordinary introduction in the form of a radish, which actually makes its root before it has produced more than one or two leaves above ground. In fact, the roots grow so quickly that they are practically in advance of the leaves, hence the name which has been given to it—"Leafless." The roots produced are of excellent quality, being a bright red colour, and perfectly crisp and tender, and when fit to pull the only green parts to be seen on the plants will be one or two very short leaves, which are rough and deeply crimped. A most interesting little novelty. Price, 1/- per packet.

ASPARAGUS PEA.

This charming little introduction comes from America, and can either be placed in the flower or vegetable garden. In habit it is dwarf and trailing, and produces an abundance of crimson pea-shaped flowers, which would make an attractive plant even in the flower garden. These are succeeded by strangely shaped pods, which, when cooked, possess a most delicate flavor like Asparagus. An experimental sowing of this little novelty ought to prove interesting. Price, 1/- per packet.

"Japanese" Pumpkin.

This new variety comes to us with an excellent character. It is said to be exceedingly solid, producing but few seeds; but the strange feature about it is that all the seeds are curiously marked with what appear to be Japanese characters. It is described by an enthusiastic grower as follows:—"The flesh is a rich salmon colour, unusually fine grained, and when cooked or stewed is almost as dry and mealy as a sweet potato. For making pies it certainly has no equal. Price, 1/- per packet.

"Jonathan" Pumpkin.

This is a first quality Pumpkin, with large bottle-shaped fruits, which have a crooked neck. It is very prolific, keeps well, and has a fine flavour. Price, 6d. per packet.

"Silver Nugget" Pumpkin

We regret to state that we are unable to offer this variety during 1898, but trust to be in a position to include it in our next catalogue.



New "Leafless" Radish.



Asparagus Pea.



"Chartier" Radish.

= "Chartier" Radish. =

This fine variety grows to a large size, is of a bright crimson colour at the shoulder, which gradually shades off to pure white at the tip, which gives the radishes a very presentable appearance on the table. They grow rapidly and keep a long time crisp and tender. Remarkably fine for show purposes. Price, 6d. per packet.

"Crimson Winter" Rhubarb Seed.

For the first time we offer seed of this splendid variety, but we wish to warn our customers that we are not sure that it will yield more than a percentage of the true variety. However, as many of our customers have been unable to procure the Crimson Winter (not having an opportunity of obtaining the roots) we think the seed will be invaluable to them, as it is sure to produce a percentage of plants of the true variety. Price, 1/- per packet.

"Matchless" Tomato

See Coloured Illustration after page 16 for full description.



Greeting!

Season 1898.

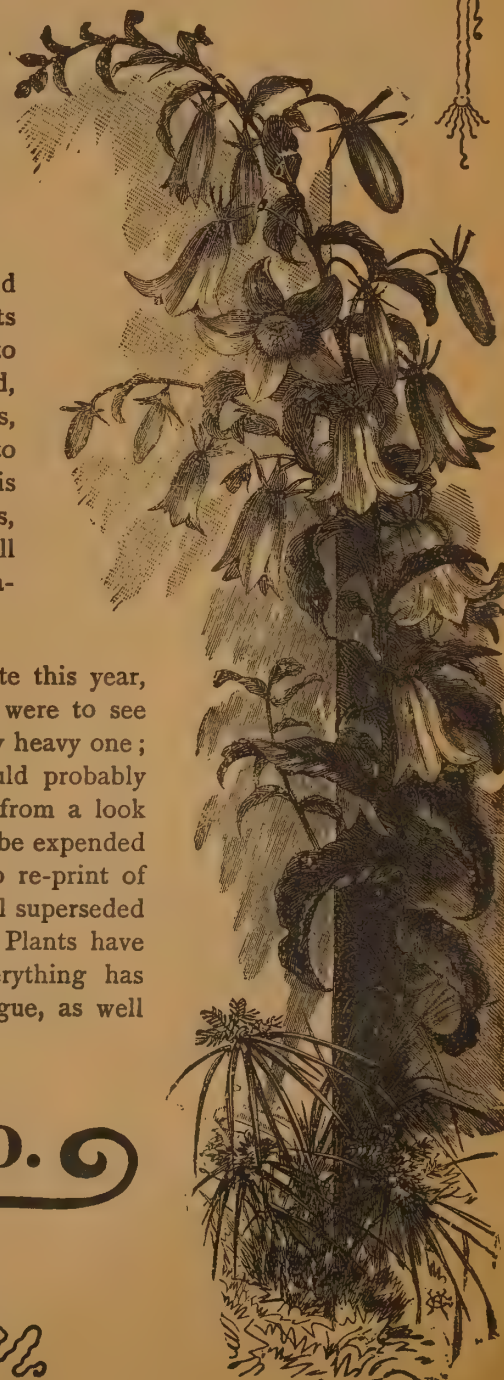
WE HAVE PLEASURE in presenting our ANNUAL CATALOGUE to our patrons and the public generally. We have spared neither time nor money to make it a trustworthy guide for the gardener and the agriculturist and an up-to-date Catalogue of our stock of Seeds and Plants, which are so favorably known throughout Australia.

WE THANK OUR CUSTOMERS for their patronage in the past, which has built up our large and growing business, and we offer our CATALOGUE free to the general public who have not yet done business with us, feeling assured that by its wide circulation we shall greatly add to our clientele during the present year. It will be our earnest desire and endeavor to maintain the enviable reputation which we have enjoyed in the past, and we place our best services at the disposal of our customers in the future, feeling assured we can give them satisfaction.

OUR CATALOGUE is an absolute necessity to our business, for how else could we bring before our customers the many hundred varieties of Seeds and Plants named in these pages? The day has passed away when gardeners were satisfied to send their Seedsman and Nurseryman an order for so many ozs. of Cabbage Seed, so many packets of Flower Seeds, or a certain number of Roses or Fruit Trees, without reference to variety or description. The gardener has now learned to discriminate—he requires early and late varieties, and such as are best suited to his soil and climate; he demands to make his own selection; and, above all things, requires to be posted up in the latest introductions of the Horticultural world. All this information we provide for him, and we are amply compensated by his appreciation and by the annual large additions made to the number of our customers.

IF YOU WERE ASKED to count over the 30,000 Catalogues we will distribute this year, you would soon arrive at the conclusion that it was a very large issue, and if you were to see the tons and tons of paper on which it is printed you would find that it is a very heavy one; and again, if you were asked to calculate the cost of this gigantic issue, you would probably come to the conclusion that it was a very expensive form of advertising, and from a look behind the scenes you would learn what a large amount of mental labour has to be expended upon it before it can be presented to our readers as a completed work. It is no re-print of its predecessor, every page has been revised or re-written and brought up to date; all superseded varieties have been eliminated and the best of recent introductions in Seeds and Plants have been added. Improved methods of cultivation have been introduced, and everything has been done to make the present issue the most complete Seed and Plant Catalogue, as well as a reliable guide to the practice of Horticulture and Agriculture.

Anderson & Co.



The Gospel of the Garden.

• • • • •



WE HAVE PREACHED THIS GOSPEL for many years, and made many converts who are now strong in the faith. One of these wrote to us:—"How can I ever thank you for the new interest and joy you have been the means of bringing into my life?" We replied, "Preach the Gospel," which, we have no doubt, he is doing faithfully, by precept and example. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

❧ ❧ We desire to raise a young army of intelligent gardeners who will attain to excellence in the practice of Horticulture, and by their success and example, extend the knowledge of plant culture, which gives so many charms to rural home life, and adds greatly to the enjoyment and comfort of those who have chosen a life in the country. We are enthusiastic gardeners, and endeavour to help on the great development of Horticulture, which is making rapid strides throughout Australia, because we know how much pleasure it gives to those who seek to understand Nature's laws regarding plant life, to endeavour to work in unison with them, and to read the message of her beautiful creations. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

❧ ❧ With this object in view we will circulate over the length and breadth of the Colony 30,000 copies of this work during the present year; and we hope that the "Gospel of the Garden" may be read by all. Some of our readers may come to the conclusion that our abundant generosity in giving away so large and costly an issue is based upon the confident assurance that it will yield an ample return of £.s.d., and we are quite prepared to admit that these conclusions are to a great extent correct, for without the aid of gold we could neither practice nor preach Horticulture; but at the same time we maintain that above and beyond all such necessary considerations is the love of plants within us, which makes our business a pleasure and a power for good in the promotion of human happiness—making our customers our friends, and creating a bond, which is based on tastes and pleasures held in common, such as is known only to those who have found "The Gospel" in the garden. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

❧ ❧ Anderson & Co.

= = Now to Business. = =

WE PAY POSTAGE (with exceptions noted)

On all Retail and Market Gardeners' Orders for Vegetable Seeds by the packet, ounce or pound; on all Retail Orders for Flower Seeds and Flowering Bulbs to any Post-town in the Australian Colonies at prices quoted, but customers ordering from the neighbouring Colonies must add postage on PEAS and BEANS at the rate of 6d. per pint or pound to prices quoted for New South Wales; all other Seeds we deliver free. Market Gardeners must also pay carriage on their orders for PEAS and BEANS.



BUT WE DO NOT DELIVER FREE

Read carefully.

Wholesale Orders for Garden Seeds, or Orders for Farm or Grass Seed of any kind, or Fruit Tree or Plant Orders; the cost of carriage on such Orders must be added to prices quoted and be paid by the purchaser.



Secure

DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER

To encourage a CASH BUSINESS, and to save a large amount of clerical labour, we offer a **5 per cent.** (1s. in the £) discount off prices quoted for **VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS and FLOWERING BULBS**, and **2½ per cent.** off prices quoted for **AGRICULTURAL SEEDS**. Should our customers fail to deduct this sum when remitting payment with their orders extra Seeds will be added for amount of discount allowed.

WE GIVE NO GUARANTEE

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We wish it to be clearly understood that we give no guarantee, expressed or implied, as to the correctness of description, fertility or productiveness of the Seeds we sell, and we accept no responsibility as to the return or yield of any crop grown from our Seeds. We are forced to take up this position as much of our stock is imported, and grown for us in all quarters of the globe, and we have to trust our merchants as we ask our customers to trust us; at the same time we believe our Seeds to be **the best that money can buy**, for, although we are not infallible, we take the greatest care to avoid mistakes, buying only from growers of the highest reputation, but from whom we neither ask nor receive any guarantee; we think, therefore, our customers are perfectly safe in accepting our Seeds on the same terms as we buy them; should any customer think otherwise he is at liberty to return his purchase to us at once, on receipt, and at our cost, **as we positively decline to accept any responsibility.**



Mark well.

CALENDAR =

... FOR THE .

KITCHEN

GARDEN

The dates given apply to the Coast Districts of the Colony, and an allowance must be made for the lateness of the season in the colder climates. The dates of sowing must also, to some extent, be regulated by the state of the prevailing weather.

Large type, indicates that a full crop can be sown during the month.

Small type, that a small sowing can be made for succession.

JULY.

Sow **Peas, Broad Beans, Carrot, Beet, Rhubarb, Cabbage, Onion, Parsley, Asparagus, Broccoli, Peas, Radish, Sea Kale, Cucumbers, Melons** (in a frame).

Plant out from Seed beds, **Onion**, plant roots of **Herbs, Asparagus, Horse Radish, and Rhubarb**, and bulbs of **Eschallots, Garlic, Tree and Potato Onion**, also **Potatoes** (see List published July).

AUGUST.

Sow **Onion, Leek, Swede, Parsnip, Beet, Carrot**; full crops of **Lettuce, Squash, Broad Beans, Cucumber, Melons, Peas, Pumpkins, Kidney Beans, Herbs, Tomatoes, Capsicums, Cabbage** (for succession), **Parsley, Broccoli, Egg Plants, Rhubarb, Brussels Sprouts, Turnips, Radish, Spinach**.

Plant out **Jerusalem Artichokes, Sweet Potatoes, Eschallots and Garlic, Potato and Tree Onions, Rhubarb and Asparagus** (roots), **Potatoes**.

SEPTEMBER.

CONTINUE all principal sowings of August which have not yet been completed, also sow **Cucumber, Melons, Spinach, Sweet Corn, Kidney Beans, Egg Plant, Celery, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Rhubarb** (a full sowing); also in smaller quantities, **Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, Tomato, Peas, Turnips, Beet, Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Parsnip, Onions, Swede Turnips**.

NOVEMBER.

Sow **Peas, Lettuce, Celery, Cucumber, French Beans, Cabbage, Beet, Water Melons, Radish, Turnip, Pumpkin and Brussels Sprouts, Squash, and Vegetable Marrow**.

Plant out **Tomatoes**.

This is the best month to sow **Lima Beans**; **Burpee's Dwarf and King of the Garden Tall** are most excellent varieties, they will bear continuously until cold weather comes.

DECEMBER.

Sow **Cauliflower, French Beans**, (a full crop), **Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Beet, Cabbage, Savoy, Carrot, Water Melons, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Vegetable Marrow, Celery, Radish, Turnip** (White and Swede varieties), **Mustard and Cress, Lettuce**.

Plant **Eschallots**.

Our new **Butter Lettuce** can be sown now in shallow trenches, mulched with manure and watered; thin out but do not transplant.

JANUARY.

WEATHER being suitable, or with irrigation, sow **French Beans, Cucumber, Borecole, Turnips, Peas, Lettuce** (broadcast in a moist place; to be thinned but not transplanted), **Celery** (in boxes), **Cabbage, Cauliflower, Bush Squash** (for succession), **Radish, Broccoli, Parsley, Onion, Carrot, Leek, Spinach**.

Plant out from Seed beds, **Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery** (in trenches); stop **Cucumber Vines** when setting fruit by pinching off the points of shoots.

MARCH.

Sow **Cabbage** (imported seed), **Turnip, Radish, Spinach, Lettuce, Onion, Broad Beans, Parsley, Mustard and Cress, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Peas, Water Cress, French Beans**.

Plant out from the Seed bed, **Celery, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Cabbage, Leek**; also plant early **Rose Potatoes, Eschallots and Tree Onions** (bulbs).

Our "Succession" **Cabbage** will do splendidly if sown this month.

MAY.

Sow **Peas, Broad Beans, Lettuce, Onion, Turnip, Spinach, Radish, and Cabbage**.

Plant out **Herb** (plants), **Potato Onions, Tree Onions, Winter Rhubarb** (roots), **Horse Radish** (roots), **Garlic and Eschallots** (bulbs), **Celery** (plants in trenches), **Asparagus** (roots).

We offer splendid plants of these this season, and give special directions for culture on page 23.

FEBRUARY.

Sow **Turnips** (White, Yellow and Swede), **Celery, Lettuce, Carrot, Onion, Cabbage, Spinach, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Peas, Kidney Beans, Radish, Parsnip, Beet, Savoy, Mustard and Cress, Cauliflower**.

Plant from Seed bed, **Cauliflower, Cabbage, Celery**; plant **Garlic and Eschallots** (bulbs), **Early Rose Potatoes**.

Examine the **Cabbage and Cauliflower** Plants carefully before planting, and be certain the hearts are free from insects.

APRIL.

Sow **Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Turnip, Herbs, Cabbage, Leek, Water Cress, Peas, Broad Beans, Mustard and Cress, Spinach, Broccoli, Carrot, and Parsnip**.

Plant out **Cabbage, Celery, Winter Rhubarb** (roots), **Garlic and Eschallots, Tree Onions** (bulbs), **Early Rose Potatoes**, if good seed sets are obtainable. Our general stock will not be ready before June.

JUNE.

Sow **Peas, Broad Beans, Carrot, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Leek, Broccoli, Turnip, Spinach, Borecole, Cucumber** (in heat, for forcing), **Tomato, Cape Gooseberry; Capsicums and Egg Plants** may now also be sown in heat in a frame; **Borecole, Lettuce, Spinach, Radish**.

Plant out **Winter Rhubarb, and Asparagus** (roots), **Herbs, Eschallots and Garlic, Horse Radish** (roots), also **Potato and Tree Onions**.

Cabbages worth 2/6 each

THERE is both pleasure and profit in a Vegetable Garden. The pleasure to be derived is in knowing exactly how your Vegetables were grown, how and by whom they were handled, and that they are always fresh cut from the garden and perfectly wholesome when placed on the table. You therefore have Vegetables which cannot be purchased elsewhere, which are priceless, therefore cheap, even if your Cabbages cost you half-a-crown each. But to obtain the very best results, and to be able to place Vegetables on the table of which you will be proud, you must treat your garden liberally—work the ground deeply, manure freely, and keep the ground clean and well stirred between the growing crops. This will promote a vigorous growth. There is no satisfaction in a badly grown, stunted crop. If space is valuable the land need never be idle; as soon as one crop is off dig the land over with a fresh dressing of manure, and sow or plant a seasonable crop. Cabbage and Cauliflower should be followed by root crops, such as Turnip, Beet, etc. Always transplant in showery weather, if possible, particularly during summer. Whether in sowing or planting, top dressing the land with short stable manure is an excellent plan during hot weather, it stops evaporation and keeps the roots cool, adding liquid manure to the soil with every shower; the manure is not lost, as what remains can be dug in when the crop is harvested. Watering can be practised in the Vegetable Garden, if done thoroughly; but when there is only a limited supply of water it is useless to give slight sprinklings. A thorough good soaking once a week is worth a dozen sprinklings. The manure mulch will greatly facilitate watering, and add to the value and hasten the vegetation of all seeds during dry weather.

.. SELECT

Vegetable Seeds



GENERAL LIST

SEASON

= 1898 =



GLOBE ARTICHOKE.

6D. PER PACKET.

Large Green.

Large Purple.

CULTURE.—The soil requires to be as deeply trenched as for Asparagus, and well enriched with manure. Sow in beds of light soil, in March or September, and transplant during the following autumn or spring in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet in the rows. They will produce flower-heads fit for use during the following season; the fleshy part at the base of the leaves of the crowns or flower-heads only are used.

For Plants, see page 23.

= = Jerusalem Artichoke. = =

See Culinary Plants and Roots, page 23.

If you have not grown Turnip-rooted Beet, try it; it matures in half the time of the long varieties.



ANDERSON'S NEW EXTRA EARLY BEET.

ASPARAGUS.

1S. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Connover's Colossal.

The Palmetto.

Purple Dutch.

Camden Park Strain.—A very fine variety.

CULTURE.—Plants are easily obtained from Seed sown in July or August in good, rich soil. The plants should be thinned out in the seed bed to six inches apart, and in the autumn, after sowing, the bed should be heavily manured with stable manure, and a good dressing of salt or nitrate of soda should be spread over it. In the autumn of the second year after sowing the roots should be lifted and replanted.

For Cultivation and Price of Roots, see page 23.

BEET.

1S. PER OZ.

6D. PER PACKET.

NEW VARIETIES for '98. -

Improved Blood Turnip Beet.

New Giant Seakale Beet.

SEE COLOURED SHEETS FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICE.

Anderson's Extra Early Turnip Rooted.—A beautiful deep crimson round variety, much earlier than the long-shaped Beets. Grown largely by Market Gardeners.

Egyptian Turnip-Rooted.—This is an extra early Beet, growing very fast, rather flat in shape, with blood red flesh.

Anderson's Blood Red.—One of the finest table Beets grown. Short and crisp in the grain; beautiful deep rich colour; tender, of fine flavour. 12 inches long.

Nutting's Dwarf Red.—An old favourite sort, of medium size, solid and fine coloured. 12 inches long.

Silver, or Spinach Beet.—Distinct from all others, the stems and the leaves only are used as Spinach. During summer it is an excellent substitute for Cabbage.

CULTURE.—Beet should follow some crop for which the land has been well manured; because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure is used. Sow in rows 18 to 24 inches apart; thin out to 10 or 12 inches, and be careful to "single" the plants—generally two plants spring from a single seed vessel. Strong soil suits best for Beet, but it is not particular. Make a sowing about July; the next November or December; and a third about February or March, should the weather prove favourable.

BORECOLE or KALE.

9D. PER OZ. ; 6D. PER PACKET.

Dwarf Green Curled.—For the colder districts of the Colony this is an excellent winter vegetable ; it is highly esteemed in England for winter greens, as it is rendered even more tender by the frosts and snow.

CULTURE.—Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. Should be planted in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows.

.. To .. Market Gardeners

We make special quotations for all orders for Vegetable Seeds by the pound, and our prices quoted on page 24 include carriage by parcels post or rail, the only exceptions being Peas and Beans.

Brussels Sprouts.

1s. PER OZ. ; 6D. PER PACKET.

Rosebery.—Early ; very fine and tender.

Common.—A large fine-growing variety.

CULTURE.—This is a favourite vegetable in England ; sown in June and August for midsummer use, and again in November and February for early and late winter use. Plant out in rows two feet apart.

= BROCCOLI. =

1s. 6D. PER OZ. ; 6D. PER PACKET.

Adams' Early White **Knight's Protecting**
Elletson's Mammoth **Walcheren**

CULTURE.—Sow for the main crop in December, January and February, and again in June or July, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready, and the weather suitable. Good, strong, richly-manured soil is necessary to produce Broccoli in perfection.

BEANS, OF SORTS.

BROAD BEANS.

6D. PER PACKET ;

1s. PER QUART (POST FREE, 1s. 6D.).

Anderson's Giant Long Pod.—Abundant bearer, excellent flavour.

Broad Windsor.—Largest Broad Bean grown ; bears immense crops.

Johnson's Wonderful.—Fine variety of Long Pod Bean.

Early Long Pod.—"Hangdown" Bean ; a favourite with Market Gardeners.

We do not wish to multiply sorts ; the above are the leading varieties in cultivation.

CULTURE.—Strong loam, and even somewhat clayey soil, suits this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in May, June, July and August, in drills three to four feet apart, and twelve inches in the rows.

Snake or Yard Long

6D. PER PACKET.

THIS Bean bears pods about two feet in length, in pairs. They are stringless and of a delicate flavour like French Beans, and used in exactly the same way. This is a tall variety. We cannot speak too highly of this excellent Bean, as all through the drought of last year, when all other sorts were burnt up, the Snake Bean continued to bear right on to the approach of winter, although the plants had never water given to them during the hottest weather. The pods grow with remarkable rapidity, and must therefore be picked regularly, else the Beans soon ripen their seed. Should any pods, missed at any time, be allowed to do so, do not fail to remove them as soon as they are discovered, as by maturing their seed they check the bearing of fresh pods. There is no trouble in the preparation of the Snake Bean for table ; it is stringless, and only requires to be cut into sections.

FRENCH BEANS.

6D. PER PACKET ;

1s. 6D. PER QUART (POST FREE, 2s.).

DWARF VARIETIES.

Canadian Wonder.—The pods are very long and of excellent flavour ; the best green pod French Bean grown.

Negro Long Pod.—This grand variety is very productive and of fine quality.

Pale Dun.—An old favourite ; very productive ; medium pods.

Governor Denison.—Excellent flavour and very productive ; large pods.

RUNNER VARIETIES.

White Dutch.—Large and fine. Tall grower.

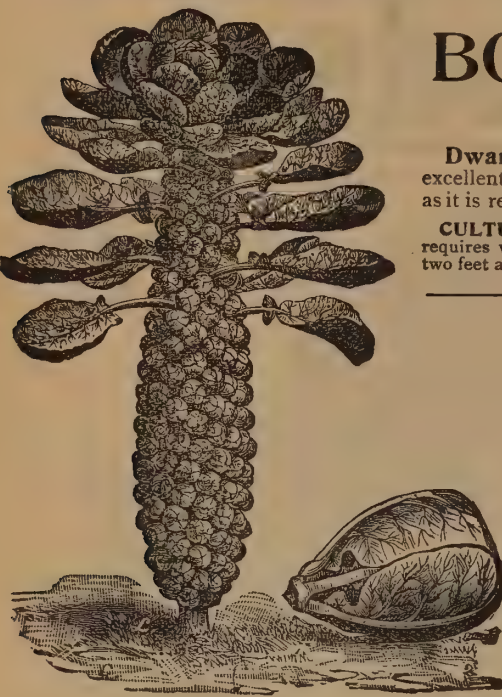
Zebra, or Napoleon.—A good variety, but not much grown.

Scarlet Runner.—Suitable for the colder districts of the Colony.

CULTURE.—Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks, from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart and four to six inches from plant to plant. The Runners should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September, October or November, and staked. The soil should not be too rich.



Canadian Wonder French Bean.



Brussels Sprouts.



Walcheren Broccoli.



Beans, Snake or Yard Long.

LIMA BEANS

6D. PER PACKET; 2s. PER QUART; POST FREE, 2s. 6D.

NEW LIMA BEAN, King of the Garden.

See Coloured Sheets.

A NEW race of Beans from America, which are gradually making their way. They are produced and used like Broad Beans, the beans being first shelled. The vines are strong and wiry, and continue to bear right through the summer. The flavour of the bean is excellent and distinct. Sow in October, the beans twelve inches apart.

Burpee's Dwarf Lima.—Dwarf variety of the Large White Lima; the best type of this delicious vegetable. Plants from eighteen to twenty inches high; they spread into some three feet in diameter.

Henderson's Dwarf Lima.—A bush variety (eighteen inches high) selected from the Tall Lima; an enormous creeper; keeps on bearing during the summer if the pods are kept well picked.

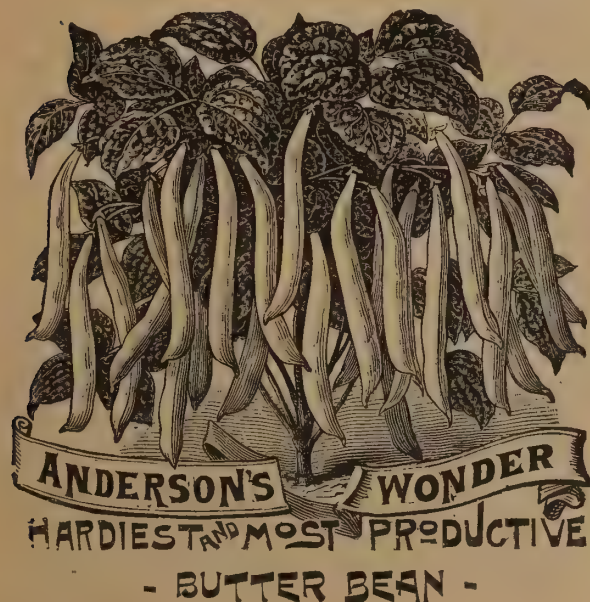
Tall Lima.—Very large pods and beans; height about five feet; wonderfully productive; pods in clusters; fit to use when half grown.

CULTURE.—Sow the Beans in October, November or December, in good loamy soil if possible, which has been well enriched. Sandy soil will also produce good crops if it is liberally treated. Plant the tall variety in rows four feet, and the dwarf sort eighteen inches apart. The tall variety will require stakes about five feet high. These Beans bear their pods in great abundance, and if carefully picked will continue to bear all through the summer. This is a most valuable addition to our culinary vegetables, as the flavour is most delicious and quite distinct from any other vegetable. The Beans are shelled before cooking and served with butter. In America no garden is complete without Lima Beans.



THE COOK'S FAVOURITES

Every housewife knows the trouble entailed in putting a properly prepared dish of French Beans on the table; the strings have to be removed and the pods have to be sliced very fine: in the case of Butter Beans, which are stringless, all that is necessary is to cut them into sections, or they can be cooked whole.



BUTTER or STRINGLESS BEANS (French.)

New Butter Bean, "Green Pod, Stringless."

SEE COLOURED SHEETS.

- - - DWARF VARIETIES. - - -

THIS selection from the old French Beans is a great acquisition, because not only are the pods perfectly stringless, and therefore can be cooked whole, but it has given us a new vegetable, with quite a distinct flavour; the pods when cooked are tender, and of a buttery, mellow flavour, which will be highly appreciated.

Anderson's Wonder (Yellow or Golden).—A strong bushy growing variety, very vigorous and productive, quite stringless and fine flavour; one of the best. Plants fifteen inches high; 6D. per packet.

The "Startler" (Yellow or Golden).—A grand variety of this new section of the French Beans, bright golden pods, six inches long, perfectly stringless, delightful buttery flavour, plants about twelve to eighteen inches; abundantly prolific—can be sown throughout the season. Pods should not be sliced before being cooked. 6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)

- - - TALL VARIETY. - - -

Mont d'Or or Golden Butter.—This Bean, known as "Wax Pod," grows about six feet, pods of great substance, remarkably tender, and fine flavour. Pods should not be sliced before cooking. 6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)

CABBAGE.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

BURPEE'S "ALL HEAD" EARLY CABBAGE.

See Novelties—Coloured Sheets.

Anderson's Improved St. John's Day.—One of the finest Summer Cabbages, will heart during the hottest months, and produce magnificent large solid heads, is largely grown for general purposes; it can be sown at any time of the year, although it is better and larger in Summer; it turns in quickly and is all heart, leaves are dark green, short-stemmed.

St. John's Day, Early.—Comes in very quickly and stands well; one of the best; fair size; hearts well. Has all the good qualities of "Improved St. John's Day," only is not so large, but it has the great advantage of being a little earlier.

Succession.—Original Stock—See opposite.

East Ham and West Ham.—Excellent market varieties for autumn and winter crop; large, firm, and white-hearted.

London Market and Enfield Market.—Splendid sorts for general crop, white firm hearts.

Early Dwarf York.—Small, very early, good flavour, largely grown.

Large York.—Medium size and of fine quality, and very early.

Winningstadt.—Cone-shaped, good sort to market, heavy, excellent.

Sugarloaf.—Most delicate flavour, for private use, excellent.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Great favourite; early, medium size; a fine table sort.

Marble Head Mammoth.—Magnificent large Cabbage, hardy, and of immense size.

Large Schweinfurt.—Very large, fine white hearts, excellent quality.

Drumhead.—Large late Cabbage, immense size, a fine Winter Cabbage.

Flat Dutch.—Winter variety, late, flat and solid.

Large White Brunswick.—A splendid large summer variety, which is not so subject to aphids and grubs as the other sorts. A favourite with market gardeners on that account.

RED PICKLING CABBAGE.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Defiance.—A grand variety, yielding large solid heads, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. Colour intense blood red; hearts firm and crisp; excellent strain.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Drumhead. Dwarf Green Curled.

An excellent curled Cabbage, does remarkably well in the cooler parts of our Colony, and is a most agreeable change; is at its best when the cold, frosty weather comes in.

CULTURE.—Strong loam produces the finest Cabbage; but all soils, from clay to sand, if deeply worked and manured, will produce good Cabbage. There should be at least three main sowings in the year. In June, store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be on poor unmanured soils, as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine hardy, robust plants for putting out for several months. The two other main sowings, in December and March, should be made in richly manured beds, and will generally require mulching and watering. Two successive crops must not be planted in the same ground or after turnips or any other Brassica tribe. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches and the plants in the rows fifteen inches apart. The distance apart to be increased according to the size of variety planted. For the March sowing, only English or other imported seed should be used, otherwise the crop would be lost by running to seed in July and August.

For Cabbage Plants, see Page 23.



Anderson's Improved St. John's Day Cabbage.



Early York Cabbage.



St. John's Day Cabbage (Early).



Large York Cabbage.



East Ham Cabbage.



Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

We are pleased to place another really fine variety of Cabbage on our list—Burpee's "All Head." We do not wish it to be understood that it is superior to our celebrated "Succession," but we place it alongside of it with merits of its own, which will be highly appreciated in the course of a season or two, when our gardeners have given it a fair trial. See our coloured sheets for a full description of Burpee's "All Head" Cabbage.

Succession ~ Cabbage

THIS splendid introduction has vastly increased in popularity during the past year, and we have sold a very large quantity of the seed at a very high price. "SUCCESSION" is now so well known that it hardly needs description here, but to those who have not grown it we can say it is one of the finest Cabbages in cultivation, producing enormous hearts of the flat "Drumhead" shape, and of fine quality—plants nearly all turn in alike. For an Autumn crop it is unsurpassed, and it has been found to be almost an ALL THE YEAR ROUND VARIETY. Market Gardeners like it and sow it largely, and we can strongly recommend it to all our customers.

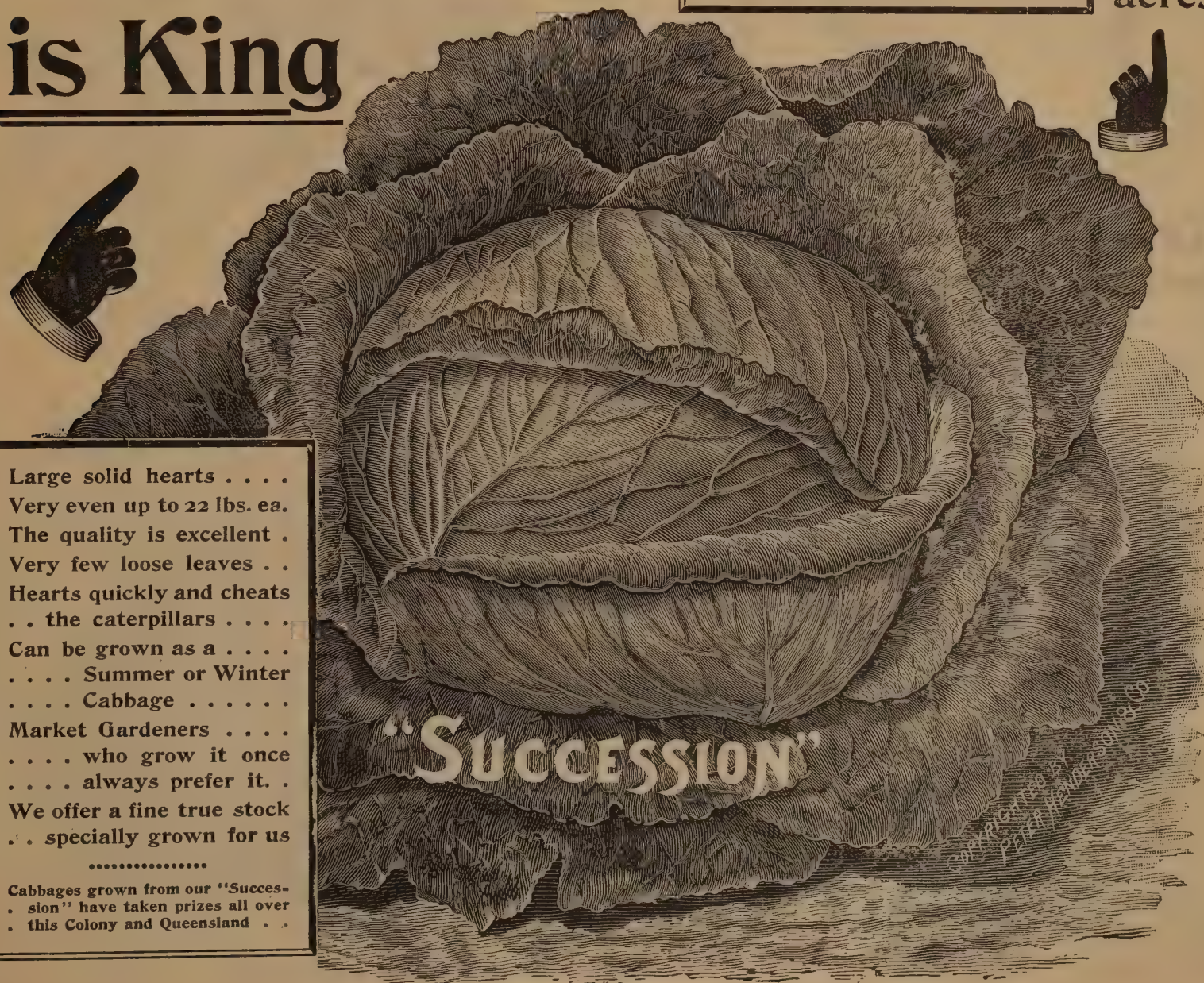
is King

MR. JAMES ELLIOTT, of Burrawang, says :
"It is the best market gardeners' Cabbage I have ever grown. I got plants for four acres from one pound of seed, and sold 80 tons of Cabbage from this ground, as proved by railway receipts. It is the best Cabbage yet introduced."

MR. JAMES LACKY, of Burrawang, brought a "Succession" Cabbage to us weighing 20 lbs., and states he secured plants for four acres from three-quarters of a pound of seed, and estimates the crop to weigh 120 tons.

MR. E. M. BETTS, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, writes : "I think the 'Succession' Cabbage, grown from seed supplied by you, the best variety we have ever had here. We have just finished (3/12/95) cutting a bed 96 feet by 90 feet, for a return of 2,645 lbs. = 1 ton 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., a crop that would have given a market gardener a handsome profit. A local grower, who saw the bed, valued it at £25. In a good season we have cut 'Succession' Cabbage, raised from your stock of seed, weighing up to 22 lbs., and I know no Cabbage so large, solid, and well-flavoured."

**120
Tons
from
Four
acres**



Large solid hearts
Very even up to 22 lbs. ea.
The quality is excellent .
Very few loose leaves . .
Hearts quickly and cheats
. . the caterpillars
Can be grown as a
. . . . Summer or Winter
. . . . Cabbage
Market Gardeners
. . . . who grow it once
. . . . always prefer it . .
We offer a fine true stock
. . specially grown for us

.....
Cabbages grown from our "Succession" have taken prizes all over this Colony and Queensland . .

= CARROT =

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Improved Intermediate.—Largely grown; of fine size and shape, with short top; early and excellent.

Scarlet Long Horn.—Not so large as Intermediate, but very early, good colour and delicate flavour.

Early Short Horn.—Good colour and quality; very early and a favourite.

St. Valery.—An excellent medium-length variety like Intermediate.

Long Red Surrey.—Very long variety, growing to perfection on deep rich land.

Large Altringham.—Long red, rather coarse for domestic use, but an excellent field Carrot for horses.

CULTURE.—Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in September, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when fit thin out to five or six inches. Sand and sandy loam produce the best Carrots, but they will grow in any common garden soil if not stony. Carrots like a rich soil, but will fork if grown on freshly manured land. They should, therefore, follow Cauliflower Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February. The Carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc. Plants need not be thinned to more than two inches apart.



Select Intermediate Carrot.

St. Valery Carrot.

Scarlet Long Horn Carrot.

CAULIFLOWER

1S. 6D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—Splendid variety, producing magnificent very large snow-white firm heads, of vigorous growth, requiring more room than any other varieties. Largely grown by market gardeners. Hundreds of tons of this splendid variety are annually sold in the Sydney market. It is not an early variety, but the heads when full-grown are enormous.

Anderson's White Queen.—Very early, very dwarf, produces large firm closely set heads, beautifully white and tender, luxuriant foliage, excellent flavour. One of the finest grown. Packets 6d. each; 3s. 6d. per oz.

Early London.—A first-class early variety. Fine white heads, not liable to button.

Large Asiatic.—A large variety of fine quality, for private use and for market.

Walcheren.—Good reliable sort, and a favourite with some growers; medium, early.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, light soil, in December and January. Slightly shading with boughs and watering; the plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, or to become stunted. Choose dull weather, and plant out in rows three feet by two, in liberally manured land. Water the plants daily unless the weather is showery. If Cauliflower plants once get a severe check they will never produce fine heads. Cauliflowers should never follow a Cabbage crop, nor be grown two seasons following on the same land.



Early London Cauliflower.



ANDERSON'S "WHITE QUEEN" CAULIFLOWER.

New Cauliflowers

For 1898.

"Milk White,"

AND

"Prize Winner."

See Coloured Sheets.

= = CELERY = =

6D. PER PACKET; 1s. PER OZ.

CULTURE.—Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. So as to furnish plants for putting out for several months, a later sowing (say in December or January) may be made; in this case the seed should be sown in shallow boxes, and placed in a shaded situation or hush house. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such as a cauliflower bed. The soil should be of a friable nature, and well pulverised. Open the trenches eighteen inches wide and of a like depth; stack the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back into the trenches as the plants progress. In the bottom of trenches place about six inches of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting. Then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant along the centre of the trench, about nine inches apart. Weed often and draw in soil as the plants advance, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried; continue to do so until the plants are full grown and the trench is nearly filled up. Keep plants going with water if necessary, and use liquid manure every three days for a time.

CELERY - VARIETIES.

WHITE.

White Plume.—First-class variety. The stalks, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process.

Cole's Crystal White.—Large and fine quality; crisp and well flavoured.

Turner's Incomparable White.—Old favourite; of very fine quality.

White Solid Paschal.—This fine Celery has remarkable breadth of stalk, fine flavour, fleshy and very tender.

RED.

Cole's Red Solid.—Very fine, pink colour; large solid stems.

Laing's Mammoth Red.—Large growing, with large strong stalks.

Pink Plume.—Beautiful pink variety of the White Plume. Stalks tender, but of a pale pink colour, and delicate flavour.

PLANTS OF CELERY can be supplied from March to September. See page 23 for price.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY



Cape Gooseberry.

6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—The fruit can be used for dessert, and also makes a delicious jelly. Its proper place is the kitchen garden. Sow in September, and prick out in one row along a warm sheltered border in rich soil, two feet apart. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy and bushy growth.

Japanese . Winter . . . Cherry . . .

. . . GIANT . . .

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

(Physalis Francheti).

1s. PER PACKET.

A NEW variety of CAPE GOOSEBERRY, introduced from Japan, also a remarkably showy annual, of erect habit, from 1½ to 2 feet high, with beautiful foliage. The fruit with which the plant is completely studded is a bright cherry red, enclosed in a large calyx (shown in illustration) which are first green in colour, changing to yellow, orange and bright crimson as the fruit ripens. Any soil will suit its cultivation, and the plant makes an effective appearance in the garden. The fruits, as most Australians know, are edible, and make a choice preserve.



Giant Cape Gooseberry

(Physalis Francheti).



White
. . . Plume
. . . Celery.

SWEET or TABLE CORN

6D. PER PACKET; 9D. PER PINT (POST FREE, 1S.)

Early Cory
Early Mammoth

Crosby's Early
Triumph

CULTURE.—This delicious vegetable, so largely grown in America, is not sufficiently appreciated here. Plant in September and October, in rows three or four feet apart, and one foot in the rows. Rich soil is most suitable; but Sweet Corn will succeed in any moderately fertile garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

SWEET CORN BOILED IN THE COB.—Corn should be used as quickly as possible after it is gathered, and this should be when the cobs are soft. Before cooking remove the husks and every thread of silk, throw the corn into a pot of fresh boiled water, boil five minutes. Take out, wrap it in a cloth on a dish, and serve immediately, like Asparagus.

SWEET CORN ROASTED.—Husk the corn and remove the silk. Brush each cob with melted butter, and dust with salt and pepper, line a baking dish with paper, place the cobs in it, and put in a very quick oven 10 or 15 minutes to brown. Serve on a napkin.

POP CORN. 6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE is the same as sweet corn. This is a favourite sweet in America. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop"—this is produced by the explosion of the gas in the grain, generated by the heat; the grains are then taken out and slightly dusted with flour sugar, when they form a delicious sweet.

= = CRESS. = =

6D. PER PACKET.

Triple Curled.—Grown with mustard; excellent salad. 6d. per oz.

Water Cress.—Sow in moist land, or on a creek bank. 1s. 6d. per oz.

American or Land Cress.—Used as Water Cress during Winter. 1s. oz.

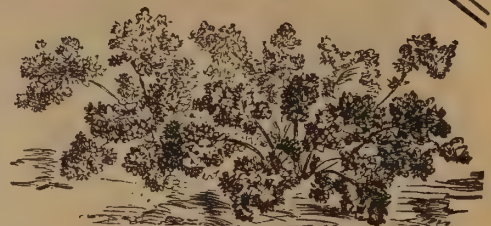
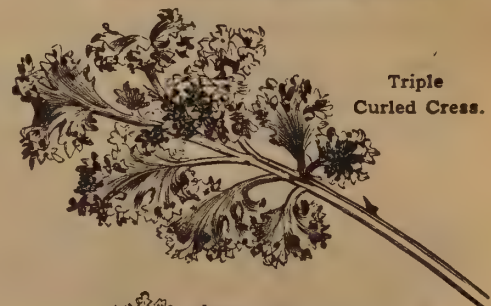
CULTURE.—Sow Curled Cress every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of Mustard seed. In summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes; must have plenty of moisture. **Water Cress** can be raised from seed sown in a situation where it can be flooded or freely watered. If planted on the banks of gently flowing shallow streams, or ponds, it will soon spread and afford a continuous supply.



Water Cress.



Triple
Curled Cress.



Sweet Corn.

CUCUMBER

New Varieties
FORDHOOK PICKLING
THORBURN'S EVERBEARING
See Coloured Sheets.

6D. PER PACKET.



Anderson's "Best of All."—Magnificent White Spined Cucumber, two feet long, close grained, rich flavour, few seeds. 1s. per packet.

Commercial.—Early, hardy and productive, dark green, Spined Cucumber, of fine flavour; a thick fruit, six to eight inches long; a favourite among market gardeners.

Rollison's "Telegraph."—A beautiful long, green variety, of English origin, splendid fruit, excellent quality, dark green skin.

Apple-shaped Cucumber.—Singular variety, round in shape, fine white tender flesh; a profuse bearer.

Anderson's Market King.—Fine strain of Long Prickly Cucumber, even in size, and beautiful dark green colour.

Chatsworth White Spine.—Fruit dark green, two feet long, beautiful shape, solid white flesh, few seeds.

Choice Long Green.—Excellent variety; fruit eighteen inches long, of fine flavour.

Short Green Prickly.—A favourite with some growers; very hardy, good sort for small gardens.

Long Green Prickly.—Fine size, deep green colour, crisp, and delicious; a favourite Cucumber, largely grown.

Crystal White.—White skin, firm flesh, good keeper, early.

Green Gherkin.—Very small fruit, used only for pickling.

Japanese Climbing (Green).—Very early, prolific, rapid climber; splendid, well adapted for pickling or slicing.

Japanese Climbing (White).—Similar in all respects to the green, excepting colour of fruit, which is pure white.

CULTURE.—To obtain very early Cucumbers, plants must be raised in artificial heat. The usual plan is to place a glazed frame on a hotbed of stable manure, in June and July. Over the hotbed a foot or so of light rich soil is placed, in which the seed is sown. When in the rough leaf plants should be moved into large-sized pots and grown until September, when they may be planted in the open borders, and covered by a hand-glass at night to keep off frost, and by day in rough weather, until well established. Sow in the open ground about the middle of August, but at Bathurst or Goulburn and the colder districts, not until end of September. The soil must be well and deeply worked, and made very rich to produce fine Cucumbers; three plants to each hill will be enough, and these should be about six feet apart; the ground should be mulched with manure, and the plants watered if necessary. In all cases the points of the shoots should be pinched out, when the plants are in flower, to secure a compact growth and fruitful yield.

EGG PLANT.

6D. PER PACKET.

Improved New York Purple.

Long White China.

Improved White.—Large egg-shaped fruit.

CULTURE.—Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.



New York Purple Egg Plant.

= ENDIVE. =

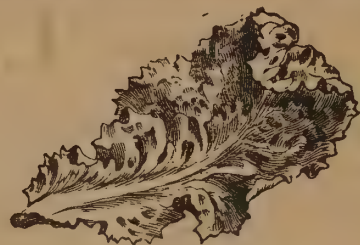
1s. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Winter Substitute for Lettuce

Batavian.

Green Curled.

CULTURE.—This salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce. Sow in February and March, and plant out when fit, in rows two feet apart, and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced, tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Rich soil is indispensable.



Batavian Endive.

GOURDS, 6D. PER PACKET.

- - Ornamental. - -

THIS curious family, the fruit of which is most fantastic in shape, should be more largely grown. The foliage is handsome, and the plants of rapid growth; they are highly ornamental climbers, and the Dish Cloth bears a fruit which is most useful.

MIXED GOURDS.

All the best sorts, including Orange, Pear, Portmanteau, and Club.

NEST EGG GOURD.

A very pretty climbing plant for trellis or verandah, bearing very profusely, fruit the size, shape, and colour of the ordinary hen's egg. Can also be used as Vegetable Marrow. A very ornamental plant.

DISH CLOTH GOURD,

Loofa, or Vegetable Sponge.

This Gourd has lovely dark green foliage, with large yellow blossoms; the fruit is about two feet in length, and the woody fibre lining of the inside of the fruit when ripe is the Dish Cloth. It is also most useful in the bath as a flesh rubber, and far superior to any other flesh gourd.



Nest Egg Gourd.

CULINARY HERBS

6D. PER PACKET.

ANISE	DANDELION	PURSLANE
BALM	DILL	ROSEMARY
BASIL (Sweet)	FENNEL	RUE
BASIL (Bush)	HYSSOP	SAGE
BORAGE	LAVENDER	SAVORY (Winter)
CARAWAY	MARIGOLD	SAVORY (Summer)
CHERVIL	MARJORAM (Pot)	SORREL
CORIANDER	MARJORAM (Sweet)	THYME

CULTURE.—No garden is complete without a bed of Herbs. Their culture is exceedingly simple. Sow Seed in autumn and spring; and for the most of them, it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some place where attention and water can be given them, and where they can be gradually hardened off and planted out as soon as they are strong enough.

Plants of Sage, Thyme, Mint and Sweet Marjoram can be supplied at 6s. per dozen.



Sweet Basil.



Lavender.



Sage.



Thyme.



Hyssop.



Sweet Marjoram.

LEEK.

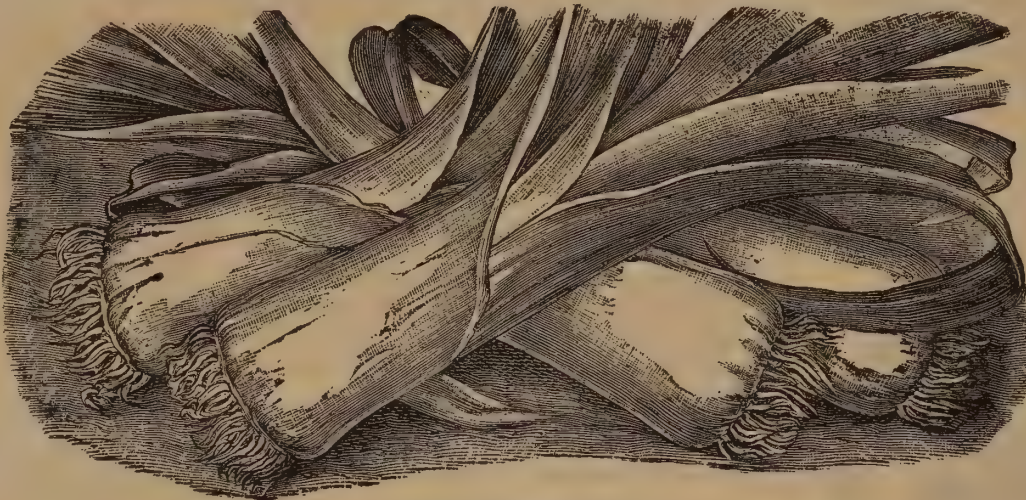
9D. PER OZ.
6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Perfection.—Very handsome Leek, blanches beautifully; most desirable variety.
London Flag.—A favourite Leek, and largely grown; much cultivated by growers for market.
Musselburgh.—A very large variety; when transplanted they grow to an immense size.

CULTURE.—This well-known vegetable suits our climate admirably. No culinary vegetable is of easier culture, if only the proper seasons for sowing and planting be observed. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart, and 8 inches in the rows, if the soil is rich and a large Leek desired. When the plants are six inches high they are fit for planting out.

= Leeks =

No one need hesitate to "Eat the Leek" we offer them; served in soups it is most delicious and delicate. Leeks are very easily grown and are a great dish in Scotland and England, and said to be one of the most wholesome and nutritious of vegetables.



Anderson's Perfection Leek.

KOHL RABI.

Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

1S. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Large Green.

Large Purple.

CULTURE.—A delicious vegetable, but must be tasted in good condition to be appreciated. Sow in beds like cabbage, from December till March, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit this vegetable.

Kohl Rabi.

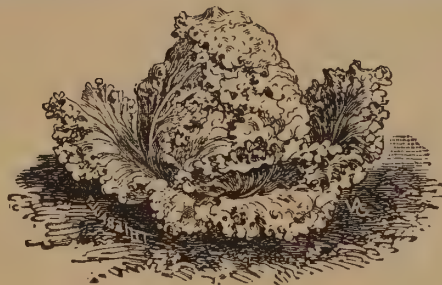
Although we have so large a German population scattered over the Colony, we are surprised to find that the Turnip-rooted Cabbage is so little grown, as in Germany it is highly esteemed and cultivated largely.

LETTUCE.

1S. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

New Varieties for 1898:

"Deacon," "Hanson," and "Butter"
Lettuces. See Coloured Sheets.



Ohio Cabbage Lettuce.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Drumhead } Produce large solid white crisp hearts, of fine flavour during the Winter and Spring;
Neapolitan } excellent market varieties and very similar.

Tender and True.—A splendid early crisp variety, fine curled leaves, pale green; flavour excellent, a very valuable acquisition.

Ohio.—A new variety of Cabbage Lettuce, early and hardy, beautifully crisp, and hearts freely when young, finely curled leaves, medium size.

Boston Curled.—Quite a picture in the vegetable garden, crisp, of good flavour. Extra curled leaves, resembles Endive, of a globular shape and large size.

Tom Thumb.—A small compact variety, of good quality, and does not go to seed quickly.

American Fringed.—A very distinct variety, with fringed bronzed leaves, very attractive, and quite distinct. Good quality.

Golden Beauty.—Very crisp, tender and of fine quality. Its colour is unique, heads small and compact, leaves golden; a very handsome lettuce on table.

Grand Rapids.—A strong grower and keeps tender and crisp. An excellent sort, and both leaves and ribs are very brittle; an excellent all-round Lettuce.

Iceberg.—A quick grower, with hard handsome heads, of exquisite flavour. A variety that we can highly recommend; a decided advance on the old sorts.

Mignonette (new).—A novelty of 1896. Beautiful russet coloured variety, of unique appearance, small but very solid and compact, very hardy; an A1 variety.

New York (new).—A fine variety, of unusual size and solidity, with but little tendency to run to seed, often growing to 18 inches in diameter and weighing 4 pounds; perfectly solid, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour.

UPRIGHT OR COS VARIETIES.

Paris Green Cos } Favourite sorts, suitable for cold districts; but will grow anywhere
Paris White Cos } provided the soil is rich and moist, with good drainage.

CULTURE.—With rich light soil, and a supply of water, these salad plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The Neapolitan and Drumhead are two of the best kinds for summer use. The Cos, and other non solid sorts, will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds grown. In planting out Lettuce they should be lifted without breaking the roots; and planted during dull and showery weather.



Boston Curled Lettuce.



Grand Rapids Lettuce.

WATER MELONS.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Cuban Queen.—A very large bright crimson-fleshed Melon, of superb quality and delicious flavour. It crops enormously.

Mammoth Ironclad.—Beautiful Melon, oblong, with mottled green skin, an average weight of 50 lbs.; crisp, delicious, sugary flesh.

McIver Sugar Melon.—Vines strong and productive. Fruit is uniformly large, many specimens being 2 feet in length, and quite a number of even greater length. Of handsome appearance; skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green. The quality is very superior; the flesh is of a soft pale pink, crisp, juicy, and luscious.

The Dixie.—Very early variety; thin skin, flesh bright red, skin dark green, beautifully striped, fruit oblong.

Cole's Early.—The constant improvement by selection of Water Melons, which has been going on in America for many years, has already provided some excellent varieties, but Cole's Early may be considered one of the latest up to date varieties, of great quality, and can fairly claim to rank beside the famous McIver Sugar Melon, which has given such good results during the past season. Cole's Early is a selection from the celebrated Cuban Queen; is very early, has bright red flesh, delicate flavour and very prolific, and most suitable for private gardens.

Kolb's Gem.—Light green skin, nearly round in shape, 30 to 50 lbs. in weight; flesh bright red; rich and sweet.

Ice Cream.—GREY SEEDED, well-known Melon, superb quality.

Ice Cream.—WHITE SEEDED, excellent, with a delicious flavour.

Ruby Gold.—Very fine flavoured and delicious Melon, with peculiar crimson markings; weighs some 40 to 50 lbs.

American Champion.—Melon of great merit, thin rind, delicious flavour; same type melon as Cuban Queen.

Black Spanish.—Useful variety for main crop, very juicy.

Sugar.—RED SEEDED variety, a very favourite Melon.

Volga.—Globe shape, flesh bright crimson; unsurpassed.

CULTURE.—Sandy loam is the most suitable for this delicious fruit, but in fair seasons they do well in any good garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hill. The best time for sowing is September and October.



Water Melons—of sorts.

PRESERVING MELON

6D. PER PACKET.

Citron.—A round variety with red seeds. It is excellent for jam making.

Long Green.—Excellent for jam or pie making, but cannot be used without cooking.

CULTURE.—Same as Water Melon.

WE annually import our stock of Water Melon seeds from America, as we have found that Colonial saved seed is very likely to become inoculated, and to lose all the character of the parent. Water Melons are so largely grown in America, and in such large areas, that, assisted by the climate, it is more easy to keep the various stocks separate and pure, and by selection do a great deal to improve the strain from year to year. It is often a great mistake to save your own seed unless you are perfectly certain it has not been crossed, and besides a change of seed is always desirable, especially if it comes from a cooler climate; this particularly applies to Water Melon seeds.



Ruby and Gold Water Melon.



Red Seeded Sugar Melon.

**HACKENSACK -
- ROCK MELON.**

All the fine qualities of a high class variety will be found in this fruit; it has a great record in America where Rock Melons are so largely grown.



Early Hackensack Rock Melon.



Banquet Rock Melon.

ROCK or MUSK MELONS

1s. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

NEW ROCK MELON, "MELROSE."

See Coloured Sheets.

Perfected Delmonico.—Deep rich orange coloured flesh, of fine grain, excellent quality; globular shape; skin greyish green tint, thickly netted, bright yellow when ripe.

The Banquet.—Red fleshed, beautifully netted, medium size, handsome appearance; flesh being deep and granulated.

Emerald Gem.—Delicious, early and prolific; a smooth ribbed skin; emerald green colour; flesh salmon colour.

New Cantaloupe.—The fruits of this new Rock Melon are about the size of Netted Gem, apple-shaped, dark green mottled with light spots, bright yellow when ripe, inclined to be a little warty, flesh of a most beautiful bright salmon colour, thin rind; firm, sweet and aromatic.

Hackensack.—Early, delicious, thickly netted green skin, and green flesh deeply ribbed and flattened; 4 to 10 lbs.

Golden Perfection.—A green flesh variety, of excellent flavour; fine quality.

Netted Gem.—Light, green flesh, melting and sweet; a hardy variety, and a good cropper; very early.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe.—A fine large Melon, and an old favourite; excellent flavour, very productive.

Skillmann's Netted.—Early sort, roundish oval; flesh deep green, sweet, and richly perfumed.

Pineapple.—Highly flavoured, medium size, green flesh, and an abundant bearer.

Large Persian.—Standard sort, of superior quality, and of large size.

Nutmeg.—A medium sized Melon, delicious flavour; a great favourite.

Baltimore.—Fine variety, excellent flavour, green flesh; large size.

Bay View.—One of the finest Cantaloupe Melons; standard sort.

Jenny Lind.—Standard sort; one of the best; good flavour.

Mango Melon or Vegetable Peach.—A very productive little Melon, fruit about the size of an Orange, and of delicate flavour when baked or boiled like a Vegetable Marrow.

CULTURE.—The culture of the Rock Melon is somewhat like that of a Cucumber. Sow out of doors in September and October. The hills need not be so wide apart as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water during dry weather to bring on the young plants and bearing vines. When the fruit begins to show signs of ripening, a frame of calico, or canvas covering, should be provided to prevent the excess of external moisture to the fruit, otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery, and worthless. As with Water Melons, do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole. But do not thin them till about to run.

PERFECTED DELMONICO
MUSK MELON.



A Rock Melon without flavour is a worthless fruit, but the varieties we offer are specially selected for their delicate flavour and fine flesh.

- - FINEST WHITE - - MUSTARD.

6D. PER PACKET; 2S. PER LB.

CULTURE.—As a salad, Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with Curled Cress. But as fresh Mustard seed is used as a condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with Cress all the year round; for a seed crop, in February.

NEW STRINGLESS GREEN POD
FRENCH BEAN.

ANDERSON'S
MARKET MODEL
ONION.

NEW
BUTTER
LETTUCE.

BURPEES DWARF BUSH
LIMA BEAN.

FORDHOOK PICKLING CUCUMBER.

SILVER QUEEN ONION

MATCHLESS
TOMATO.



Our Coloured Plate of New Vegetables

1. Burpee's Dwarf Bush Lima Bean.

For full particulars relative to price, description, etc., see page 7.

2. Anderson's "Silver Queen" Onion.

Pure white Silverskin Onions have come so much to the front lately that we are pleased to be able to offer another variety under the name "Silver Queen." This has been produced by one of the foremost growers in Victoria, and is highly recommended by him as a good keeper, of superior quality, fine globular shape, and mild flavour, and of immense size. An excellent Onion for market garden purposes. Price, 6d. per packet, 1s. per oz., 2s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 5s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 8s. per lb. Post Free.

3. "Matchless" Tomato.

"Certainly no other Tomato can produce extra large fruits so smooth, handsome and marketable as the 'Matchless.'" So writes an enthusiastic grower regarding the quality of this fine Tomato, which, viewed as a market variety, has everything to recommend it. It is of the brightest cardinal red colour, its flesh is nearly solid, it is entirely without core, its fruits are not liable to crack in wet weather, and are of the largest size; its vines are strong and healthy, and it continues to bear magnificently during the season. The fruits have a remarkably tough skin, which renders it a capital sort for the market gardener who has to pack his fruit in cases for market. This variety may be placed alongside the "Duke of York," of recent introduction, and the "Crimson Cushion," of an earlier date, all of which have earned the golden opinions of hundreds of our customers, and any grower who wishes for more than one variety cannot do better than to select the three varieties mentioned. Price, 1s. per packet.

4. New "Californian Butter" Lettuce.

The distinctive feature regarding this is that the outside leaves are of a fresh green colour, slightly marked with brown spots, but the inside leaves are of the same rich cream yellow colour as is peculiar to this family. The flavour is particularly rich; it is a medium early variety, stands heat well, and has black seed. Price, 1s. per packet.

5. New Stringless Green Pod French Bean.

The Butter Bean is highly esteemed because of the absence of strings in the pods, rendering its preparation for the table much easier. We now offer, for the first time, a perfectly stringless green-pod French Bean, of excellent quality, very early and a marvellous bearer. We have it on the authority of the introducer that a prize which he offered for the largest crop produced on a plant was won by one exhibited in his warehouse, which had produced no less than 186 pods at one time. The pods are straight, and the foliage good, as can be seen from the illustration herewith. This must in time become a great favourite with market gardeners, as the housewife is not slow to discover how labour is to be saved, or how the quality of her vegetables is to be improved. The new Bean, "Stringless," provides both these considerations. Price, 1s. per packet, 1s. 6d. per pint, 2s. 6d. quart. Post free.

6. "Fordhook Pickling" Cucumber.

This is another member of the splendid family of Pickling Cucumbers, so popular of late years. Unlike "Thorburn's Everbearing," it has a strong running vine—its fruits are produced in enormous quantities right through the season, from early summer until late in the autumn. It has a very thin skin, a fine quality flesh, and does not produce many seeds. A well-known grower in America wrote to the raiser of this splendid variety as follows:—"We think you are now in possession of the very best Pickling Cucumber known to us. Its habit of keeping up a supply of pickles after other varieties have finished bearing is a strong point in its favour." Price, 1s. per packet.

7. Anderson's "Market Model" Onion.

For full particulars relative to price, description, etc., see page 17.

English Mushroom Spawn.

6D. PER BRICK; POST FREE 1S. 2D.

HOW TO GROW MUSHROOMS IN THE OPEN AIR.—Our illustration is a photograph from Mushrooms brought to our store at a time which we considered entirely out of season, and on questioning the grower he consented to put in writing particulars of his cultural practice, by the aid of which he claims that Mushrooms can be had nearly all the year round; if this is the case he will have rendered a great service to amateurs and others who have heretofore had great difficulty in obtaining any results from the Mushroom Spawn cultivated artificially, and it will be observed that our informant recommends outdoor culture, which will save much trouble. The following are the instructions for successful culture given to us by our client, who has, for several years past, been growing fine Mushrooms for the Sydney market: "Obtain good strong stable manure from well fed healthy horses (**this is most important**) with plenty of straw through it to make a bed of size required; stake the manure into a heap and allow it to stand for a few days until it begins to ferment, then thoroughly turn and mix it again into another heap, and it will soon after that be in a high state of fermentation, and in a few days be ready for another turning; it will then have reached the highest temperature and begin to subside, and when that takes place mix the heap with one part of rough, light loam to two parts of manure, and with that compost form the beds wherein the Spawn is to be planted; make them about 4 feet wide, 1½ feet high; on this, when the temperature is not more than 50 degrees, plant out the Mushroom Spawn in pieces of about the size of walnuts, 4 inches apart and 2 inches deep over the surface, then covering the bed with 2 inches of fine loam, beating it down with the back of the spade so as to make it firm. The beds should then be covered all over to a depth of from 5 to 6 inches with light clean straw, which will give sufficient shade and keep the Mushrooms clean; no other shade or protection is necessary. The beds should be in a sheltered position in the garden, a north-easterly aspect preferred so as to avoid the westerly winds; the shelter of a building, close fence or hedge will be all that is required. Mushrooms will make their appearance in about 6 weeks after planting, and they should be constantly gathered as they appear for about a month, then the beds may be rested by keeping them quite dry for a similar period, starting them again into growth at the expiration of that time by giving them a good watering with warm water at a temperature of 48 to 50 degrees. If this alternate system is adopted the beds will continue to produce Mushrooms for one or two years without the addition of fresh Spawn."



Mushroom—grown from Spawn.

(Photo. from nature).

ONION.

9D. PER OZ.

6D. PER PACKET.

NEW ONION "Silver Queen."

NEW ONION SETS "White Multiplier."

} See Coloured
Sheets.

Anderson's Market Model.—Of remarkable size and quality, colour brown. The bulbs are perfect in form and very mild flavoured, large and early, and its keeping qualities are unequalled.

Brown Spanish.—A splendid variety, large and firm, like Anderson's Market Model.

Brown Globe.—Like above, with all its good qualities; in shape more globular.

James' Keeping.—One of the best, keeps well; brown skinned, resembles above.

Anderson's Mammoth Silver King.—This Onion is similar in shape to the Market Model, but larger in size and of excellent keeping qualities, the diameter averaging about 6 inches. The skin is a beautiful silver white, and the flesh mild and pleasant, and we can strongly recommend it.

Anderson's White Pickling Onion, "Champion."—The demand for a "good onion for pickling" has induced us to offer the "CHAMPION." It is a small onion, very early, mild flavour, and exceedingly suitable for the purposes we recommend it. A great improvement on the old silver skin variety.

Extra Early Flat Red.—Very early, mild flavour, keeps well.

Extra Early Yellow Globe.—Very early variety, remarkable keeping qualities.

Giant Rocca.—A fine Onion, of Italian origin, mild flavour.

Silver Skin.—Pickling, excellent, clean silver skin; sow thick.

New Queen.—A silver-skinned pickling variety, of fine flavour and very early.

CULTURE.—For ordinary garden culture, and to produce large bulbs, sow in rich, well-prepared soil in the months of March or April; transplanting during the following July and August into drills two feet apart and ten inches in the drill. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground these ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left underground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect bad-keeping bulbs.

FOR FIELD CULTURE.—The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the colony is during July and August. In the Coastal districts however and in the warmer parts of the colony it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in. The seed may be sown either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well-worked, and made solid and compact before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding, it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe, either hand or horse, the barley is of course removed as soon as the rows can be distinguished. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation. Sow the seed in drills fifteen inches apart, 4 lb. per acre is sufficient, but if sown by the hand in an open drill, 8 lb. of seed is required; and when grown for pickling purposes 15 lb. of seed to the acre should be sown in drills and 20 lb. per acre broadcast.



Mammoth
Silver King Onion.

OKRA.

6D. PER PACKET.

Improved Dwarf Long Green

CULTURE.—This vegetable is not much known here, but in India and America, it is in general use for thickening soups and stews. Sow in September, October and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit. The plants should be two feet apart. The pods are used while green and tender. They may also be utilised as pickles.

PE-TSAI, Chinese Cabbage.

6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—Chinese Cabbage, with large loose leaves, will succeed in dry seasons where other varieties of Cabbage do not flourish. Sow during the autumn and spring. The leaves are used like spinach beet, which it somewhat resembles. This is a first-class variety, and is in large demand now.



COPYRIGHTED 1884 BY A. B. SMITH

Elephant's Tusk Pepper.

= PARSNIP. =

6D. PER OZ.

Hollow Crown Large Guernsey

CULTURE.—Parsnip prefers rather stronger soil than the Carrot, but is otherwise grown exactly like it. Freshly manured land is not suitable, as it will cause the roots to fork. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Parsnip seed, not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants.

PEPPER or CAPSICUM

6D. PER PACKET.

Celestial Pepper.—Very ornamental; the fruit creamy white colour, changing to vivid scarlet; beautiful decorative plant.

Sirius.—A very ornamental and decorative variety, with pods varying in colour.

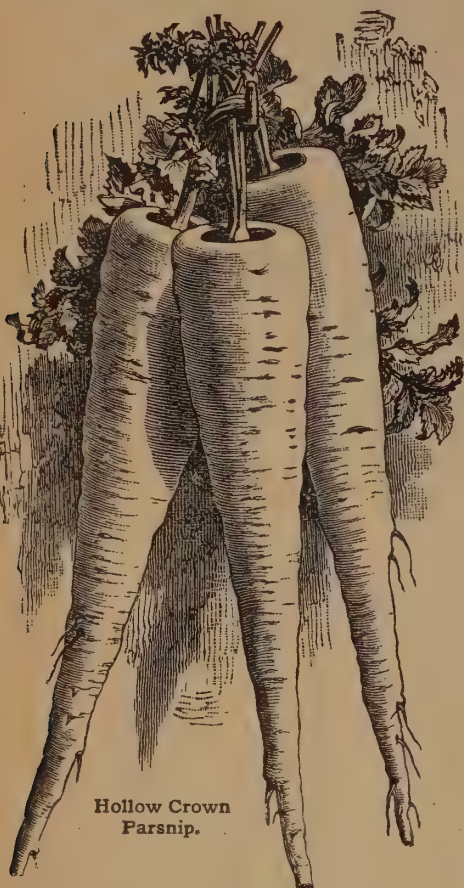
Elephant's Tusk.—The fruit of this variety is very large and of eccentric shape, being as much as ten to twelve inches long and three to four inches wide. A useful and ornamental variety.

Long Red Cayenne Cherry
Long Yellow Cayenne Small Chili
Sweet Spanish Golden Dawn

CULTURE.—Sow in pots or boxes in a frame or bush house in July and August, or in beds in the open border in September or October, and plant out when the plants are three inches high—two to three feet apart—water and shade until they are established plants. The soil can hardly be too rich; but Chilies will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.



Celestial Pepper.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

= PARSLEY. =

6D. PER OZ.

Extra Triple Curled.—Fine garnishing, one of the best; beautiful mossy, large and constant.

Champion Moss.—Beautiful moss-like variety; pretty dwarf growing sort.

Fern Leaved.—Ornamental, and strong flavour.

Verdant Beauty.—A variety of special merit; very curly, and ornamental.

CULTURE.—Sow in March, and again in August or September. The soil should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills and lightly covered; the seed takes a long time to vegetate. When the plants are a few inches high, they should be thinned to about a foot apart. The plants can also be raised in a seed bed and transplanted into rows; two sowings a year should be made, as old plants generally go to seed in the spring.

There is no culinary plant more useful to the cook than Parsley. In Summer cold meats are in demand, and garnished by well-grown Parsley, they are rendered doubly appetising.



Verdant Beauty Parsley.

Peas.

6D. PER PACKET; 1S. PER QUART (POST FREE, 1S. 6D.)
(except otherwise marked.)



**Special Quotations to Market
Gardeners and Large Growers
for all varieties, see page 25.**

- - WRINKLED MARROWS - -

Yorkshire Hero.—2½ to 3 feet. The most highly esteemed Pea grown. A wonderful cropper, with large well-filled pods. Peas of a delicious flavour, plant vigorous.

Heroine.—A new long podded Wrinkled Marrow, medium early, 2½ feet, covered with long heavy pointed pods, containing 8 or 9 peas, delicious flavour.

Veitch's Perfection.—2½ to 3 feet. A somewhat more delicate flavoured Pea than the Yorkshire Hero, and a little taller; not quite so hardy, however.

Stratagem.—2½ to 3 feet. This fine Dwarfed Wrinkled Marrow has given most excellent results; crops wonderfully; pods large and fine. A deliciously flavoured Pea.

Telephone.—This tall Wrinkled Marrow is a superb Pea with wonderful pods of 10 to 12 peas, of fine flavour; grows 4½ feet high, and a very strong grower. Price, 1s. 6d. per quart (post free 2s.)

The Stanley.—Height 12 to 18 inches. Very dwarf variety, producing long, well-filled pods of sweet delicately-flavoured Peas; great cropper, very early. Price, 1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)

The Daisy.—Height 12 to 15 inches. This Dwarf Wrinkled variety, covered with pods 5 inches in length, is one of the best of the latest introductions in this class of Pea. Price 1s. 6d. per quart (post free 2s.)

Duke of Albany.—Height 3½ to 4 feet. This variety should be in every garden, as it is without doubt a Pea of unusual merit. Thrives well early or late, and withstands the frosts remarkably well, even in the coldest climate. Price, 1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)

McLean's Little Gem.—1½ feet. An excellent Pea, and one of the best very Dwarf Peas; an abundant bearer, pods well filled, excellent flavour.

American Wonder.—1 foot. A very early and very Dwarf Pea, and a wonderful bearer; pods well filled, of a deep green colour, and of superb flavour.

New Pea, The Queen.—A variety of sturdy branching habit, about 2½ feet in height, with large pods 10 to 12 Peas in each, most delicious flavour, a profuse bearer. Price, 1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)

New Pea, Juno.—A late or main crop variety, and grows about 2 feet high, bearing immense quantities of mammoth broad-backed pods (usually borne in pairs). Peas dark green, of great size. 1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)

Wm. Hurst.—1½ feet. One of the very best dwarf Marrow Peas grown, large pods.

CULTURE.—The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May; but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive planting during winter and spring. In fair seasons, by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months in warm localities. Peas like a strong loamy soil; if somewhat sandy the better. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming, either from artificial or natural sources.

SUGAR PEAS

(EDIBLE PODDED).

Tall, Grey Seeded.—The pods of this fine variety are cooked whole while young and are most delightful. It may also be used in the same manner as the other varieties of garden Peas. 2s. per quart; 6d. per packet.

New Dwarf.—This is a novelty of great merit, being a dwarf growing variety of the well-known edible podded or Sugar Pea, does not require staking, can be used also as the ordinary Garden Pea. 6d. per packet.

ROUND VARIETIES.

- - EARLY - -

Carter's First Crop.—3 feet. Early round white Pea; one of the best known of its class.

Daniel O'Rourke.—3 feet. A good early round white Pea, very suitable for a first crop.

Sangster's No. 1.—3 feet. A well-known first early Pea, of good flavour.

Tom Thumb.—1 foot. A Dwarf early Pea which does not require staking; bears very large pods.

Blue Peter.—1½ feet. An excellent early Dwarf Pea, and very reliable.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod.—2 feet. A large round white Pea, producing immense pods.

Beck's Prizetaker.—4 feet. A good early Pea, yielding heavy crops; requires staking.

- - MEDIUM - -

Burbridge's Eclipse.—3 feet. An old Pea, but is still much grown and esteemed.

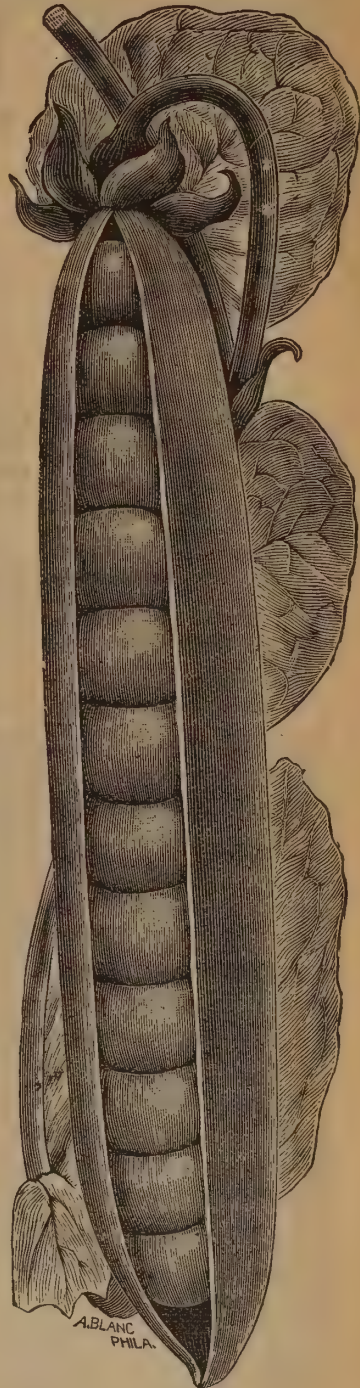
Fillbasket.—3 feet. A round green Pea of much merit, and a heavy cropper.

Bedman's Blue Imperial.—2 feet. Is largely grown by market gardeners in England; a heavy bearer.

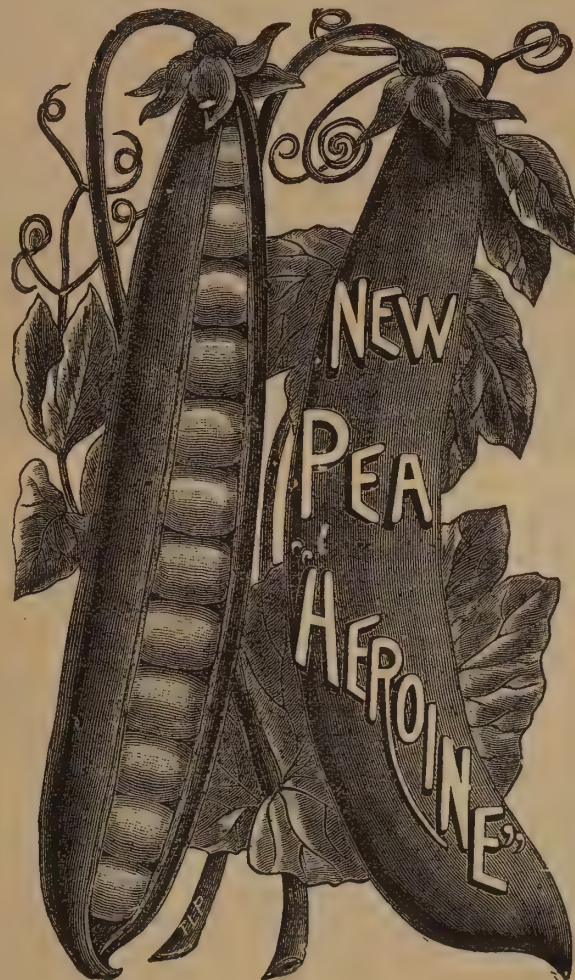
Blue Scimitar.—3 feet. A quick-growing Pea, very vigorous. A well-known sort.

Pride of the Market.—Superior round Marrow, a grand show variety; very prolific.

Improved Telegraph.—A great bearer, of excellent quality, and a valuable Pea for market or private growers; a splendid exhibition Pea. Height, 4 feet. Price, 1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)



"The Queen" Pea.



CHOICE GREEN PEAS

- Marrowfats. -

In the olden days anyone wishing to enjoy a dish of green peas with their Spring Chickens would probably have in their garden a crop of the old Marrowfat, but if they were to order that variety from their Seedsmen to-day, he would tell them that variety was out of date, and entirely superseded, but that he could supply half a dozen sorts, so infinitely superior to the old time kinds, and if we tried them we would soon discover that there are Peas and Peas.

The new varieties of wrinkled sorts we offer are most remarkable for delicacy of flavour, length of pod, and productiveness.



Crown Pumpkin.



Large Button Pumpkin.

PUMPKIN.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

NEW VARIETIES for 1898.

"JAPANESE"

"SILVER NUGGET"

See Coloured Sheets.

- - FOR TABLE USE - -

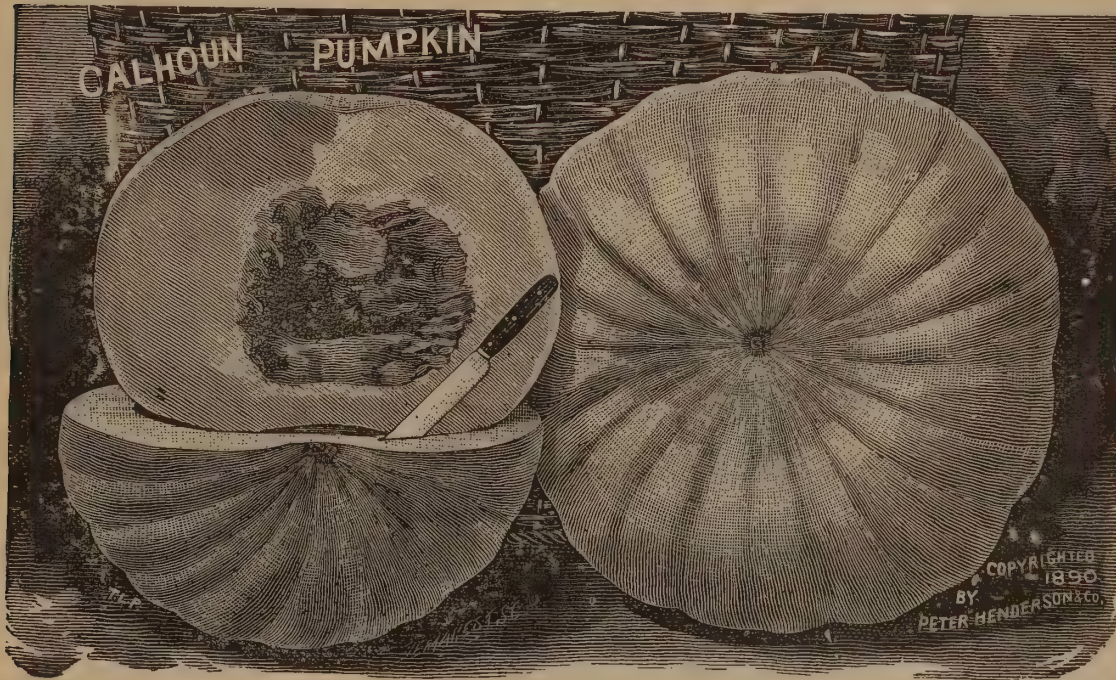
Crown.—Choice stock; good keeper and dry.

Large Button.—Fine dry sort, good variety.

Ironbark.—A favourite variety, of fine quality.

Calhoun.—Resembling the Gramma in some measure. An estimable addition to our list.

CULTURE.—For garden culture, heavily manure the land all over and dig in deeply; give an extra dressing to the holes or hills where the seed is to be sown, and fork well in. The holes should be six to eight feet apart, and only two plants should be allowed to remain in each hill, although ten to twelve seeds should be sown in each hill so as to guard against total loss by insects or accidents. A good surface mulch of manure, of say three inches, will greatly increase the yield. Sow August and September.



RADISH.

6D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

NEW RADISHES:

"Chartier," "Cardinal," "Leafless,"

See Coloured Sheets.

Long Scarlet.

French Breakfast.

White Turnip.

Purple Turnip.

Red Turnip.

Black Spanish.

Scarlet Olive-shaped.

Celestial Radish.—Flesh firm, solid and pure white; skin creamy white.

CULTURE.—Sow in light, rich sandy soil every fortnight, for succession, and during the summer months a shaded border ought to be used and a mulching of manure placed over the surface. Sow in drills or broadcast.



For full Lists of
Novelties in Vegetables .

. . . . see Coloured Sheets



Long Scarlet Radish.



RHUBARB.

1S. 6D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Giant. Mitchell's Albert.

Myatt's Linnaeus.

CULTURE.—Sow under shelter of a few dry leafless boughs and a manure mulch in August or September, and the young plants should be kept growing with frequent waterings if the weather is very dry. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until autumn, when they may be transferred to the permanent beds. These should be made on the best soil, trenched and manured with half decomposed stable manure, two feet deep. The plants should be placed three by four feet, and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. The stools should not be allowed to seed. Whenever seed stalks appear they should be cut off.

For Roots, see Page 23.



Rhubarb.

ROSELLA.

6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome Indian Flowering plant (*Hibiscus subdoris*) that the justly-celebrated Queensland "Rosella Jam" is made. This plant requires a warm climate and should be suitable for warm, sheltered situations near Sydney and on our coast. To get the plants early so that they may have a long summer and flower freely, it should here be raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows four or five feet apart. The jam is said to be an improvement upon the Black Currant.

SALSIFY

(VEGETABLE OYSTER).

1S. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—This delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. The roots are used like carrots or parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster."



Custard Squash.

= SQUASH. =

6D. PER PACKET.

Marblehead
Crookneck

White Pineapple
Perfect Gem

Boston Marrow

Early White Custard and Early Golden Bush.—Delicate flavour, wonderful bearers, compact growth.

Improved Hubbard.—One of the most reliable varieties grown.

Fordhook.—Flesh exceedingly dry and sweet, will keep if well ripened; outside rind bright yellow, flesh straw colour, and the flavour delightful.

Chinese Scarlet Sugar.—Fruit roundish, with scarlet skin. Bushy vine, flesh sweet and suitable for preserves.

Delicata.—One of the *earliest* of the running varieties, and very prolific. Fruit small and solid, dry and rich, and highly recommended for private use.

CULTURE.—Sow in August, September and October, successively. Prepare the beds as for Pumpkins, including the manure and top dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet and the rows about four feet apart for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distances as Pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained before being placed on the table.



Chinese Scarlet Sugar Squash.

IMPROVED SEAKALE.

6D. PER PACKET; 1S. PER OZ.

CULTURE.—Raise in seed beds, and when one year old transfer plants to permanent beds (which should be trenched and manured to a depth of two feet) from two to two-and-a-half feet apart each way. Forced Seakale is a greater delicacy than Asparagus, and all that is necessary to produce it is as follows:—Early in June place a 10 inch common drain pipe, chimney pot (no matter if cracked or damaged), box or barrel, over each plant, and stack a good heap of fresh stable manure around them to the height of three feet; cover the top of the pipes or boxes with a board or slate so as to keep the plants in the dark; the heat produced by the manure outside will cause the plants to grow, and, owing to the darkness the shoots will be blanched pure white; the growth may be cut for 4 or 5 weeks, then the pots should be removed and the plants be allowed to make their natural growth.

For Roots see page 23.



Seakale.

SPINACH. 6D. PER PACKET. 6D. PER OZ.

Round and Prickly.—Two well-known varieties.

Monstrous Viroflay.—A very large fine sort.

CULTURE.—Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, but where moisture is obtainable it may be grown six months in the year.



Monstrous Viroflay Spinach.

= TURNIPS. =

6D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's White Model.—An improved white stone, very fine, clear white skin, grand quality.

White Nepal.—Early short-topped, delicate, tender, snow-white, flat shape.

Early Red American Stone.—Much like the above, but with a purple top.

Orange Jelly.—A superior globular yellow fleshed Turnip; the flavour is rich and excellent.

White Stone.—Pure white flesh, oval shaped, excellent for market.

Green-top Stone.—A most esteemed variety.

Red-top Munich.—Extra early, fine flavour.

Long White.—Suitable for hot districts.

Scarlet Kashmyr.—A grand novelty of 1896, very uncommon, earliest of all varieties; skin brilliant scarlet, flesh clear white, flavour excellent and very mild.

Garden Swede (Laing's).—Favourite Turnip, suitable for Autumn sowing.

CULTURE.—A good, rich, light soil suits Turnips best; but with fairly manured soil of any kind, and favourable weather, very fine crops are obtainable. Sow in February and March, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Turnips may also be sown in November and even earlier; but if dry weather sets in, only poor crops, both of quality and quantity, can be expected.



Turnips—of Sorts.

See Coloured Sheets

FOR LISTS OF

Novelties. .

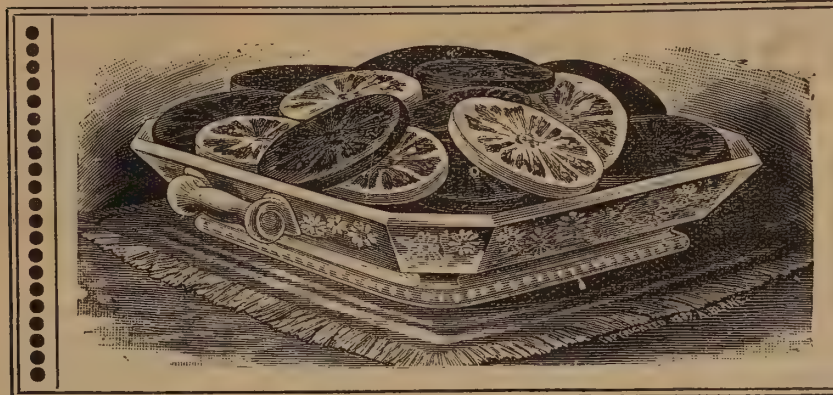
. . IN . .

Vegetables

"King of the Garden"
Lima Bean.

"Matchless" Tomato

"Silver Queen" Onion
etc.



TOMATO.

6D. PER PACKET.

New Tomato, "Matchless."

SEE COLOURED SHEETS.

LARGE RED VARIETIES.

Mikado.—A red Tomato, of immense size, single fruits weighing 1 lb. to 1½ lbs., solid; the fruit is produced in large clusters, and of a purplish red colour.

Ponderosa.—A splendid large red variety, of immense size, solid and fine flavoured fruits, smooth; has few seeds, and a great bearer; this Tomato has been exhibited 3 lbs. in weight.

Optimus.—Superior red Tomato, uniform size, large and handsome; fruit in clusters, smooth, solid and fine grained, splendid.

Duke of York.—Novelty of 1897, and thus described:—"One of the grandest Tomatoes yet introduced, colour rich scarlet, splendid cropper, round in shape, flesh very firm, fine flavour. A leading feature of this superb variety is that it ripens its fruit more uniformly together than any known kind, whilst its profusion of clusters, averaging eight and ten large evenly-formed fruit each, makes it conspicuously handsome. Invaluable as a variety for private or market growers." 1s. per packet.

Large Red Smooth.—An abundant bearer, large, solid, firm fruit, superior quality, and fine colour; highly esteemed for market purposes.

Trophy.—A grand old favourite, a fine hardy sort, fruit smooth, solid, and with few seeds; one of the best.

Early Red Ruby.—Heavy bearer, very early; combines good form, colour, and solidity; the plant grows very openly.

Dwarf Champion.—A beautiful red Tomato, medium size, solid, prolific, excellent; a self supporting variety on strong upright stems.

Crimson Cushion.—A fine addition to our list of large fruiting Tomatoes; flesh very solid and of superb flavour; a very early and prolific variety.



Large Red Smooth Tomato.

New Peach.—This very pretty Tomato resembles a peach in size, of a deep orange rose colour, with a bloom like the peach; rich flavour, thin skin.

King Humbert.—A nice shaped Tomato, resembling a huge plum.

Golden Trophy.—A bright golden colour; flavour very delicate, and much esteemed.

We can also supply the following well-known sorts:

Red Cherry

Scarlet Pear Shaped

Yellow Cherry

Yellow Plum

CULTURE.—Plenty of room and manure are all that is necessary to produce this favourite fruit vegetable in abundance. We consider by far the best way to grow them is to plant in rows four feet apart each way, and grow them on poles or a trellis five feet high, regularly pinching back all the laterals to the second joint, until the plants have reached the top of the stakes; then top the main stem and continue to pinch back the laterals, and so remove all useless growth, until the trellis or stakes are covered with fruit from top to bottom. Mulch the plants well and use tobacco water to keep down Tomato Caterpillar.



Anderson's Select Long Early White.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Select Long Early White.—Abundant bearer, large fruit; of excellent quality. Requires plenty of room. Delicate in flavour. A delicious vegetable.

Long Fruited Bush Marrow.—Excellent quality, prolific sort and very early; requiring less space, as the plants do not run; plants should stand three feet apart each way.

Moore's Vegetable Cream.—A selected variety, very productive; fruit of medium size, but produced in large numbers.

Custard Shaped.—Fine flavour, and a most desirable variety for private use.

Rice Marrow.—Delicious vegetable, the flesh, when cooked, separating like grains of rice. Distinct in foliage and colour of fruit.

CULTURE.—Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash, for cultural directions of which see page 21.

Culinary Plants & Roots

We can supply the following only during the planting Season.

ASPARAGUS.

Colossal	..	..	7s. 6d. per 100
Perfection	..	..	7s. 6d. „ 100
Erfurt Giant	..	..	7s. 6d. „ 100
Camden Park Strain	..	..	7s. 6d. „ 100

dressing of three or four inches of stable manure should be placed all over the bed, and as the plants progress care must be taken to keep them free from weeds. In the autumn the plants will probably produce seed, but it should be removed before it drops, otherwise it will give much trouble, as it will germinate freely, and requires to be removed, as none but the old plants should be allowed to occupy the bed. When the stems turn yellow in the autumn, they must be cut down close to the ground, the surface cleaned and weeded, and the beds thoroughly manured and top dressed as before—a still more liberal quantity of coarse salt being given. Before spreading the top dressing fork in the manure between the rows of the plants, being careful not to injure the crowns. In the spring of the second season, fifteen months after planting, the Asparagus will be fit to cut for table. As the young shoots appear about two inches above the surface they should be cut about five inches long, by cutting them from the crown with a sharp knife under the surface; this must be done regularly during the season of four weeks, and all shoots should be removed as they appear during that time, and they should never be allowed to be more than a few inches long before they are cut. When the season is over allow the plants to make their natural growth; keep the beds clean, manure heavily annually and they will last for years.

We can offer splendid roots of the above varieties during June, July and August; they are extra strong, and will be fit to cut for table 15 months after planting. To obtain fine Asparagus is merely a matter of plenty of manure and thorough preparation of the ground, and the following hints may prove useful. The plants should be put out in beds not more than four feet wide, so as to allow the cutting of the Asparagus to be done without treading the beds; the rows should be twelve to eighteen inches apart, and the plants ten to twelve inches from each other. The soil should have been previously trenched three feet deep, and if the subsoil should be stiff or inferior, it should be broken up in the bottom of the trench and allowed to remain there, and heavily manured, being covered with the original top soil, which should also be very liberally enriched, before planting, with old stable manure, bone dust, and a good dressing of coarse salt. When the plants are in position a top



Asparagus.

BEANS & PEAS for COOKING

Blue Peas, for boiling	..	8d. qt., 10s. bus.
White Haricot Beans, do.	9d. qt., 15s. bus.	
Large Grey, or German Lentils	6d. lb.	
Egyptian, or Red Lentils	..	5d. lb.

Special Quotations to the Trade and to Storekeepers.

... NEW ... BIRD SEEDS

Our Stocks of Bird Seeds have been carefully selected and cleaned with special care.

Canary, plain	..	2½d. per lb., 18s. per cwt.
Hemp	..	3d. „ 21s. „
Rape	..	3d. „ 24s. „
Maw	..	1s. „
Millet, White French	6d. „	
	5d. per lb. for 28 lbs. and upwards.	
Flax or Linseed	4d. per lb., 28s. per cwt.	

We have quoted the average prices per cwt., etc., but as bird seeds fluctuate very much in price, we are not bound by them in any way.

OUR Song Bird Mixture.

We also offer in bags of 2 lbs. weight, our Song Bird Mixture, for Canaries, etc. This mixture has been made up by a bird fancier of experience, and the seeds are all machine dressed. Price, 8d. per 2 lb. bag.

~ Parrot Food. ~

This is a mixture specially prepared and proportioned for talking and other birds, and contains a large variety of the best and most nourishing seeds. 3d. per lb.

ARTICHOKES—

Globe, Green & Purple, plants	6s. per doz.
Jerusalem, tubers	.. 3d. „ lb.

CABBAGE—

St. John's Day, plants	.. 1s. per 100
East Ham, plants	.. 1s. „ 100
London Market, etc., plants	1s. „ 100
Succession, plants	.. 1s. „ 100

CAULIFLOWER—

Plants	.. 1s. 6d. per 100
--------	--------------------

CELERY—

Plants, Red and White	.. 2s. per 100
-----------------------	----------------

LETTUCE—

Plants	.. 1s. 6d. per 100
--------	--------------------

HORSE RADISH—

Roots or Crowns	.. 3s. per doz.
-----------------	-----------------

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—

Plants	.. 1s. 6d. per 100
--------	--------------------

BROCCOLI—

Plants	.. 1s. 6d. per 100
--------	--------------------

SEAKALE—

Plants, two years old	.. 6s. per doz.
-----------------------	-----------------

~ RHUBARB. ~

Market Varieties, roots	6d. each 4s. per doz.
Large Giant, roots	.. 10s. „ doz.
Hogan's Shillelagh, 1s. each	.. 10s. „ doz.
Crimson Winter, roots	1s. each 10s. „ doz.

HOGAN'S SHILLELAGH is a splendid new variety, of excellent quality and immense size; the stalks are very long and flat, and dark green in colour; the flavour is delightful. When liberally treated the growth is surprising. Propagated by divisions of roots. Plants only of this Rhubarb can be supplied.

CRIMSON WINTER RHUBARB.—A splendid variety. This fine sort is at its best when all other varieties are dormant; it can be used nearly all the year round where frosts are not severe. This is a boon to all, as it is at its prime when stewing fruits are particularly scarce. It produces thin, crimson stalks of excellent flavour. It never dies down or rests like other varieties, and may therefore be termed an "All the year round Rhubarb." Should be in every garden.

ESCHALOTS.

Are used like Spring Onions, as a salad, and sometimes for flavouring. Fresh manure should be avoided; the cloves must be divided and planted separately. Price, 9d. per lb., post free, 1s. 5d.; special price for large lots.



Eschalot.

POTATO ONIONS.

Plant during autumn; they yield good crops where Onions cannot be raised from seed, and come in at a time when Onions are scarce; the bulbs are produced like potatoes. Price, 4d. per lb., post free, 1s.; special price for large lots.

TREE ONION TOPS.

Plant during autumn and winter months; the small sets or small Onions make excellent salads and pickle well, and if planted will produce large bulbs. Price, 1s. per lb., post free, 1s. 8d.; special price for large lots.

TREE ONION BOTTOMS.

These are onions of the ordinary size, which when planted will increase like the Potato Onion, and also produce a crop of tops or small bunch onions on upright stems. The great advantage of the Tree Onion is that it can be grown where Onions cannot be raised from seed; it is particularly hardy. Price, 6d. lb.; post free, 1s. 2d.

- - GARLIC. - -

This bulb, which belongs to the Onion family, is commonly used on the Continent for flavouring soups, stews, etc. Price, 6d. per lb., post free, 1s. 2d.; special price for large parcels.



Garden Seeds in Bulk.

For . . .
MARKET . . .
GARDENERS .
 . . and other . .
Large Buyers.

Market Gardeners know that it pays to sow high-class Seeds only—they do not hesitate to pay high prices when necessary, as was shown by the very large quantities sold by us last year of our splendid **SUCCESSION CABBAGE**, at 18s. per lb. (now reduced, see below). We, however, always offer our Seeds at moderate rates considering their high-class quality. Our Market Gardeners' trade is a very large one, and we know how to provide for it: we import all the best stocks annually and are constantly adding improved varieties as they appear. We have the most select strains grown for us in Australia, New Zealand, England, and on the Continent, and we know exactly what Market Gardeners want. The undermentioned prices include postage with the exception of **PEAS** and **BEANS**, the carriage on which must be added and paid for by the purchaser.

POST 
 **FREE**
 at Prices named,
 except Peas & Beans.

BEET.	
Anderson's Ex. Early Turnip Rooted...	4 0 per lb.
„ Long Blood Red	4 0 „

BROCCOLI.	
Adams' Early White	1 0 per oz.
Elletson's Mammoth	1 0 „
Late White	1 0 „

CARROT.	
Long Red, No. 1	2 6 per lb.
Intermediate, No. 2	2 6 „
Early Short Horn, No. 3	2 6 „
St. Valery, Fine Long Red variety	2 6 „

CABBAGE.	
St. John's Day, 3 months	5 0 per lb.
„ 4 months, Anderson's Improved	6 0 „
„ 4 months, Colonial or Melbourne	6 0 „
Marblehead Mammoth	8 0 „
Succession (very fine)	12 6 „
Large Brunswick (true)	6 0 „
Large Schweinfurt	6 0 „
Flat Dutch	5 0 „
East Ham	5 0 „
London Market	5 0 „
Drumhead	5 0 „
Pe Tsai (Chinese Cabbage)	6 0 „
Red Pickling Cabbage	8 0 „

SAVOY CABBAGE.	
Drumhead	6 0 per lb.
Green Curled	6 0 „

CAULIFLOWER.	
Early London, 3 months	12 0 per lb.
Large Asiatic, 4 months	12 0 „
Veitch's Autumn Giant, 6 months	12 0 „
Anderson's White Queen	3 6 per oz.

CELERY.	
Crystal White	6 0 per lb.
White Paschal	6 0 „
White Plume	1 0 per oz.
Red Solid	6 0 per lb.

CRESS.	
Triple Curled, for Salads	2 6 per lb.
Water	1 0 per oz.

CUCUMBER.	
Long Green	8 0 per lb.
„ „ Prickly	8 0 „
„ „ Choice	12 0 „
Short Green	10 0 „
Crystal White	10 0 „
Anderson's Market King	12 0 „

HERBS.	
Sage	0 9 per oz.
Thyme	0 9 „
Marjoram, Sweet	0 9 „
and others.	

KOHL RABI.	
Green	6 0 per lb.
Purple	6 0 „

LEEK.	
Anderson's Perfection (Colonial grown)	8 0 per lb.
London Flag (Imported)	6 0 „

LETTUCE.	
New Butter	8 0 per lb.
Drumhead Cabbage	5 0 „
Neapolitan	5 0 „
Ohio	6 0 „
White Cos	6 0 „
Green Cos	6 0 „

WATER MELONS.	
Cuban Queen	5 0 per lb.
Mammoth Ironclad, White Seed	5 0 „
Kolb's Gem	5 0 „
Dixie	5 0 „
Ice Cream, Grey Seed	5 0 „
„ White Seed	5 0 „
Sugar, Red Seed	6 0 „

ROCK or MUSK MELONS.	
Large Persian	6 0 per lb.
„ Yellow Cantaloupe	6 0 „
Skillman's Netted	6 0 „
Nutmeg	6 0 „
Emerald Gem	6 0 „
Jenny Lind	6 0 „
Netted Gem	6 0 „

PRESERVING MELONS.	
Green Seed	5 0 per lb.
Red Seed, Citron	6 0 „

MUSTARD.	
Finest White	2 6 per lb.

ONION.	
Anderson's Market Model	6 0 per lb.
Brown Spanish	5 0 „
Brown Globe	5 0 „
Extra Early Flat Red	7 0 „
„ Yellow Globe	7 0 „
Anderson's Silver King	6 0 „
Silver Pickling	6 0 „

PARSLEY.	
Triple Curled	3 6 per lb.
Moss Curled	4 0 „
Verdant Beauty	4 0 „

PARSNIP.	
Hollow Crown	2 6 per lb.

PEPPER or CAPSICUM.	
Long Red	1 0 per oz.
„ Yellow	1 0 „
And other sorts	1 0 „

PUMPKIN.	
Crown	5 0 per lb.
Button	5 0 „
Ironbark	6 0 „
Gramma or Rio	8 0 „

RADISH.	
Long Scarlet	2 0 per lb.
Red Turnip	2 0 „
White Turnip	2 0 „
Mixed Turnip	2 0 „
French Breakfast	2 6 „

RHUBARB.	
Giant	8 0 per lb.
And others	8 0 „

SPINACH.	
Round	2 6 per lb.
Prickly	2 6 „
Monstrous Viroflay	2 6 „

SQUASH.	
White Custard	0 9 per oz.
Golden Bush	0 9 „
Hubbard	0 9 „
Boston Marrow	0 9 „
Marblehead	0 9 „

TOMATO.	
Large Red Smooth	0 9 per oz.
Trophy	0 9 „
Mikado	1 6 „
Optimus	1 6 „
Early Red Ruby	1 6 „
Dwarf Champion	1 6 „
Ponderosa	4 0 „
Golden Trophy	2 0 „

TURNIP.	
White Nepal	2 6 per lb.
„ Stone	2 6 „
Red Top American Stone	2 6 „
Long White or Chinese	3 0 „
Laing's Garden Swede	2 6 „
Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede	2 0 „
Skirving's Purple Top Swede	2 0 „

VEGETABLE MARROW.	
Long White Select	6 0 per lb.
Custard Shaped	0 9 per oz.
Bush	6 0 per lb.

Peas and Beans are not delivered free, and
 carriage must be added to prices quoted.

PEAS.	
Yorkshire Hero	12 6 per bus.
American Wonder	16 0 „
McLean's Little Gem	16 0 „
Stratagem	16 0 „
Veitch's Perfection, True	14 0 „

BROAD BEANS.	
Broad Windsor	14 0 per bus.
Giant Long Pod	14 0 „
FRENCH DWARF BEANS.	
Canadian Wonder	14 0 per bus.
Governor Denison	14 0 „
Negro Long Pod	14 0 „
Pale Dun	14 0 „

RUNNER BEANS.	
White Dutch, Runner	20 0 per bus.
Scarlet Runner	30 0 „
Zebra, Runner	30 0 „
Snake, or Chinese	3 6 per lb.

BUTTER or Stringless BEANS.	
Anderson's Startler, Dwarf	1 6 per qrt.
Yosemite Mammoth	2 0 „
Mont d'Or, Tall	25 0 per bus.

Vegetable Seeds in Collections



POST FREE . . .

Except to towns where the Parcels Post limit is 3 lbs.



For CASH with ORDER

These lists show an allowance off Retail Rates of 25 %

10/- Collection
25 Packets

£1 Collection
50 Packets

These lists show an allowance off retail prices of 25 per cent.

Delivered to any address in the Australian Colonies, post free where Post Parcels are not limited to 3 lbs.

We pay postage only when cash is sent with order.

2 pkts. Beans, French or Kidney
1 „ Beet, Deep Red
2 „ Cabbage, 2 sorts
1 „ Carrot
1 „ Cauliflower
1 „ Celery
1 „ Cress, Curled
1 „ Cucumber, Long Green
1 „ Lettuce, Fine Curled
2 „ Melons, Water and Rock
1 „ Mustard, White
1 „ Onion
1 „ Parsley
1 „ Parsnip
2 „ Peas, Early and Late
1 „ Pumpkin, best table sort
1 „ Radish, Long Scarlet
1 „ Tomato, Mammoth Red
2 „ Turnip, varieties
1 „ Vegetable Marrow

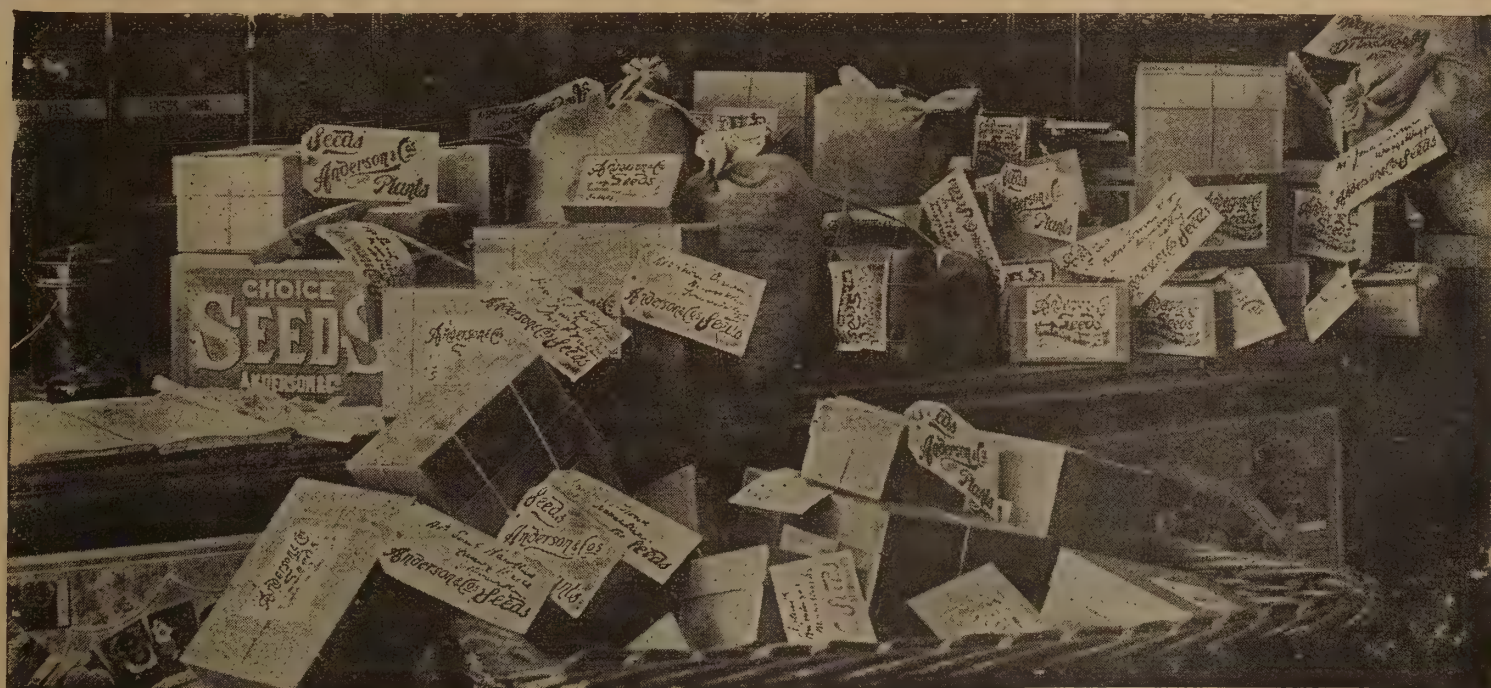
2 pkts. Beans, Broad
3 „ Beans, French
2 „ Beet, Deep Red, 2 sorts
4 „ Cabbage, 4 sorts
2 „ Carrot, 2 sorts
2 „ Cauliflower, 2 sorts
1 „ Celery, White
1 „ Cress, Curled
2 „ Cucumber
1 „ Leek, London Flag
2 „ Lettuce
4 „ Melons, 2 sorts
1 „ Mustard, White
2 „ Onion, 2 sorts
1 „ Parsley
2 „ Parsnip, 2 sorts
5 „ Peas, Early and Late
3 „ Pumpkin, sorts
2 „ Radish, 2 sorts
3 „ Tomato
3 „ Turnip, sorts
2 „ Vegetable Marrow

These Collections will provide sufficient Seeds for one year.

We do not specify varieties but select sorts suitable for the districts or climates from whence the orders come.

They contain only the best and are exceptional value.

These Collections contain only the Best Seeds, are exceptional value, and are so assorted that they contain enough, and not too much, of anything, producing a varied assortment of Vegetables for the year. We do not specify varieties but select them according to circumstances, sending only those sorts that are suitable for the districts or climates from whence orders come.



BEAUTIFUL Flowers ~ from Seed

ANNUALS are plants which flower, seed, and die within one year.

BIENNIALS flower during the second season after sowing, then seed, and die.

PERENNIAL Plants flower the second season after sowing, and continue to flower from year to year, but are generally propagated from cuttings after first flowering.

ANNUALS are very easily grown, and will do well on any average garden soil, if well enriched. Autumn and spring are the best months to sow, but many of them, by successional sowings, can be flowered for eight months of the year, and no opportunity should be lost to fill up any blanks in the garden—a catch sowing will often prove a great success. Sow in patches almost on the surface, and cover very lightly; a mulch of old stable manure scattered over the surface will often be of great service if the weather is warm and dry after sowing, as it will prevent evaporation and save watering, which, however, must be carefully attended to; annual seeds are generally sown much too thickly, in which case, when the plants come up they must be thinned out as soon as they are in the second leaf, otherwise the plants grown closely together will be drawn, and will not produce the fine bloom they should do; therefore, if the seed is good, thin sowing is much to be preferred. Do not allow the soil around the plants to become hard, but fork it over frequently, so as to keep it open, and remove all weeds. Some annuals can be transplanted, others cannot. Remove all dead flowers and seed pods as they appear, it will prolong the blooming season. Zinnias, Amaranthus and Sunflowers should not be sown before September; they can all be raised in a seed bed and transplanted into their permanent positions; they require plenty of room. Successional sowings may be made later.

BIENNIALS. Many of these are quite hardy, and can be sown like annuals in the open ground, but the better plan is to sow them in a canvas or glass frame and transplant the seedlings, when they are fit, into their permanent positions; they can also be raised in pots or boxes by those who have not the convenience of a frame, but unless the pots are placed in a green-house they must be shaded and treated in the same way as plants grown under the canvas frame. A light soil should be used and thorough drainage given; this can be done by using broken pots, sandstone, or charcoal, from an inch to two inch pieces. The boxes should not be more than 6 inches deep, and to keep the drainage clear a layer of old manure, charcoal, or any woody fibre on the top of it will be found to be of great advantage, as these seeds are generally very small.

Care must be taken in watering that the seeds are not washed away, therefore always have the pots or boxes on a perfectly level surface, and use a watering-can with a fine rose. After the seeds are sown place a sheet of brown paper (kept damp) over the surface, close to the soil, which will hasten germination, but as soon as the young plants make their appearance it must be removed. The after treatment and attention required by the young seedlings is the same as for those raised in a canvas frame.

PERENNIALS. The same treatment as is recommended for the more tender biennials will also apply to the harder varieties of perennials, and to all those which are afterwards to be grown out of doors, but the more tender species, such as Begonias, Calceolarias, Cineraria, Cyclamen, Gloxinia and Primula, which are only suitable for pot culture, must be treated in the following manner:—

The seeds must be sown in pots filled with drainage to a third of their depth of the same materials as recommended for biennials; the extra drainage is necessary, as these choice perennials are of slower growth and more delicate, and the soil would be liable to become sour from frequent watering if extra drainage were not provided.

The soil used to fill the pots should be of a light sandy nature and a little broken charcoal, well-rotted leafmould or woody fibre to make it light, mixed with it, will be a valuable addition. The soil should be pressed firmly into the pots to be filled within an inch of the top, making the surface quite smooth, so that the seeds may be sown evenly. These seeds being very small, only require to be pressed into the soil, with the lightest sprinkling on top, the watering must be done most carefully with a very fine-rosed watering-can, else all the seeds will probably be washed to one side or perhaps lost. An excellent plan is to thoroughly water the contents of the pots the day before sowing, so as to settle the soil. The sheet of brown paper previously recommended should be placed over the surface, as not only will it assist germination, but it will render less watering necessary, which is a consideration, seeing the small seeds are liable to be disturbed; avoid over-watering. Immediately the seedlings show through the soil the brown paper must be removed, otherwise the plants will become weakly and drawn; then place the pots in such a position in the bush-house or frame as will give the seedlings plenty of light, but do not expose them to the direct rays of the sun. This can be avoided if they are growing in a glass frame or green-house by painting the glass on the inside with lime, or that excellent preparation "Summer Cloud." Gradually, as the plants progress, air must be admitted to them; this can be done in the case of a glass frame by lifting the sash a little during all favorable weather, the desire being to make the plants strong and hardy.

As soon as the plants are fit, transplant them into other boxes or small pots; this cannot be done too soon. They should be pricked out into other boxes, pans, or large pots as soon as they can be removed with a small forked stick, and when they are too small to be handled with finger and thumb, otherwise they are liable to damp off. Such plants as Begonias, Cineraria, Calceolaria and Primula may be allowed to stand 2 inches apart; the second shift should be made into small pots as soon as the plants are in the second leaf; they will make rapid progress after that, and the third shift may be made into the blooming pots (six-inch at least). The soil used need not be broken up so fine as for the seed boxes, and should contain more fibrous matter, and clean washed sharp sand, and some well-rotted stable manure. The pots should be well drained. Keep the plants when repotted in a close frame for a few days and shaded from the sun. When once they are established admit plenty of air and light, and only use such shading as is necessary to prevent the plants being injured by the sun. Keep them near the glass and do not water over their foliage. Such plants as Calceolaria, Cineraria, Primula, etc., are best grown in a glass frame or green house, but can be placed in a bush-house just as they are coming into bloom, when plenty of water must be given, and weak liquid manure twice or thrice a week. Cinerarias will require special watching, as small caterpillars and greenfly will be troublesome during the early stages of growth.

In order to obtain good-sized plants for flowering in the winter, seed of the Cineraria, Calceolaria, and Chinese Primula should be sown in February.

The following is a list of tender biennials and perennials suitable for pot culture in a frame or green-house:—Begonia, tuberous rooted, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Cyclamen, Gloxinia, Primula (Chinese Primrose).

A Canvas or Calico Frame for raising Flower Seeds.

ENCLOSE a bed of good light soil (of size required) with boards about six inches high, so as to have the ground perfectly level and to admit of watering being done effectively; dig in plenty of short old stable manure, sow the seeds in rows very near the surface and cover with a mulch of short manure on top so as to keep the ground cool and prevent its becoming dry; regularly water with a fine rose can. Erect a frame with battens over the bed, about eighteen inches from the surface of the soil, and on this fix canvas or calico to cover the entire length of the bed, this should be in position during the heat of the day, but always removed in the evening and during dull, cool weather, to prevent the plants becoming drawn; it can be so arranged that the sides are always open. Seeds sown in such a frame will make rapid progress, even in the hottest weather, as the moisture, which can be given to them at any time, and the sun's heat, will make fine, strong plants, to be lifted and put out where they are to bloom. They should be taken up with a trowel with a good ball of earth, so as not to check their growth when transplanted. If they are becoming large and the weather is unfavorable for transplanting into the open ground they will be improved if they are transplanted singly into some other portion of the bed, there to remain until a favourable opportunity occurs to put them out. Such plants as Asters, Pansies, Salpiglossis, Antirrhinums, Phlox-Drummondii—or, in fact, any annuals or biennials which can be transplanted—treated in this way will give splendid results. Such a frame as we have described will always be useful in a garden, and it can be made of any size required.

The special advantage of the canvas frame is that seeds can be sown in it during the hottest and driest weather, and a fine stock of young plants can be secured, which can be transplanted into the garden as soon as a favorable opportunity occurs. The seed can always be sown at the proper season, no matter what the weather may be, and it is particularly advantageous during dry seasons, as having young plants to put out as soon as rain comes, instead of sowing the seed, will save several weeks, and hasten and prolong the blooming season.

Flower Seeds

IN Collections

... OF 6 to 12 Distinct Colours.



THE great advantage of these collections over mixed seed is that in planting out the colours can be so arranged that they will blend together, or that they will not contrast too strongly; again, any favourite colour can be planted more largely than those which are not preferred. In massing in large beds most beautiful results can be obtained by the proper arrangement of colours. Another advantage is that you know you have all the colours; if the seed grows it is not infrequently that in the case of mixed seed some of the colours will grow so strongly that they will overcome the others, and it is not impossible that the whole of one colour is planted out, and that the others are allowed to remain in the seed bed, or that if the plants are thinned out, and a few only allowed to remain when the seed was sown, that the entire number of plants of one or more particular colour will be pulled up, because they happened to be the weakest. The collections we offer contain all the finest varieties and shades of colour, and many of the seeds will retain their vitality for more than one season.

See Page 45

for our Magnificent Collection of
GLADIOLI BULBS
Upwards of 100 Varieties

Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

- 12 Finest Tall Varieties, distinct colours .. 2 0
- 12 Finest Dwarf Varieties, distinct colours 2 0

This old English favourite is a charming border plant, and blooms for a long time; the varieties comprise striped, spotted and self-coloured spikes. We offer 12 distinct colours in each collection.

Asters.

- 6 Finest Varieties Dwarf Pæony Perfection 1 3
- 8 Finest Varieties Dwarf Pæony Perfection 1 6
- 6 Finest Varieties Victoria 1 6
- 8 Finest Varieties Victoria 1 9
- 12 Finest Varieties Victoria 2 0
- 6 Finest Varieties Washington 1 6

Nothing can be more beautiful than a bed of well-grown Asters, and from the superb collections we now offer a most dazzling effect can be produced; they grow from 12 to 24 inches, according to the variety and vigour of the plants; bloom freely, are excellent for cut flowers, as they last a long time.

Balsam.

- 6 Finest Varieties, Camellia-flowered .. 1 6
- 6 Finest Varieties, Rose-flowered .. 1 3
- 8 Finest Varieties, Rose-flowered.. .. 1 6
- 12 Finest Varieties, Rose-flowered .. 2 0

These beautiful tender annuals are suitable for pots or garden culture; they produce splendid spikes of double flowers of every shade of colour. They must have good rich soil and plenty of water.

Carnation and Picotees.

- 12 Finest Distinct Varieties 3 6

This charming plant is everybody's flower; its brilliant colours and exquisite fragrance render it a great favourite. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest strains, and should produce a large percentage of double flowers.

Cockscomb.

- 6 Finest Varieties, distinct colours .. 1 3
- 8 Finest Varieties, distinct colours .. 1 6
- 12 Finest Varieties, distinct colours .. 2 0

This favourite hardy annual should have a place in every garden; the dwarf sorts bear cockscomb-like crimson flowers, which are particularly attractive, while the tall plume-like varieties are graceful and beautiful.

Coleus.

- 6 Finest Varieties 2 0
- The foliage of the Coleus is unsurpassed for beauty of colour, and the varieties are superb. They make lovely pot plants, and are very easily grown as bush-house plants. They are extremely useful for decorative purposes.

Dianthus Heddewegii & Chinensis.

- 6 Finest Varieties 1 0
- 8 Finest Varieties 1 3
- 10 Finest Varieties 1 6

These are deserving general cultivation, as they present charming diversity and brilliancy of colouring. By removing the seed pods, the plants may be kept in a perfect blaze all the summer.

Helichrysum.

- 6 Finest Varieties 1 0
- 8 Finest Varieties 1 3
- 10 Finest Varieties 1 6
- 12 Finest Varieties 2 0

These everlasting flowers, when made up with some ornamental grasses, are truly charming. Should be cut before the blooms are fully expanded, and tied up in bunches and hung in a cool place to dry, with the flowers downwards. Dried in this way, they will keep their colour for a year.

Hollyhock.

- 6 Finest German Varieties, distinct .. 1 6
- 12 Finest German Varieties, distinct .. 2 6

For the cooler districts of our colony we strongly recommend this most effective plant; it produces spikes six feet high, which are covered with large double rose-like flowers. Requires good rich soil, well worked.

Larkspur.

- 12 Finest Varieties Dwarf German Double Rocket 2 0
 - 6 Finest Varieties, "Bismarck" 1 3
- One of the hardiest garden plants, with charming spikes of a variety of colours, some of which are very uncommon.

Pansy or Heartsease.

- 6 Varieties, distinct colours, all shades .. 1 6
 - 12 Varieties, beautiful colours, one pkt. each 2 6
 - 18 Varieties, superb colours, named .. 3 6
- One of the most popular of florists' flowers, to which we have given much attention; the collections we now offer are of charming variety and fine strains.

Petunia, Double.

- 6 Finest Varieties, double fringed .. 2 6
- Some of the finest varieties will be found in these collections. Petunias are very showy and popular plants; effective when grown in pots, also in summer flower-beds.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

- 6 Beautiful distinct colours, lovely shades 1 6
- 8 Beautiful distinct colours, lovely shades 2 0
- 12 Beautiful distinct colours, lovely shades 2 6

One of the most beautiful annuals of dwarf habit, exquisite bright colours from pure white to brilliant scarlet, with white eye, very free flowering and quite hardy; a bed of these lovely plants can be kept in flower for six months.

Poppy, Carnation-flowered.

- 6 Finest Varieties 1 0
- Poppies are extremely useful for borders; they are very free flowering, and continue to bloom for months. Should be sown in the autumn or early spring.

Portulacca Grandiflora, Double.

- 6 Finest Varieties, distinct colours .. 1 6
- 8 Finest Varieties, distinct colours .. 2 0

This annual is particularly adapted to our climate, and will live through our hottest summer, and bloom profusely; it is very dwarf, and is excellent for bordering.

Stocks.

- 6 Varieties Dwarf German, Ten-week .. 1 6
- 8 Varieties Dwarf German, Ten-week .. 1 9
- 12 Varieties Dwarf German, Ten-week .. 2 0
- 6 Varieties Large Flowering, Ten-week .. 1 3
- 8 Varieties Large Flowering, Ten-week .. 1 6
- 12 Varieties Large Flowering, Ten-week .. 2 0

These beautiful and fragrant flowers are deservedly popular, as their splendid spikes are most attractive; they require rich soil and moisture, however, as they must be grown quickly.

Stock, Brompton.

- 6 Finest Varieties 1 6
- These are biennial varieties of this favourite flower; they are very hardy and of robust growth, and have long flower spikes. If sown in the autumn they will bloom the following spring.

Wallflower, Sweet Scented.

- 6 Varieties, Distinct, Double German .. 1 6
 - 10 Varieties, Distinct, Double German .. 2 6
- An old favourite. We offer the double German varieties; a great variety of colours, from blood red to pale orange.

Zinnia Elegans Grandiflora.

- 6 Varieties, Double, distinct colours .. 1 0
 - 8 Varieties, Double, distinct colours .. 1 6
- A very fine strain of these charming hardy plants. The Grandiflora varieties have particularly fine large flowers, of the most brilliant colours. Plants of robust growth, quite an improvement on the old variety. Should be sown in spring and summer.

Popular Collections

...OF...

Flower Seeds.

Packet

"A"

12 Varieties Choice Hardy Annuals

For autumn or spring; or any twelve 8d. packets our customers may choose. All hardy annuals; may be sown and flowered in the open border.

2s.

"B"

24 Varieties Choice Hardy Annuals

For autumn or spring; or any twenty-four 8d. packets our customers may choose. All hardy annuals; may be sown in the open border.

4s.

"C"

12 Var. Choice Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals

Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 4s. in value at catalogue rates.

3s.

"D"

12 Varieties Choice Biennials and Perennials

Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. Should be sown in pots or boxes and transplanted.

5s.

"E"

6 Var. Ex. Ch. Tender Biennials and Perennials

(Primulas, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Begonia, Cyclamen, Gloxinia, &c.) Or any six packets our Customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. For pot culture. Should be raised in seed pans and flowered in pots in a frame or bush-house.

5s.

"GEM"

COLLECTION.

.. Beautiful ..

14 Annuals
AND
Biennials

Post Free, 2s.

Amaranthus. Tricolour foliage plants. Sow in spring to November.
Calliopsis Drummondii. Beautiful yellow colour; profuse bloomer.
Centaurea (Blue Cornflower). Blue and other colours; favourite flower.
Pansy or Heartsease. Wonderful colours and shades, flowers during summer.
Helianthus Cucumerifolius (Sunflower).
Stocks (Ten-week). Large flowered, charming perfumed.
Zinnia Grandiflora. Gorgeous colours, splendid annual, flowers during summer; sow in spring.
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora. Grand annual, flowers all summer.
Balsam, various. Camellia flowered, brilliant colours of every shade.
Cosmos. Most lovely, profuse blooming flowers.
Dianthus Heddeggii. Lovely little annual. Blooms all summer.
Mignonette (Crimson Giant). Grand spikes; everybody's plant.
Poppy. Single or double; gorgeous colours; easily grown.
Salpiglossis. One of the loveliest and most showy annuals grown.

Sunshine

- COLLECTION -

.. OF ..

Pansies
or Heartsease

A packet of each of these eight lovely varieties,

Post Free, 3s.

Universal favourites, easily cultivated, very free bloomers. The seed should be sown in boxes or frames, in autumn or spring, and transplanted; they love rich sandy soil.
Anderson's Large French Stained. The very finest strain grown; colours beautiful, including the grand new shade of mahogany crimson; fine form and substance. 6d. per packet.
Odier's Choicest Strain. Grand show variety, finely marked; good substance, like the French varieties. 6d. per packet.
First-class Assorted. Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours. 3d. per packet.
Trimardeau. Beautiful new race of Pansies. Very vigorous; compact habit; flowers rich and varied; large size. 6d. per packet.
Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals; handsome, distinct. 6d. per packet.
Victoria. Beautiful strain; deep maroon crimson, with a light coloured margin. 6d. per packet.
Non Plus Ultra. An attractive and superb strain with all shades of rich colour. 6d. per packet.
Peacock. Upper petals marked with central spot of pale violet blue, shaded, the lateral petals of a deep claret. These conspicuous blue spots on the darker ground colour are very striking. 6d. pkt.

Creepers & Climbers

Which can be grown from Seed.

Centrosema Grandiflora. A perennial climber of great beauty, producing beautiful pea-shaped flowers. Seed should be soaked in tepid water for a few hours before sowing. 1s. per packet.
Cobæa Scandens. One of the most useful of ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped purple flowers; is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage. Should be sown in rich soil, during autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during winter, and planted out in early spring. 6d. per packet.
Convolvulus Major (Morning Glory). A quick-growing annual climber, with beautiful single flowers in shades of purple and blue. Flowers open in the morning, closing in the night—hence its name. 3d. per pkt.
Dolichos Lignosus. A very hardy perennial creeper, is very ornamental, vigorous grower, should be well pruned every season; flowers very freely on wall or trellis; it makes a beautiful dense screen. 3d. per packet.
Ipomea. A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and has handsome convolvulus-like flowers; they are all beautiful. The Quamoclit is quite distinct, having elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, with small scarlet flowers.
Hederacea Superba. Limbata Elegantissima. 3d. per pkt.
Quamoclit. Scarlet, small handsome foliage. 3d. per pkt.
Ipomea Learii. A hardy perennial creeper, and a very free grower (it should always be trimmed back to the old wood every season); the flowers are magnificent and of superb violet purplish colour; convolvulus shape. 1s. per packet.
Lophospermum Scandens. A charming perennial climber, producing purplish violet bell-shaped flowers of great beauty; the foliage is handsome. 6d. per packet.
Maurandya Barclayana. A lovely little climber, with delicate foliage and a profusion of deep purple flowers; it grows closely to a wire or other trellis, and will attain a height of six feet. 6d. per packet.
Mandevillea Suaveolens. A beautiful pure white-flowered perennial creeper; the foliage is small and delicate, and the habit of the plant is rather straggling, but the fine white flowers are produced in great profusion, and are admirable for cutting for bouquets. 6d. per packet.
Medeola Asparagoides. A foliage plant of great beauty, producing a moss-like covering to a trellis, but does not grow tall; it is rather tender, however, and its flowers are insignificant. Grown in a bush house it is very beautiful. 6d. per packet.
Mina Lobata. A pretty half-hardy annual climber, somewhat resembling the Ipomeas. Its beautiful creamy white flowers are bright orange when half-blown, and when in bud of a vivid red, giving the plant a singular appearance. Grows 20 feet high, and produces flowers all the way up; requires a sheltered position. 6d. per packet.
Nasturtium, Tall. A hardy free-growing annual climber, with beautiful succulent foliage, studded with flowers, in shades of yellow, orange and crimson. The seeds are used green for pickles. 3d. per packet.
Passiflora Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). This delightful fruit is easily grown from seed, and, as a climbing plant to cover trellis or verandah it cannot be surpassed; its foliage is a bright lively green, and its fruit is produced twice a year in great abundance. 3d. per packet.
Thunbergia Alata. A tender annual creeper, not generally known, but very beautiful; the flowers are in lovely shades of golden and orange colour, with dark eye. 6d. per packet.
Tropæolum Canariensis (Canary Creeper). A tender annual climber, of great beauty; the foliage is small and fimbriated, and the flowers golden yellow, and somewhat resemble the form of an insect. Should be raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in the spring. Should have a sheltered position. 6d. per packet.

Ornamental Grasses

6d. per packet.

Agrostis Nebulosa. Very ornamental and of graceful habit; suitable for bouquets and mixing with flowers in vases.
Avena Sterilis (Animated Oats). Singular and curious, and of very pleasing habits.
Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass). One of the best known of these grasses, easily cultivated.
Erianthus Ravenæ. This is a very handsome and stately hardy grass, bearing beautiful silvery plumes; the flower stems sometimes attain a height of six feet.
Eulalia Japonica. This very ornamental hardy grass is well suited for growing in large pots or tubs; it is also an excellent border plant in any good ordinary soil.
Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass). One of the handsomest of British grasses, which thrives well in almost any situation.
Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass). This pretty grass presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant in bouquets.

Collections of Ornamental Grasses.

These varieties, from their graceful habit and easy culture, deserve to be very largely grown, whilst their value for use in bouquets cannot be over estimated.

6 Beautiful Varieties, named sorts 1s. 3d.
8 Beautiful Varieties, named sorts 1s. 6d.

FLOWER SEEDS

The Message of the Flowers

is written in an open book upon their bright faces, beautifully illuminated with all the colours of the sunbeams, and page by page will be unfolded to us as we learn to love them and know their language. The modest Violet, the stately Rose, the lordly Hibiscus, all have their story to tell, of how they have come to brighten our lives, to surround us with beauty, to bring us joy and peace. How often have the "weary ones" felt the soothing influence of the companionship of flowers, when in their garden they found a "love feast" fresh from the hands of the Creator spread for their refreshment, to inhale the perfume of the flowers, to watch their wondrous opening beauty, their charming colouring, their marvellous forms, and to ponder over the mystery of their short but beautiful lives; surely to them the message of flowers was peace.

When ordering Flower Seeds by Numbers, please give the Date of the Catalogue from which they are - - taken. - -

Abronia. 8d. per pkt.

- 1 Umbellata. Rosy lilac, fragrant.
- 2 Villosa. Dark Red.
- Trailing plants, suitable for rockery; waxy, rosy, lilac, verbenalike flowers, scented; hardy annual. Sow in spring and autumn. 6 inches.

Acroclinium. 3d. per pkt.

- 3 Roseum. Single, rose, dark eye.
- 4 Roseum. Double rose.
- Beautiful everlasting; can be dried for winter bouquets; hardy annual. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Adonis. 3d. per pkt.

- 5 Vernalis. Yellow (perennial).
- 6 Festivalis (Flos Adonis). Scarlet.
- Free flowering annuals, feathery foliage. Very showy. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Alonsoa (Mask Flower). 8d. per pkt.

- 7 Warscewiczii. Brilliant scarlet.
- 8 Grandiflora. Beautiful scarlet.
- Very showy half-hardy annual, with bright rosy scarlet flowers. Sow autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Alyssum. 3d. per pkt.

- 9 Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). Hardy annuals; small trusses of white flowers in great profusion; cut down after flowering to promote a new growth.
- 10 Saxatile. Dwarf showy hardy perennial, yellow flowers, leaves hoary margined. Sow autumn or spring.

Amaranthus. 3d. per pkt.

- 11 Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Red, yellow and green. 3 feet.
- 12 Salicifolius (Fountain Plant). Crimson Plume. 4 to 5 feet.
- 13 Henderii. Leaves carmine, orange yellow, and green. 4 feet.
- 14 Magnificus. Green, yellow and gold. 3 feet.
- 15 Caudatus (Love-lies-bleeding). Drooping purplish crimson flowers. 3 feet.
- 16 Firebrand. Large leaves, deep blood red, with bright yellow edges. 6 feet.

A magnificent family of plants of tropical appearance, with gorgeous leaves of crimson and gold, and green and yellow, which deepen in the autumn. They are beautiful border plants, requiring plenty of room, good soil and a warm position. "Caudatus" produces long pendulous spikes of flowers. The other varieties are grown for their beautiful coloured leaves. Hardy annuals. Sow during autumn or spring.

Ammobium. 3d. per pkt.

- 17 Alatum. Pure white. 18 inches.
- Very pretty, hardy everlasting, with small white flowers, and very easily grown; annual. Sow in spring.

Anagallis (Pimpernel). 3d. per pkt.

- 18 Phillipsii. Large blue. 6 inches.
- 19 Grandiflora Garibaldi. Crimson. 9 inches.
- A pretty family of dwarf-growing annuals; constant bloomers, and very compact habit. They prefer good rich soil. Sow autumn or spring.

Anemone. 6d. per pkt.

- 20 Coronaria. Mixed; various colours. 12 inches.
- 21 Japonica. A very pretty variety; flowers all summer; purplish red. 24 inches.

Tuberous rooted plant, easily produced from seed; magnificent colours, blooms early in spring, when flowers are scarce. It requires good, rich, well-drained, light soil; hardy perennial. Sow in the early autumn.

Tubers can also be supplied from March to June.

See BULB LIST.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). 3d. per pkt.

- 22 Anderson & Co's Extra Choice. Unsurpassed individual blooms, large and distinctly and beautifully striped.
- 23 Brilliant. Scarlet golden and white.
- 24 Delila. Carmine, white throat.
- 25 Galathee. Very fine crimson.
- 26 Picturatum. Showy, striped and spotted.
- 27 Majus. Tall; mixed; best sorts.
- 28 Tom Thumb. Mixed; dwarf. Various colours. 9 inches.

A beautiful tribe of showy hardy perennials, producing long spikes of flowers in endless variety of colour—self colours, stripes and spots; easily raised from seed. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 inches.

Armeria (Thrift). 6d. per pkt.

- 29 Cephalotes Alba. Fine variety of this old English flower; hardy perennial; flowers are pure white. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Asters. 6d. per pkt.

- 30 Crown. Various colors; white centre
- 31 Snowball. Imbricated petals, pure white, perfect form.
- 32 Globe Flowered. Various; showy.
- 33 Dwarf Bouquet. Various; effective
- 34 Perfection. Large, double, incurved
- 35 Mignon. Mixed. Colours: Light blue, lilac, and rose. Fine form.
- 36 New Late Blooming. This is a branching variety; strong and vigorous grower; flowers white, double and large, 4 inches across, produced on long stems.
- 37 Pyramidal Flowering. Dwarf; various.
- 38 Quilled, German. Striking colours.
- 39 Queen of the Market. Red, white and blue.
- 40 Triumph Tom Thumb. Large; deep scarlet.
- 41 Triumph Tom Thumb. Scarlet and white. 6 inches.

A charming family of half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of bloom in spikes or trusses of six to eight fine heads of beautiful colours, three or four inches across. Light rich soil, with a mulching of manure, suits them best. Can be sown during autumn and spring; should be transplanted. Must have plenty of water during dry weather. 8 to 12 inches.

AS CUT FLOWERS

Asters are invaluable, as they last a long time in water, and their charming variety of colour renders them highly prized Florist flowers.

Aquilegia (Columbine). 6d. per pkt.

- 42 Chrysantha, Grandiflora Alba (White Spurred). Flowers large, clear, snow-white long spurs of elegant shape; flowers abundantly.
- 43 Skinneri. Scarlet, tipped yellow.
- 44 Nivea. Creamy white; semi-double.
- 45 Mixed. Finest sorts.

Very showy, hardy, herbaceous perennials; make handsome border plants; easily grown, requiring a light soil. Some of the new varieties are exceedingly pretty. Sow in autumn and spring. 18 to 24 inches.

Arabis (Rock Cross). 3d. per pkt.

- 46 Alpina. Excellent for borders or rock work, blooming very freely; white hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 6 inches.



Aquilegia, Chrysantha, Grandiflora Alba (White Spurred Columbine).



Balsams.



Begonia,
Single Tuberous Rooted.



Campanula, Double (Canterbury Bells).

Aubretia. 6d. per pkt.

47 **Leichtlinia.** Luminous carmine rose.
Very pretty hardy perennials, suitable for edgings and borders. Sow in the autumn.

Auricula. 6d. per pkt.

48 **Choice Mixed.** Various colours, best sorts. 6 in.
An old English favourite, requiring special culture, and only suitable for the cooler districts. Variety of colour; green, white edged, and dusted with powder; hardy perennials; to be sown in fine soil in boxes during the autumn, and transplanted into pots when fit to handle.

Balsam. 3d. per pkt.

49 **Carnation.** Striped and flaked, attractive.
50 **Solferino.** Streaked and spotted, distinct.
51 **Camellia Flowered.** Self colours.
52 **Choice Mixed.** All the best varieties.
A well-known favourite annual, producing rose-like blooms of varied colours in great abundance. Suitable for outdoor cultivation, and for pots. Balsams require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow in spring. 18 in.

Begonia. 1s. per pkt.

53 **Tuberous Rooted.** Single; best sorts.
54 **Tuberous Rooted.** Double; fine strain.
55 **Tuberosa Vittata.** Flowers beautifully marked or striped like a Carnation, with beautiful colours and shades of white, yellow and red.
These charming plants require great care in raising from seed, which is very fine, and must be sown in light soil in a frame or greenhouse, and afterwards grown in pots. Foliage very handsome, graceful drooping flowers, most attractive; tender perennials. Sow the seed in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy). 3d. pkt.

56 **Iberidifolia.** Bright blue flowers.
57 **Iberidifolia Alba.** Pure white flowers.
Hardy annual; compact habit; stands dry weather and exposed situations well; flowers handsome and in great profusion; prefers rich light loam. Sow autumn and spring. 9 inches.

Browallia. 3d. per pkt.

58 **Alata Cœrulea.** Large; bright blue.
59 **Alba.** White, very pretty variety.
60 **Roezii.** Blue or white, yellow tubes.
Pretty hardy annuals, covering themselves with bloom; nice border plants; do best in rich light loam. Sow early in spring. 15 inches.

Calandrinia. 3d. per pkt.

61 **Discolor.** Pretty rose lilac
62 **Umbellata.** Beautiful magenta crimson.
Dwarf, free-flowering, showy annual; adapts itself to almost any soil; an abundant bloomer. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Calceolaria. 1s. per pkt.

63 **Dalkeith Park Strain.** Spotted and blotched.
64 **Hybrida Striata.** Beautifully striped.
65 **Shrubby.** Self colours, yellow, brown.
66 **Mixed.** Finest selected strain.
A charming perennial plant for frame, conservatory, or bush house only. Requires rich, light, fibrous soil; and plenty of pot room; is a tender plant, however, and must be carefully raised in seed box or pot. Sow on the surface in the lightest soil, and cover with a sheet of glass, and as soon as the very small plants are in second leaf, they must at once be transplanted into small pots, and in a few weeks transferred to blooming pots; give plenty of light and air, but shade from the bright rays of the sun, and be careful to destroy green fly, should it appear. Sow in autumn. 12 to 18 inches.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. 3d. pkt.

67 **Atropurpurea.** Rich purplish crimson.
68 **Bicolor Hybrida.** Double flowers.
69 **Drummondii.** Yellow, crimson centre.
70 **Coronata Maxima.** Very large golden yellow flowers
71 **Marmorata.** Marone, crimson splashed.
This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, a most beautiful plant in the garden, not particular as to soil, a long time in bloom. Sow autumn and spring. 2 feet.

Campanula. (Canterbury Bells).

72 **Double Blue.** Finest strain. 3d. per pkt.
73 **Double White.** Finest strain.
74 **Double Rose.** Finest strain.
75 **Single Blue.** Finest strain.
76 **Single White.** Finest strain.
77 **Single Rose.** Finest strain.
78 **Calycanthema.** Charming saucer-like outer petal.
79 **Media Striata.** White, streaked violet.
80 **Carpatia.** Bright blue, small flowers.
81 **Carpatia Alba.** Pure white and dwarf.

A family of very showy border plants, the colours being very distinct and rich, and are easily raised from seed if sown in pots or boxes, and planted out in the border or beds later; the single varieties are exceedingly pretty, and the Calycanthema and double varieties magnificent. Both of the Carpatia varieties are very suitable for rockwork; free bloomers, hardy perennials. Sow in autumn.

Canna. (Indian Shot). 6d. per pkt.

82 **Indica.** Large, handsome foliage.
Ornamental plants with handsome foliage; brilliant flowers; easily raised from seed in a frame. Magnificent decorative plants; grown in the garden in sheltered situations, or in pots in a bush-house; half-hardy perennials. 3 to 4 feet. Sow in autumn and spring. See List of named varieties in "Plant Section."

Canary Creeper (See Tropæolum).

Canterbury Bells (See Campanula).

Candytuft (Iberis). 3d. per pkt.

83 **White Rocket.** Magnificent long spikes.
84 **White.** Large, effective and handsome.
85 **Purple.** Large, fine trusses.
86 **Carmine.** Flowers rich carmine.
87 **Creamy White.** Delicate colour.
88 **Tom Thumb.** Pure white, dwarf.
89 **Dwarf Crimson.** Rich glowing colour. 6 inches.
90 **Empress.** Trusses of pure white.
91 **White Perennial.** (Iberis sempervirens).
92 **Dobbie's White Spiral.** Pure white spike, 4 inches long.

The whole of this pretty family of annuals is well worth a place in the garden, the crimson and white varieties being exceedingly showy; they bloom in great profusion, and are very useful to cut. Sow in autumn and spring, and thin to 6 inches apart. 6 to 12 inches.



Carnation, "Uriah Pike."

Carnations. 1s. per pkt.

93 **Bizarre.** Flaked and striped, excellent.
94 **Grenadin.** Brilliant, double scarlet.
95 **Italian.** Choice, various colours.
96 **Double Mixed.** Superb stock, best sorts.
97 **Perpetual Flowering.** Superb, free bloomers, mixed.
98 **Uriah Pike.** A superb glowing crimson self. 1s. 6d. per packet.
99 **Margarita (White).** A beautiful pure white.
100 **Margarita (Mixed).** Flowers the first season from seed. The proportion of fine double flowers is very large, of varied and beautiful colour; they bloom continuously, and produce enormous quantities of flowers. The habit of the plant is robust, hence very useful for bedding purposes.
The varieties named are specially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts. To germinate the seed it must be sown in pots, light soil being used, and placed in a frame or conservatory, and kept carefully watered until the plants are large enough to pick out; hardy perennials. Sow autumn and spring.

Castilleja. 1s. per pkt.

101 **Indivisa.** A lovely annual of recent introduction, producing superb flowers of intensely brilliant crimson scarlet. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

Celosia (Cockscomb). 6d. per pkt.

102 **Dwarf Crimson.** Standard variety.
103 **Carter's Empress.** Crested, bright scarlet.
104 **Crimson Feathered.** Feathery spikes.
Old English favourites. The two first named produce large cockscomb-like heads of brilliant crimson; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes, and should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit; these grow two feet Half-hardy annuals; sow in spring.

**Chrysanthemum,
New Early
Flowering.**



105 Centrosema Grandiflora. 1s. per pkt.

An exceedingly beautiful perennial climber. Easily grown from seed, which should be soaked for a few hours in tepid water before sowing. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, of a beautiful inverted pea shape, varying in colour from rosy violet to reddish purple, feathered with white through the centre; buds pure white. Sow in spring.

Centaurea (Cornflower). 3d. per pkt.

106 Cyanus fl. pl. (Double Cornflower). Containing various shades of colour, and a large percentage of double flowers.

- 107 Blue.** Single.
- 108 Red.** Single.
- 109 White.** Single.
- 110 Suaveolens.** Yellow Cornflower.
- 111 Mixed.**

Centaurea Moschata (Sweet Sultan).

- 112 Blue.** Double.
- 113 Purple.** Double.
- 114 White.** Double.

The Cornflower is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation. It blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets. It has various colours—blue, white, rose, &c.; though in winter and spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year. The plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted. This interesting family comprises the well-known Sweet Sultan; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet; sow during autumn and spring.

115 Centaurea Candidissima. 6d. per pkt.

A very valuable perennial plant for ribbon bordering, very effective with other coloured leaves; round, compact plants, with silvery foliage. 12 inches. Sow in autumn.

Chrysanthemum.

Annual Marguerite.

3d. per pkt. except otherwise priced.

- 116 Double Hybrids.** Beautiful double and semi-double flowers; white, yellow and crimson, various coloured centres. 6d. per packet.
- 117 Burrigeum.** White, crimson band, yellow centre.
- 118 Carinatum (Golden Feather).** Golden foliage; flowers yellow and crimson.
- 119 Carinatum, Purple Crown.** Purple scarlet in colour, with a golden ring; yellow foliage. 8 in. 6d. pkt.
- 120 Tricolor Dunnittii.** Double, very showy.
- 121 Coronarium Sulphureum.** Double; flowers pretty lemon colour.
- 122 Double Scarlet.** Flowers bright scarlet.
- 123 Eclipse.** Bright golden yellow, scarlet ring.
- 124 Maximum (Moon Penny Daisy).** Pure white.
- 125 Lord Beaconsfield.** Crimson maroon, edged gold.
- 126 Segetum (Corn Marigold).** Pretty yellow.
- 127 Prutescens (Paris White Daisy).** A lovely flower.
- 128 Tricolor Coccineum (Tom Thumb).** Branching; profusion of perfectly scarlet flowers. 6d. pkt.

These varieties are hardy annuals; strong growers, showy, and are admirably suited for cutting; they keep a long time in water. Marguerites are most popular, and should always have a place, as they are certainly one of our finest garden annuals. Should be sown during autumn or spring. 18 inches to 2 feet.

Perennial Varieties.

- 129 Pompon.** Small flowers. Very pretty. 24 in. 6d. per packet.
- 130 Inodorum.** Perennial variety, double white. 6d. per packet.
- 131 Indicum fl. pl.** The familiar Chrysanthemum; various. 24 inches. 6d. per packet.
- 132 New Early Flowering.** Of the Japanese type, a new race, and very abundant bloomer. 6d. pkt.

Coreopsis.

 3d. per pkt.

- 133 Lanceolata.** Very useful perennial, suitable for cut flowers, known as Yellow Cosmos.

Cornflower (See Centaurea).

Cineraria.

 1s. per pkt.

- 134 Hybrida Grandiflora.** Finest mixed.
- 135 Hybrida Grandiflora Kermesina.** Distinct crimson variety; flowers average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, glowing velvety crimson, semi-double flowers.
- 136 Double.** A very select strain.

Most elegant and charming bush-house or green-house plants, should be raised in a frame, in pots or boxes and transplanted rapidly into small-sized pots, and again into blooming pots as soon as the smaller pots are well filled with roots; use light soil, mixed with old cow manure, a little sand and old vegetable mould made from decayed leaves; transfer to bush-house as soon as established in blooming pots. Sow in the autumn. 18 to 24 inches.

Ornamental Leaved Variety.

 3d. per pkt.

- 137 Maritima Candidissima.** Large leaves.

This variety, although classed as a Cineraria, is grown as a hardy foliage plant only, its beautiful silvery leaves being very effective in carpet bedding; it is of no value as a flowering plant. 12 inches. Sow in spring.

Clarkia.

 3d. per pkt.

- 138 Elegans.** Purplish rose colour.

- 139 Elegans.** Double.

A very showy hardy annual; very easily grown; very effective in masses. Sow spring and autumn. 18 inches.

Clianthus.

 6d. per pkt.

- 140 Dampieri (Desert Pea).**

This magnificent plant is a native of the warmest and driest portions of Southern and Western Australia. The flowers are brilliant crimson, about three inches long, and in the centre there is a large clear black marking. This biennial plant is a trailer, and is a little difficult to cultivate, but will repay all trouble. Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well.

- 141 Puniceus (Glory Pea).**

A very handsome perennial shrub, resembling the above, but more easily grown and more erect habit.

Clintonia.

 3d. per pkt.

- 142 Pulchella.**

Charming little plant for edging pots or rockeries. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant. Rich blue in colour, with yellow eyes; hardy annual. Sow autumn or spring. 6 in.

Cobaea.

 6d. per pkt.

- 143 Scandens.**

Most useful ornamental perennial climber, magnificent, large, bell-shaped purplish-blue flowers; rapid grower, fine foliage; hardy perennial. Should be planted in rich soil, during autumn, or raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in early spring.

Collomia.

 3d. per pkt.

- 144 Coccinea.**

Hardy annual; flowers scarlet and yellow, bouvardia-like; of compact habit. Sow in the spring. 12 inches.

Coleus.

 1s. per pkt.

- 145 Splendid Mixed.**

As a foliage plant the Coleus cannot be surpassed; admirably adapted to our climate. It requires careful sowing, as the seed is so very fine. Must be grown freely, in good soil, with plenty of moisture, light, and air, when the colour will be magnificent. It must be treated as a pot plant, and grown in a conservatory or bush-house. It may be classed as a tender perennial; sometimes reaches a height of four feet. 3 feet.

Columbine (See Aquilegia).

Convolvulus (Morning Glory).

 3d. per pkt.

- 146 Minor.** Dwarf; mixed, various.
- 147 Major.** Tall; mixed; beautiful climber.
- 148 Mauritanicus.** Hardy perennial, beautiful blue. Charming, free blooming annuals. A bed of the Convolvulus Minor variety is most beautiful when in flower; and, for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe none can surpass C. Major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent. Sow in the spring.

Cosmidium.

 3d. per pkt.

- 149 Burrigeum.**

One of the most showy of the hardy annuals, with large crimson and yellow flowers, resembling the Calliopsis; it is well adapted for massing in beds and shrubbery borders; and is a nice flower to cut for house or table decoration. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Cosmos.

 3d. per pkt.

- 150 Pearl.** A beautiful pure white.
- 151 Choicest Mixed.** Colours, various. Lovely class of hardy annuals; they bloom profusely. Of various colours. Sow autumn and spring. 6 feet.

Cosmos.



- 152 Cowslip (Primula Veris).** 6d. per pkt.

This charming old English flower succeeds admirably here in our cooler districts, and can be grown to perfection with a little care; it should be sown in boxes, and transplanted to some sheltered shady situation to flower; hardy perennial. Sow in autumn or spring. 9 inches.

Annual Chrysanthemum, Maximum.

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUMS make a most lovely display in the garden; they are easily cultivated, and are so pretty and light, that they are seen everywhere, and no flower is more suitable to cut for table decorations, vases, etc. They are exceedingly showy, and stay in bloom for a long period.

Cyclamen. 1s. per pkt.

- 153 **Persicum.** Beautiful variety; various colours.
 154 **Albert Victor.** Flowers intense carmine.
 155 **Giganteum.** Large flowers; free bloomer.
 156 **Delicatum.** Beautiful snowy-white petals.

A most beautiful tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed if sown in light soil, in pots, and placed in warm sheltered corner of the bush house, the plants will not flower until the second season; but will then repay all trouble. Seed should be sown during autumn and spring, in pots. The Cyclamen blooms a long time.

Datura (Trumpet Flowers). 6d. per pkt.

- 157 **Ceratocaula.** Large trumpet-shaped flowers, and beautifully sweet-scented; pink and white, a very useful hardy annual. Sow in spring, 36 inches.
 158 **Double Golden.** Compact bush, about 2 feet high, and bearing large, golden funnel-shaped flowers.



Dahlia. 6d. per pkt.

- 159 **Large Flowered.** Double fine select mixed.
 160 **Pompon.** Finest mixed select.
 161 **Single.** Various; Brilliant star shaped flowers.
 162 **Single Perfection.** A new giant flowering strain of great beauty. 1s. per pkt.
 163 **Single Cactus.** A new type with single flowers, and with singularly twisted petals; colours varied and beautiful.

This favourite is easily raised from seed, if sown in a frame, in a pot or box, but there is a great probability of a large percentage of the flowers being single, even if seed is saved from double flowers; seedlings will flower first season if sown early. The single varieties are elegant and graceful and most suitable for cutting. The pompones are very small double varieties. Hardy perennials. Sow autumn or spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Digitalis (Foxglove). 3d. per pkt.

- 164 **Gloxinoides.** Superb variety, all colours.
 165 **Ivory's Finest Spotted.** Superior strain.

A well-known and favourite English flower, does very well here, and is of easy cultivation; very striking and showy when in flower, and requires plenty of space; hardy perennial. Sow autumn and spring. 3 feet when in flower.



Double Daisies, Snowball and Rose Crown.

Desert Pea (See Clanthus).

Dianthus (Garden Pink). 3d. per pkt.

- 175 **Heddewegii.** Single; beautiful.
 176 **Heddewegii fl. pl.** Double flowers.
 177 **Laciniatus.** Large single flowers, fringed.
 178 **Laciniatus Striatus.** Double striped.
 179 **Eastern Queen.** Showy single flowers.
 180 **Atrosanguinea.** Double variety, dark blood red.
 181 **The Bride.** White, purple centre.
 182 **Plumarius.** Fringed Pheasant's Eye.
 183 **Crimson Belle.** Beautiful crimson; single.
 184 **Snowflake.** Single laced, pure white.
 185 **Double Snowflake.** Beautiful double white, fringed.
 186 **Atropurpureus.** Double, various.
 187 **Alba Marginatus.** (Mourning Pink).
 188 **Diadematus.** (Diadem Pink). Fine Double.
 189 **Imperialis.** An abundant bloomer.
 190 **Little Gem.** This beautiful Pink is only 6 inches high, and is covered with flowers, two inches across. 6d. per packet.
 191 **Chinensis (Indian Pink).** Resemble small carnations, showy.
 192 **Barbatus (Sweet William).** Hardy perennial, and one of the prettiest flowers in the garden. Large trusses, splendid colours.
 193 **Barbatus (Auricula-eyed Sweet William).** A distinct variety, very brilliant and beautiful.
 194 **Barbatus "Harlequin."** A large flowered single variety, and dwarf. The flowers are various shades, and give a very beautiful effect.

Charming...
 Annuals...
 Constant...
 Bloomers...
 Will thrive in any soil.

The varieties of this fine family adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. The first varieties are magnificent flowering biennials with a great variety of colours and shades; the flowers are of immense size, and the plants bloom all the season through, if the old flowers and seed pods are removed regularly. Last three named are the old favourite Sweet William of perennial duration; they produce fine trusses of bloom, with an endless variety of colour. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

195 Eritrichium Nothofulvum (Sweet-scented Forget-me-not).

Pure white, and a pleasant perfume. 1s. per packet.

Dahlia, Single Perfection or Giant.

Daisy (Bellis perennis). 6d. per pkt.

- 166 **Longfellow.** Large beautifully double; dark rose, long stalks.
 167 **Giant, Snowball.** Grand flower, pure white. 6 inches. 1s. per packet.
 168 **Double Mixed.** All the best sorts.
 169 **Fistulosus.** Pretty form of Double Daisy; globular, various colours.

These old favourite flowers can be easily grown from seed. They should be sown in a shallow box, filled with light soil, and kept well watered; a cool position will suit best. The seedlings must be planted out when large enough to handle. They are hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 6 inches.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur). 6d. per pkt.

- 170 **Cashmerianum.** Fine variety; pale blue.
 171 **Formosum.** Graceful; lovely blue flowers.
 172 **Nudicaule.** Flowers bright scarlet.
 173 **Dwarf Blue.** Deep rich blue; delicate deep green foliage. 6 inches.

A charming family of perennials, with handsome foliage and fine spikes of flowers; these are very effective in the border; they make handsome plants. Sow during autumn and spring. 2 to 3 feet when in flower.

174 Dolichos Lignosus. 3d. per pkt.

A quick growing climber, bearing small red pea-shaped flowers, borne in clusters, capital for covering an old wall or fence; small bright green foliage, not particular as to situation; hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 20 feet.



Dianthus Diadematus (Diadem Pink).



Datura, Double Golden.

Three Lovely Carnations

1.

2.

3.

1. R. A. Proudfoot - Dark Crimson.
2. Gardenia - White Crimson Striped.

New variety
for
1898.

Mrs R. A. Proudfoot,
Rose Shaded White.



Three Lovely Carnations.



1. R. A. Proudfoot - -

Intense dark crimson, wonderful bloomer, nearly always in flower, very strong grower; certainly one of the finest dark Carnations in cultivation. 1/6 each.

2. Gardenia - - - -

This variety commends itself to everyone by its bright fresh white colour and beautiful markings; it is not a show variety, but is a border Carnation which will please everybody. 2/6 each.

3. Mrs. R. A. Proudfoot - -

We may fairly claim for this lovely Carnation that it is the finest introduction of recent years, and although our illustration fairly represents it, it certainly does not do it perfect justice. The edges of the petals are much more distinctly white than is shown in the plate, and the flowers are even more attractive than the beautiful Carnation which we have illustrated. It may be termed a perpetual bloomer of very vigorous growth, perfect shape, fine habit, and possessing a delicious perfume. 2/6 each.



Post Free and carefully packed for 6/6 when ordered together.



Eschscholtzia. 8d. per pkt.

- 196 **Californica.** Bright yellow, and charming.
 197 **Californica Alba Plena.** Beautiful double white.
 198 **Crocea.** Deep yellow, lovely shade.
 199 **Mandarin.** Scarlet, rich orange inside.
 200 **New Double.** Various colours, hardy.
 201 **Maritima.** Flowers of bright light yellow and deep orange, very distinct spot at base of each petal, foliage whitish grey. 6d. per pkt.

This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, is of dazzling brightness; wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil; it is perfectly hardy. Sow in autumn and spring. 9 inches.



Eschscholtzia, Californica.



Gaillardia, Lorenziana.



Gloxinia, Hybrida Grandiflora, "Defiance."

202 Euphorbia Heterophylla. 6d. per pkt. (Mexican Fire Plant or Annual Poinsettia).

Bushy plants, 4 to 5 feet high, with glossy green leaves which form at the end of the branches into large whorls and bracts, among which small green flowers appear in summer, and immediately the leaves colour up to a brilliant orange scarlet.

203 Everlasting Pea (Lathyrus Latifolius). 6d. per pkt.

This variety is much hardier than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume; colour, deep red; a hardy perennial. Sow in the autumn and spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Forget-me-not (See Myosotis).

Foxglove (See Digitalis).

Fuchsia. 1s. per pkt.

204 Single and Double.

The seed we offer of this well-known pot plant has been saved from the choicest varieties; hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring in pots in a frame or bush-house. Seed will not germinate in the open ground. 36 inches.

Gaillardia. 3d. per pkt.

- 205 **Amblyodon.** Fine, deep red, tall.
 206 **Josephus.** Scarlet, yellow bands.
 207 **Fistulosa.** Pretty double-quilled sort.
 208 **Picta.** A single variety; various.
 209 **Lorenziana.** Double; yellow and deep crimson.
 Hardy perennials, producing beautiful trusses of single and double flowers; very attractive and showy. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Gentiana (Blue Gentian). 6d. per pkt.

210 Acaulis.

Pretty hardy perennial, one of the most effective and showy of our alpine plants; its pretty little bright blue trumpet shaped flowers are exceedingly beautiful. Sow during autumn and spring. 4 inches.

Geraniums (See Pelargoniums).

Gladiolus. 6d. per pkt.

211 Extra Choice Mixed.

This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridised seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; sandy soil is most suitable for raising seedlings, which should be done in boxes in the first instance. Allow the plants to remain where they are raised one season, and in the spring of the succeeding year plant out the small bulbets, which will have formed. When in full growth give plenty of moisture and a little liquid manure. Sow during spring; they will bloom the second season after sowing. 36 inches.

For our Large Collection of Gladiolus Bulbs, comprising some superb varieties, see Flowering Bulbs, after Flower Seeds.

Gloxinia. 1s. per pkt.

- 212 **Grandiflora Crassifolia Erecta.** Distinct and beautiful, wonderful variety.
 213 **Hybrida Grandiflora Defiance.** A new Gloxinia of wonderful beauty; glowing crimson scarlet, fringed.
 214 **Grandiflora Corona.** Splendid new Hybrid Spotted Gloxinias, bearing enormous blooms, which have a richly lined throat of deep violet red, passing into a beautiful indigo towards the orifice, this colour gradually disappears, and the pure white centre ground is marked with numerous dark blue dots.

One of the handsomest tender tuberous plants in cultivation; requires pot cultivation and the shelter of a frame, bush-house, or conservatory; the fleshy velvety leaves are extremely beautiful, and the flowers are charming in the extreme, the colours most varied from deep crimson to pure white, with a scarlet blotch on the throat; the plants bloom a long time; tender perennial. Sow during autumn.

Globe Amaranthus (See Gomphrena).

Godetia. 3d. per pkt.

- 215 **Splendens.** Pretty purple blotch on each petal, double.
 216 **Duchess of Albany.** White, crimson blotches.
 217 **Princess Henry.** Satiny rose, carmine spot.
 218 **Princess of Wales.** Crimson rose, large bunches.
 219 **Lady Albemarle.** Bright crimson, large flowers.
 220 **Bijou.** Pure white, dark rose spot.

A pretty tribe of really beautiful hardy annuals; will grow in the poorest soil, and produce a grand display of gorgeous flowers; they are of nice compact habit. Should be sown during autumn. 12 inches.

Golden Feather (See Pyrethrum).

Gomphrena. (Globe Amaranthus).

3d. per pkt.

- 221 **Globosa.** Dark purple.
 222 **Golden Yellow.** Very bright.
 223 **Nana Compacta.** Dwarf variety; purple. 6 inches.

One of the best of our hardy annual everlastings, and most useful for winter bouquets; it is of fine erect habit; a constant bloomer, and very attractive. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

Heartsease. (See Pansy).

Helichrysum. 8d. per pkt.

- 224 **Compositum Max. Antrosanguinea.** Blood red.
 225 **Bracteatum.** Pretty clear yellow.
 226 **Macranthum.** Bright pink, very showy.
 227 **Monstrosium Roseum.** Beautiful delicate rose.
 228 **Alba fl. pl.** Double; pure white.

Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about two-and-a-half feet high; suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted; they are hardy annuals. Sow during autumn and spring.

Helianthus (Sunflower.) 3d. per pkt.

- 229 **Argophyllus.** Pretty and ornamental.
 230 **Californicus.** Large, double yellow.
 231 **Globosus Fistulosus.** Globular, double golden.
 232 **Nanus.** Dwarf habit, a golden yellow.
 233 **Nanus.** Double; 8 feet high; fine golden yellow.
 234 **Cucumerifolius.** Dwarf branching, nice foliage.
 235 **Cucumerifolus.** "Stella." Very free flowering, and fine form; pure golden yellow; black disc.

These well-known hardy annuals are of very majestic appearance, some of the tall-growing varieties attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet, with flowers of enormous size. Sow in the spring.



Helichrysum.



Helianthus, Cucumerifolius, "Stella."



Heliotrope,
Queen Margaret.



Hollyhock.



Larkspur,
Candelabrum.

Heliotropium (Heliotrope). 6d. pkt.

- 236 **Choicest Mixed.** All the best dark and light colours. 6
237 **Queen Margaret.** Dwarf and compact habit; flowers in clusters of a deep dark blue.

Favourite flower, requires considerable care in raising the seed; should be sown in a box, with a sheet of glass placed over it until the young plants appear, then give plenty of air, and pot off as soon as possible. Suitable for pot or garden culture; delicious perfume; tender perennial. Should be sown during autumn and spring. 2 to 3 feet.

Hibiscus. 3d. per pkt.

238 Africanus Minor.

An annual with beautiful cream-coloured flowers; exceedingly pretty. The perennial varieties of the Hibiscus cannot be procured from seed, but plants can be obtained (see list of plants in this catalogue). The variety here offered to be sown in spring. 18 inches high.

Hollyhock. 6d. per pkt.

239 Extra Choice. Superb strain, all the new colours; perfectly double.

This noble plant produces spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camellia-like flowers some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in autumn, and liberally treated with rich soil and moisture; tender perennials.

Honesty. 6d. per pkt.

240 (Satin Flower, Lunaria biennis.)

Handsome free flowering hardy biennial; its silvery seed pods are very pretty, and much used for winter decoration, mixed with dried and ornamental grasses. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 in.

Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).

3d. per pkt.

- 241 **Common.** Fine green foliage.
242 **Variegated.** Very handsome foliage.

One of the most valuable perennial climbers we have, with beautiful foliage, unaffected by a dry season. Very rapid grower, and perfectly hardy; covers quickly; requires a good rich soil.

Iberis (See Candytuft).

Ice Plant (See Mesembryanthemum).

Ipomopsis. 3d. per pkt.

- 243 **Elegans.** Brilliant orange and scarlet flowers; succeeds best in light rich soil.

Has long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted, graceful foliage; if planted in a sheltered position is very attractive. Tender biennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 3 feet.

Ipomea (Convolvulus). 3d. per pkt.

- 244 **Hederacea Superba.** Ivy leaved, various.
245 **Limbata Elegantissima.** White, rich purple star.
246 **Learii.** This is a perennial, the gem of the family, with dazzling deep blue flowers and fine foliage. 120 inches. 1s. per pkt.

A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, with handsome convolvulus-like flowers; they are all very beautiful, hardy annuals, excepting the last named. Sow in autumn and spring.

- 247 **Quamoclit (Cypress Vine).** Scarlet and white, very fine. 120 inches. Feathery foliage.

The above variety is quite distinct, having elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, with small scarlet flowers, but very attractive and handsome.

Jacoea (Senecio.) 3d. per pkt.

- 248 **Double White.** Blooms very profusely.
249 **Double Dark Crimson.** Bright.
250 **Double Blue.** Dwarf showy variety.

A rapid growing annual; very fine; useful for cutting. Sow in autumn. 12 to 24 inches.

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium).

3d. per pkt.

- 251 **Dwarf Rocket.** Double; various.
252 **Pure White.** Double; branching.
253 **Dwarf Stock Flowered.** Various.
254 **Ranunculus Flowered.** Various colours.
255 **Giant Hyacinth Flowered.** Spikes of beautiful double flowers.

256 **Candelabrum.** A pretty branching variety. One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes six or eight inches in length, the flowers in beautiful colours; graceful foliage. 12 to 18 inches.

Leptosiphon. 3d. per pkt.

- 257 **Androsaceus.** Soft lilac, blooms freely.
258 **French Hybrids.** Mixed colours, fine.

Pretty hardy annual. Should be sown early, and in a sheltered position; most suitable for bordering, having a dwarf compact habit; it has pretty foliage. Sow in spring. 6 in.

Lathyrus Odoratus (Sweet Pea).

3d. per pkt.

- 259 **Emily Henderson.** A charming pure white variety, excelling all others in beauty, fragrance and duration of bloom.
260 **Butterfly.** White, laced with lavender.
261 **Princess Beatrice.** Carmine, slightly flaked.
262 **Vesuvius.** Carmine rose, crimson spots.
263 **Princess Victoria.** Dark cerise, wings mauve pink, lines of rose.
264 **Empress of India.** Clear rosy pink; white wings.
265 **Senator.** Striped chocolate on creamy ground, lovely variety.
266 **White.** Fine pure white flowers.
267 **Violet Queen.** Beautiful violet mauve.
268 **Scarlet Invincible.** Most brilliant colour.
269 **Finest Mixed.** All colours, grand.

An old English favourite, to be found in every cottage garden; free blooming and delightfully fragrant; to prolong blooming, remove all seed pods as soon as they appear. They are climbers, and are exceedingly effective when used to cover dwarf walls or trellis; hardy annuals. Sow in spring. 3 to 4 feet.



SWEET PEA,
"EMILY HENDERSON."

Limnanthes. 3d. pkt.

270 Douglassi.

Free blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging; much liked by bees; flowers white, yellow centre. Sow in autumn or spring. 6 inches.

Linaria. 3d. per pkt.

- 271 **Bipartita Splendida.** Beautiful dark violet.
272 **Reticulata Aurea Purpurea.** Yellow and purple.
273 **Striata.** Variety of Bipartita, striped.

One of the most beautiful species of hardy annuals grown for spring flowering, with beautiful spikes of lobelia-like flowers. Sow during autumn or spring.

Linum (Scarlet Flax). 3d. per pkt.

- 274 **Grandiflorum Coccineum.** Fine scarlet flowered annual, flowers on slender graceful stems, foliage good. Seed should be soaked in warm water before sowing. Sow in spring.
275 **Flavum (Golden Flax).** Perennial variety; rich golden yellow flowers. 18 inches.



Linaria Bipartita.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen and Plant Merchants, Sydney.

Lobelia. 6d. per pkt.

- 276 **Emperor William.** Dark, rich blue.
 277 **Speciosa Erecta.** Dark blue, for bedding.
 278 **Ramosa.** Beautiful deep blue.
 279 **White Perfection.** Compact, pure white.
 280 **Paxtoniana.** Blue and white, pretty.
 281 **Crystal Palace.** Fine dark blue, large.
 282 **Double Blue.** Proportion of double flowers.
 283 **Cardinalis.** (Queen Victoria). Tall spikes, cardinal flowers, bronze leaves, distinct perennial, likes cold climate. 1s. per pkt.
 284 **Barnard's Perpetual (New).** Flowers brilliant ultramarine blue, with pure white marking at base of lower petal; splendid variety. 1s. pkt.

Exceedingly beautiful, free-blooming, hardy annuals, worthy a place in any garden. Good basket plants, good for edgings, ribbon or carpet bedding, producing a dense carpet of bloom. Sow during autumn and spring.

Lophospermum. 8d. per pkt.

- 285 **Scandens.** Handsome annual climber; raised in a box or sheltered position out of doors. Grows ten feet; large purple flowers. Sow autumn and spring.

Love-Lies-Bleeding (See Amaranthus).

Lupins (Large). 3d. per pkt.

- 296 **Blue.** A nice bright colour.
 287 **Rose.** Light rosy red; pretty.
 288 **White.** Bright pure white.
 289 **Yellow.** The variety is fragrant.
 Handsome spikes of flowers; blue, white, rose, and yellow. Very effective and showy. Sow autumn and spring. 3 feet.

Lupinus. 3d. per pkt.

- 290 **Hartwegii.** Very pretty blue.
 291 **Dunnetii.** Superbus. Purple, yellow and white.
 292 **Cruickshankii.** Fine deep blue.
 293 **Nanus.** Pretty dwarf blue variety. 6 inches.
 Universal favourites, variety of colour. While the dwarf varieties of Lupin, such as Nanus, are but a few inches, they are all hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.

Lychnis (Chinese Catchfly). 3d. per pkt.

- 294 **Chalcedonica.** A hardy perennial, brilliant scarlet flower in trusses, attractive. 2 feet. Sow autumn and spring.

Mandevillea. 6d. per pkt.

- 295 **Suaveolens.** Beautiful white-flowered timber; pure white, very useful for bouquets; fragrant. Hardy perennial; 20 feet.

Marguerites (See Chrysanthemum).

Martynia. 6d. per pkt.

- 296 **Fragrans.** A beautiful sweet-scented hardy annual, crimson purple flowers, very handsome spikes; makes a nice showy pot plant; 2 feet. Sow in spring.

Marigold. (Tagetes). 3d. per pkt.

- 297 **Dobbie's Prince of Orange.** Deep orange yellow. 6d. per packet.
 298 **Dobbie's Lemon Queen.** A clear lemon yellow. 4 to 5 inches. 6d. per pkt.
 299 **French Dwarf.** Finest mixed; various.
 300 **French Yellow.** Double sulphur yellow.
 301 **African Lemon.** Erect, lemon colour.
 302 **African Orange.** Orange; tall.
 303 **Meteor.** New double Marigold, beautiful golden colour. 3d. per pkt.

Very hardy family, constant bloomers and striking colours. The French have beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties have very large self-coloured flowers; all are annuals. Sow during spring. 18 inches to 2 feet.

Marvel of Peru (See Mirabilis).

Mathiola (Evening Scented Stock). 3d. per pkt.

- 304 **Bicornis.** Hardy annual, beautiful pink and lilac flowers, fragrant; it opens in the evening. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Matricaria. 3d. per pkt.

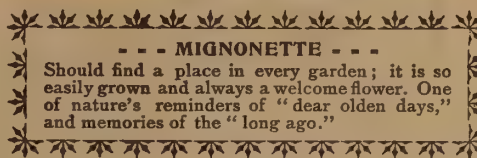
- 305 **Eximia fl. pl.** Beautiful hardy annual, pure white, double flowers; pretty for bouquets. 10 inches. Sow during autumn and spring.

Maurandya. 6d. per pkt.

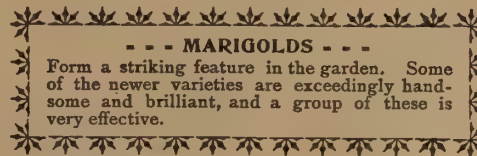
- 306 **Barclayana.** Beautiful blue flowers.
 307 **Alba.** Pure white flowers.
 308 **Rosea.** Rose coloured flowers.
 A most superb evergreen climber, remarkably quick-growing and free-blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour; they are half-hardy perennials, liking a rich friable soil; most effective climbers, and have a fine appearance. Sow autumn and spring.



Lobelia Cardinalis.



Mimulus, Moschatus Compactus.



Marigold,
French Dwarf.



Medeola. 6d. per pkt.

309 Asparagoides.

Very handsome climbing plant; the graceful beauty of its foliage renders it a most valuable plant for vases, hanging baskets, etc., as it can be used either to climb or droop, as required; flowers white, orange scented. Seed requires soaking in tepid water for some hours before sowing. Hardy perennial; seed should be sown in spring.

Mesembryanthemum. 8d. per pkt.

- 310 **Tricolor.** Crimson, white and purple in colour; suits sandy soil well, and only grows to a height of 3 inches.
 311 **Crystallinum (Ice Plant).** Peculiar glistening foliage, with small white flowers; very pretty. 6 inches.
 312 **Cordifolium Variegatum.** A pretty variegated-leaved variety. 6 inches.
 Beautiful dwarf-growing plants of compact habit; they are half-hardy perennials. The second is prized for its foliage, which is covered as it were with dewdrops, and looks as if the plant was covered with ice. Cordifolium is very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers. Sow in spring.

Mignonette. 3d. per pkt.

- 313 **Old Sweet Scented.** Fine.
 314 **Large Flowered.** Very fragrant sort.
 315 **Parsons' New White.** Sweet scented.
 316 **Crimson Flowered Giant.** Large flowers.
 317 **Crimson Queen.** Beautiful spike.
 318 **Miles' Hybrid Spiral.** Dwarf habit, long spikes.
 319 **Machet.** Dwarf, massive spikes, scented, red flowers.
 320 **Golden Queen.** Of pyramidal habit; bright yellow flowers.
 321 **Giant Pyramidal.** Very fine spikes.
 This grand old annual is known to all, and its delicious perfume cannot be surpassed; it is easily grown; some of the new varieties make excellent pot plants, and produce spikes of immense size. Sow autumn or spring.



Mimulus.

Mimulus (Monkey Flower). 6d. per pkt.

- 322 **Maculosus.** Showy, spotted variety.
 323 **Nobilis.** Fine dwarf, double.
 324 **Roseus Superbus.** Bright rose coloured.
 325 **Moschatus (Musk).** Scented, yellow flowers.
 326 **Moschatus Compactus.** Improved musk; a compact bush, of erect habit.
 Charming plant for pot culture, likes rich light soil, and liberal supply of water. Can be grown in the open ground, where soil and situation are favourable. Moschatus, the well-known Musk, has a delightful fragrance, and is well adapted for pots or baskets. Tender perennials. Sow in spring.

327 Mina Lobata (Climber). 6d. per pkt.

Pretty half-hardy annual climber. Its beautiful creamy white flowers are bright orange when half-blown, and when in bud, of a vivid red. Grows to a height of 20 feet, and produces flowers all the way up. Sow in spring.

Mirabilis (Marvel of Peru). 3d. per pkt.

- 328 **Jalapa.** Mixed; all the finest colours.
 A very hardy and extremely showy perennial; free blooming, and adapts itself to almost any soil, but requires plenty of room. This flower is sometimes known as "Four o'Clocks," Sow autumn and spring. 24 inches.

Musk (See Mimulus Moschatus).

Myosotis (Forget-me-not). 3d. to 6d. per pkt.

- 329 **Palustris.** Bright blue, true Forget-me-not.
 330 **Azurica.** Dark blue, white eye.
 331 **Sylvatica Compacta Aurea.** Golden-leaved; flowers clear bright blue.
 332 **Elegantissima.** White, blue and rose.
 333 **Victoria.** Dwarf, globular habit, sky-blue flowers with double centre. 6d. per pkt.
 This charming dwarf hardy perennial plant should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue: very useful for bouquets. Sow during autumn and spring.

Nasturtium. 3d. per pkt.

Dwarf Varieties.

- 334 **Crimson.** Pretty, striking colour.
- 335 **Scarlet.** Bright and beautiful.
- 336 **Yellow.** Bright rich colour.
- 337 **Rose.** Delicate, soft, rosy colour.
- 338 **Beauty.** Pretty yellow and scarlet.
- 339 **Pearl.** A clear, soft white.
- 340 **Golden King.** Very handsome variety.
- 341 **King of Tom Thumbs.** Scarlet.
- 342 **King Theodore.** Darkest of all; nearly black.
- 343 **Empress of India.** Bright scarlet; beautiful.
- 344 **Finest Mixed Tom Thumb.**

Tall Varieties.

- 345 **Spitfire.** Six feet; bright scarlet flowers.
- 346 **Regalianum.** Lovely purple violet.
- 347 **Tall.** Mixed; all the best varieties.
- 348 **Lobb's Climbing Varieties.** Very suitable for vases or hanging baskets; mixed colours.

The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over estimated; it is particularly hardy; will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied that it possesses a pleasing variety of colour. Dwarf varieties do not grow more than 9 inches, and form compact bushes, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand 12 inches apart; hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.



Pansy,
"Lord Beaconsfield."



Pansy, Anderson's Large French Stained.

Nemophila. 3d. per pkt.

- 349 **Insignis.** Flowers are of a pretty blue.
 - 350 **Atomaria.** White, with black spots.
 - 351 **Discoidalis.** Black-brown; margined.
 - 352 **Marginata.** Blue, with white edge.
- Californian annuals, dwarf, profuse bloomers, and charming colours. *Insignis* is a lovely azure blue, while *Discoidalis* is white, tipped with dark brown. They are all spring annuals. Sow autumn and spring. 6 inches.

Nertera. 6d. per pkt.

- 353 **Depressa.** A charming miniature pot plant, of a moss-like habit, very compact, forming a perfect carpet; the flowers are small, but are followed by beautiful coral red berries, about the size of a small pea; very attractive hardy perennial. The seed should be sown in the spring.

Nicotiana. 6d. per pkt.

- 354 **Affinis.** A variety of Tobacco, bearing beautiful white flowers, with a long delicate tube; it is delightfully scented in the evening, and is a most desirable border or pot plant; hardy annual. Sow during spring. 36 inches.
- 355 **Colossea.** Beautiful foliaged plants for the garden, attains 6 feet in a single season; clothed with immense dark green leaves. Hardy and robust.

Nierembergia. 3d. per pkt.

- 356 **Gracilis.** Charming little hardy annual, dwarf, light blue flowers.

Nigella Damascena (Devil-in-a-bush).

- 357 **Double White.** Clear pure white. 3d. per pkt.
 - 358 **Double Blue.** Companion flower.
- Pretty hardy annual, with graceful foliage; the flowers are nearly hidden in light feathery leaves; an attractive flower. Sow in autumn or spring.

Nycteria. 6d. per pkt.

- 359 **Capensis.** White, with dark centre.
 - 360 **Selaginoides.** Lilac, sweet scented.
- Very compact little hardy annuals; the plants are covered with pretty star-shaped flowers; very fragrant; pretty for rockeries. Sow during the spring.

Oxalis. 3d. per pkt.

- 361 **Rosea.** Charming dwarf, free-flowering, hardy perennial. Flowers rose-coloured; very suitable for hanging baskets. Should be sown in the spring.

Oxyura. 3d. per pkt.

- 362 **Chrysanthemoides.** Showy hardy annual, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers, edged white. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Pansies ♥ or Heartsease

3d. to 6d. per pkt.

THESE beautiful flowers are favourites with all; they are so easily grown, and bloom for so many months, that they find a place in nearly every garden, and will repay the little trouble required to grow them to perfection. Not many years ago in Europe it was the custom to select from the best flowers grown from seed and propagate them by cuttings so as to secure the varieties of colours required; but this is no longer necessary unless in special cases, as the strains have been so much improved that the percentage of poor flowers produced from first-class seed is very small indeed, and a bed of seedlings can be planted out with the utmost confidence, and they will, without doubt, not only produce first-class flowers, but a marvellous variety of shades of colour, some of which have only been found amongst Pansies during the last few years.

The assortment of Pansies we offer embraces all the finest strains grown from seed in England, France and Germany; our introduction of the beautiful "French-stained" Pansies some years ago was followed by the magnificent "Velvet" Pansies which were offered for the first time last year; both these strains produce flowers of great beauty and size, and marvellous shades of new colours, and as exhibition flowers they have no equal; they have carried off the prizes offered by a great many Horticultural Societies throughout the country, and in Sydney and suburbs, and we have received a large number of testimonials from our customers as to their excellence.

It is all important that Pansies should be sown early to produce the best results, and we should recommend all who can to sow early in February under a canvas frame.

See Coloured Sheets for . . .

NEW VELVET PANSY.



Pansy, "Non Plus Ultra."

- 363 **Anderson's Large French Stained.** The very finest strain grown, the colours are most beautiful, and include the grand new shade of mahogany crimson, yellow and blue. Fine form, markings and substance. 6d. pkt.
- 364 **Peacock.** One of the most beautiful shades of blue and violet to be found in the plumage of the peacock. 6d. per pkt.
- 365 **Odier's Choicest Strain.** Finely marked flowers like the French varieties. 6d. per pkt.
- 366 **First-class Assorted.** Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours. 3d. per pkt.
- 367 **Trimaudeau.** Fine race of Pansies. Very vigorous, compact habit; flowers are very rich and large. 6d. per pkt.
- 368 **Lord Beaconsfield.** Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals, very fine. 6d. pkt.
- 369 **Victoria.** Beautiful deep marone crimson with light coloured margin. 6d. per pkt.
- 370 **Non Plus Ultra.** Very attractive, vigorous, and with every shade of rich colour. 6d. pkt.
- 371 **Striped.** Distinct class of this favourite flower, containing many new and varied markings, good colours, and large well-shaped blooms. We can recommend this with other strains for bedding and borders. 6d. per pkt.
- 372 **Coquette de Poissy.** Beautiful mauve colour, very striking and effective. 6d. per pkt.

GOOD BEDDING VARIETIES.

- 373 **Yellow,** with black eye. 6d. per pkt.
 - 374 **Gold Margined.** 6d. per pkt.
 - 375 **Mahogany Coloured.** 6d. per pkt.
 - 376 **White,** with black eye. 6d. per pkt.
- Easily cultivated, wonderful free bloomer; should be sown in boxes in autumn or spring and transplanted to the flower garden. They love rich sandy soil, and old cow manure is the best fertiliser. Liquid manure during blooming season will greatly assist the size of the flowers. These Pansies are the very finest strains money can buy.



Pansy, First-class Assorted.



Poppy, Cardinal.

Papaver. (Poppy.) 3d. to 6d. per pkt.

- 377 **Alpinum Roseum.** A beautiful rose colour, as dwarf as the other Alpine varieties; a lovely flower. 6d. per pkt.
- 378 **Glaucum (Tulip Poppy).** A beautiful dwarf Poppy, most vivid scarlet, with two rows of petals, one in the centre, the other saucer-like. Very charming, free blooming. 6d. per pkt.
- 379 **Cardinal.** Beautiful dwarf, compact habit, about 18 inches, large double flowers, glowing scarlet on white ground. 6d. per pkt.
- 380 **Danebrog (Danish Flag).** Bright scarlet, blotched silvery white.
- 381 **Nudicaule Album (Iceland Poppy).** Lovely variety, pure white flowers. Perennial. 6d. per pkt.
- 382 **Nudicaule Coccineum fl. pl.** Large double flowers, beautifully bright orange scarlet. 6d. per pkt.
- 383 **Nudicaule Croceum.** Yellow, a charming variety of the "Iceland Poppy." 6d. per pkt.
- 384 **Oriental.** Dark scarlet, peculiarly blotched with black. Perennial.
- 385 **Umbrosum.** Deep crimson, black spot at base of petal. 18 inches.
- 386 **Mikado.** Double; pure white and scarlet.
- 387 **The Shirley.** Single and semi-double, charming shades of pink, rose-margined and veined.
- 388 **The Bride.** This lovely poppy is pure white in colour, of very large size.
- 389 **Ranunculus Flowered.** Beautiful double flowers; various.
- 390 **Lævigatum (Persian Poppy).** Brilliant scarlet with black spots, surrounded by a white margin.
- 391 **Snowdrift.** Flowers produced in wonderful profusion; the plant grows 3 feet high, and the flowers a glistening white mass. Charming variety. 6d. pkt.
- 392 **Double French.** Exceedingly showy.

This magnificent family of plants includes some of the most lovely colours and shades to be found in the floral world; the single and shirley varieties are charming, and the double varieties are gorgeous in the beauty of their colourings; they are easily cultivated; they like plenty of room, and should be planted in clumps; hardy annuals. Sow during spring. 18 to 24 inches.



Pelargonium.

Pæony. 6d. per pkt.

- 405 **Choicest Mixed.** Finest varieties and colours. 18 inches.

A magnificent family of plants, but difficult to raise from seed; must be sown in pots or boxes, and germinated under glass. Require a cool climate. Hardy perennial. Sow in spring.

Passiflora (Passion Fruit).

- 406 **Edulis.** [3d. per pkt.]

This splendid creeper is a very quick grower; has luxuriant foliage of a dark green colour, and bears fruit of a delicious flavour, which is now very largely grown for the Sydney market; it is a first-class verandah plant. Hardy perennial and an evergreen; grows ten feet high; soak the seed before sowing. Sow in spring.

Pelargonium (Geranium). 1s. per pkt.

- 407 **French Blotched.** Superb strain; very distinct
- 408 **Fancy Varieties.** Handsome and showy; striking colour.
- 409 **Large Flowered Regal.** From finest named sorts.

These are the large flowering perennial class known as "Pelargoniums," as distinct from "Geranium," and are best suited for pot culture, although nearly all of them will stand in the garden if they are in a sheltered situation. Must be raised in pots in a frame. Sow seed in autumn.

- 410 **Tricolor.** All the best varieties.

Tricolor is the coloured foliage variety of shades of green, crimson, brown, gold. Best as pot plants, but may be planted out.

Pentstemon. 6d. per pkt.

- 411 **Cobea.** Long pure white flowers, shaded blue.
 - 412 **Finest Mixed.** Choice strain; best sorts.
- A fine hardy genus, free flowering and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped; hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring.

Phacelia. 3d. per pkt.

- 413 **Campanularia.**
- A highly interesting new Californian annual. The plant is much branched, and of spreading habit. The flowers are of a beautiful rich blue. Sow during spring. Hardy annual. 12 inches.

Picotees. 1s. per pkt.

- 414 **Choicest Mixed.** From the finest flowerings.
- 415 **Perpetual Flowering.** Delicate markings, exquisite perfume; valuable for bouquets.

This charming family, which includes the Carnations, are general favourites; must be sown in seed-pots or boxes and transplanted; a large percentage of the flowers will be double; they are hardy perennials, and the seed should be sown during autumn and spring. 12 inches.



Petunia, Large Flowered.

Perilla. 3d. per pkt.

- 393 **Nana Compacta.** Lovely dwarf plant for bordering; a rich mulberry black foliage.

Petunia. 6d. to 1s. per pkt.

- 394 **Carnation.** Striped, beautiful colours. 6d. per pkt.
- 395 **Grandiflora Marginata.** Green edged, beautiful double flowers, all shades. 1s. per pkt.
- 396 **Grandiflora Intus Aurea.** Large flowered yellow-throated petunias. 1s. per pkt.
- 397 **Grandiflora Violacea fl. pl.** Charming rich shades of violet colour. 30 per cent. of the seedlings come perfectly double. 1s. per pkt.
- 398 **Hybrida Nana Compacta.** Dwarf, 6 inches high; regularly striped. 1s. per pkt.
- 399 **Grandiflora Robusta.** Large flowering and double semi-dwarf; robust in habit. 1s. per pkt.
- 400 **Inimitable.** Flowers beautifully blotched and striped.
- 401 **Fimbriata "Titania."** A beautiful velvety purple, with white margin to petals. 1s. per pkt.
- 402 **Large Flowered.** Striped and flaked. 6d. per pkt.
- 403 **Single.** Choicest mixed. 6d. per pkt.
- 404 **Double.** Finest varieties. 1s. per pkt.

Sow in a frame in spring. Suits our climate admirably, and blooms in profusion during summer and autumn. Seed from the double varieties will produce 50 per cent. of single flowers; tender perennials.



Perilla, Nana Compacta.



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

Phlox Drummondii

--- 3d. to 6d. per packet. ---

- 416 **Grandiflora.** Lovely large flowered varieties, with beautiful markings; the finest strain in cultivation.
- 417 **Alba Oculata Superba.** Immense pure white flowers, with fiery carmine red eye; very effective and distinct. 6d. per packet.
- 418 **Alba fl. pl.** Pure double white, very handsome. 6d. per packet.
- 419 **White.** Single; very pretty and free blooming.
- 420 **Dark Purple.** Beautiful rich colour.
- 421 **Scarlet.** Most brilliant colour.
- 422 **Red.** White striped; very effective.
- 423 **Cuspidata.** Distinct class, with long winged and fringed petals; attractive.
- 424 **Stellata Splendens.** Pure white with stellated centre; very beautiful.
- 425 **Perennial Phlox.** This is quite a different section; producing spikes of flowers some two feet in height; it does not, however, usually flower the first season from seed. 36 inches. 6d. per packet.

Very favourite annuals; the Phlox possesses such a variety of colour, and blooms in great profusion. It is very dwarf in habit, hardy, and blooms for many months. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. Our stock of these showy and favourite flowers is most complete. Our finest mixed seed contains the "Grandiflora" varieties only. Sow during autumn and spring.

For Collections

of PHLOX DRUMMONDII in separate colours, see page 27.



Phlox Drummondii, Cuspidata.



Phlox Drummondii, Double White.



Polyanthus, Gold Lac ed.

Polyanthus. 6d. per pkt.

- 426 **Floor's Castle.** Mixed; gold-laced flowers; superb, 6 inches.
- 427 **Finest Mixed.** Extra quality.

A very beautiful class of hardy perennials, with distinct rich markings; they are to be found in nearly every cottage garden in England; and prefer a cool climate, but can be grown here in spring. The seed should be sown in the autumn.

Poppy (See Papaver).

Portulacca. 3d. per pkt.

- 428 **Striata.** Beautiful white flowers, striped and spotted.
- 429 **Aurea.** Deep golden colours, dark throat; very handsome.
- 430 **Grandiflora.** Double, beautiful flowers of a large size; various.

Particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most beautiful; suitable for vases and rock work; very dwarf; hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring; do well in any ordinary soil.

Potentilla. 6d. per pkt.

- 431 **Finest Mixed.** Handsome herbaceous perennials. They keep in flower a long time; the colours are shades of red and brown, some striped; both double and single varieties. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.



Portulacca, Choicest Strain.



Potentilla.

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).

1s. per pkt.

- 432 **Sinensis Alba Magnifica.** Lovely pure white.
 433 **Sinensis Fimbriata.** Finest mixed.
 434 **Coccinea Magnifica.** Fringed; large bright red. 1s. 6d. per pkt.
 435 **Meteor.** Fringed; deep rich crimson.
 436 **Fringed, Fern-leaved.** Red.
 437 **Fringed, Fern-leaved.** White.

The fern-leaved varieties of Primulas, known as Primula fimbriata filicifolia, are very elegant, with their beautiful divided foliage and splendid large fringed flowers.

- 438 **Vulgaris (English Primrose).** Succeeds best in a cool shady situation. 6d. per pkt.

Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture; extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. Raise in the autumn in shallow boxes placed in a sheltered position, and as soon as the plants are fit to move, pot them off into small pots and place them in a frame or bush-house, and as soon as they are well-rooted, shift them into blooming pots. Sow in autumn.

Pyrethrum (Golden Feather). 3d. per pkt.

- 439 **Aureum.** The flowers are insignificant, but when kept down by pinching the flower stems, the young leaves produced are a bright golden colour, which is most effective as carpet bedding or ribbon bordering; it is a hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 9 inches.

- 440 **Aureum Cristatum.** This variety produces perfectly curled leaves, and is very dwarf in habit. 6d. per pkt.

- 441 **Selaginoides.** A very pretty form of Aureum, with crest-like leaves; distinct and handsome.



Primula Sinensis.

450 Rosa Multiflora Polyantha. 1s. per pkt.

A novelty from the fact of its flowering the first year from seed; height about one foot, with graceful clusters of single, double and semi-double flowers of various shades. Sow in July and August under shelter and plant out in September and October.

451 Saintpaulia Ionantha. 1s. per pkt.

A novelty of great beauty for glass or bush-house cultivation. The seed being very fine, it is necessary to bestow extra care and attention to successfully germinate it; leaves are a beautiful dark green, and fleshy. Flowers of a clear blue-violet tint, shading off to yellow. Biennial. Sow in spring.

Salvia. 6d. per pkt.

- 452 **Patens.** Intense bright blue.

- 453 **Römeriana.** A beautiful dwarf scarlet.

Most striking garden plants; the scarlet is easily grown, and is very hardy. Patens is not so easily grown, but the beauty of its lovely blue flower will repay the necessary care. Half-hardy biennials. Sow in the spring.

Scabiosa. (Mourning Bride). 3d. per pkt.

- 454 **Finest Dwarf Double Mixed.** Showy and compact, hardy perennials; will grow anywhere; very free blooming, and fine for cutting. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

- 455 **Golden Yellow Double.** Semi-dwarf and bushy, bearing a profusion of compact double flowers of a fine golden yellow. 6d. per pkt.



Rosa Multiflora Polyantha.



Salpiglossis.

Salpiglossis.

3d. per packet.

- 448 **Aurea Marginata.** Pretty margined variety; very showy.

- 449 **Lenoble.** Distinct variety; beautiful scarlet flower. Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined, and mottled blossoms; very desirable; like a rich light soil. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

For SALPIGLOSSIS GRANDIFLORA, Anderson's Strain, Superb mixed, see Coloured Sheets.

- - Salpiglossis for Cut Flowers - -

THIS beautiful Annual is one of the best for cutting, either for bouquets or table decoration; it has long slender upright stems, and the flowers are produced in graceful clusters. The flowers are single and of a variety of charming colours from old gold to purplish crimson, veined and blotched with wonderful tints only to be found in the Salpiglossis; but the great feature of this beautiful genus is, that its flowers, when cut, can be kept in water for four or five days, during which period they never lose their freshness or beauty. The seed we offer is from one of the finest collections in Tasmania, where the Salpiglossis is considered one of the most useful for florists' work.

Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant).

3d. per pkt.

- 442 **Gibsoni.** This is an exceedingly handsome foliage plant of the Ricinus family; when young it is very suitable for pot culture, and has a strikingly graceful appearance for beds in warm sheltered situations; dark purple stems and leaves; hardy annual. Sow the seed in the spring. 48 inches in height.

- 443 **Zanzibariensis.** A new highly ornamental variety, immense leaves, measuring 2 to 2½ feet across. Biennial. Sow in spring.

Rhodanthe. 3d. per pkt.

- 444 **Maculata.** Beautiful rosy pink.
 445 **Maculata Alba fl. pl.** Double white. 6d. per pkt.

- 446 **Manglesi Major.** Large bright pink. One of the choicest of early flowering everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it. Should be in every garden. Maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Rocket (Hesperis Matronalis).

3d. per pkt.

- 447 **Sweet (Dames' Violet).** Pleasing early spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer, very delicious fragrant flowers; purple and white; hardy perennial. Sow autumn or spring. 18 inches.



Saintpaulia Ionantha.

Schizanthus. 3d. per pkt.

- 456 **Grahami.** Beautiful red and shades.
 457 **Grandiflorus Oculatus.** Purple spots.
 458 **Pinnatus.** Beautiful bright hue.
 459 **Pinnatus. Niveus.** A pure white variety, will prove a welcome addition to this pretty, useful, and favourite annual. 6d. per pkt.

- 460 **Pyramidalis (Tom Thumb).** Ten inches, various colours. Pyramidal.

Hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place. Sow during autumn and spring. 24 inches, except dwarf variety.

Sensitive Plant. 3d. per pkt.

- 461 **Mimosa Pudica.** A tender annual, curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop, hence its name; very pretty foliage. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Silene (Catchfly). 3d. per pkt.

- 462 **Pendula.** Single, bright rosy red. 18 in.
 463 **Compacta Rosea.** Double dwarf, bright rose 6 inches.

This very showy annual will flower freely during the spring months; it should have a cool situation. Sow during autumn or spring.



Viola Odorata.



Wallflower,
"Ruby Gem."



Zinnia, Tom Thumb, Double.

Snapdragon (See Antirrhinum).

Solanum. 6d. per pkt.

- 464 **Hybridum** (Empress). Beautiful plant, laden with coral-red berries.
465 **Wetherill's Hybrids**. Choice strain.

This handsome plant produces a profusion of coral-red berries, and it is highly esteemed for table decoration in England, where thousands are annually sold in Covent Garden. It makes a handsome pot plant, and is very attractive in the garden. Hardy annual. Sow autumn and spring.

Stock. 3d. per pkt.

- 466 **Dwarf Bouquet** (Ten-week). Grand variety, comprising nearly every shade.
467 **Large Flowered** (Ten-week). Very showy large flowers, all colours.
468 **Robust Rocket**. Variety of Perfection Stock; beautiful double spikes.
469 **Perpetual Flowering** (Ten-week). Hardy; constant bloomer. Various colours.
470 **Intermediate** (Scarlet). The autumn stock; beautiful variety.
471 **East Lothian** (White). Very fine pure white; handsome.
472 **Brompton Scarlet**. Very showy and distinct.
473 **Brompton White**. Fine spikes of clear pure white.
474 **Brompton New Giant**. Beautiful white, of very large size.
475 **Brompton Dwarf, Sunrise**. Large flowers of a bright rose with a metallic lustre; produced on numerous spikes; 70 per cent. double; expand early and last an unusually long time. 1s. per packet.
476 **Dwarf Queen** (Ten-week). Nine inches, compact habit, vigorous growth, producing numerous umbels of large flowers, of an intense blood-red colour. 6d. per pkt.
477 **Triumph** (Ten-week). Bright brilliant crimson in colour, double, and showing a peculiar changing lustre, especially striking. 18 inches. A charming stock. 6d. per pkt.

Stocks succeed well in any part of our colony if the season is favourable, and they are grown in good, rich soil. They are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. The Intermediate Stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers. Stocks are gross feeders, like manure and well enriched soil worked deep. The Bromptons, if sown in the autumn, will flower the following spring. The ten-weeks are hardy annuals, and grow about 12 inches. The Brompton and Intermediate are hardy biennials. Sow during the autumn or spring. Stocks are liable to the attacks of aphids, but one or two applications of tobacco water easily kills the pests.

Sunflower (See Helianthus).

Sweet Pea (See Lathyrus).

Sweet William (See Dianthus Barbatus).

Tacsonia. 3d. per pkt.

- 478 **Van Volxemi**. A very handsome evergreen climber, with bright crimson flowers, somewhat resembling a Passion Flower; it is a tender perennial, growing some 10 feet high. Sow the seed during autumn and spring.

Tagetes. 1s. per pkt.

- 479 **Signata Pumila**. A very pretty and effective hardy annual of the Marigold tribe; bearing an abundance of bright orange yellow flowers; very useful for beds and massing. Sow during autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Torenia. 1s. per pkt.

- 480 **Bailloni**. An elegant and extremely ornamental pot plant of great beauty; the flowers are yellow with brownish red throat; a tender perennial. Suitable only for glass or bush house cultivation. 12 inches.

Thunbergia. 6d. per pkt.

- 481 **Choicest Mixed**. Beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; flowers brilliant and various colours; grows rapidly. Sow in spring. 36 inches.



Verbena.

Tropæolum. 6d. per pkt.

- 482 **Canariensis** (Canary Creeper). Beautiful tender annuals. The foliage delicate, flowers golden. Sow in spring 120 inches.

Verbascum Pannosum. 6d. per pkt.

Introduced from Macedonia. The plant grows to five feet, splendid leaves, two feet long and eight inches wide, flower stalks two feet long, large sulphur-yellow flowers; strikingly beautiful decorative plant. A perennial.

Verbena. 6d. per pkt.

- 484 **Choice Mixed**. Very fine quality. 6 inches.
485 **Auricula Flowered**. Various colours, mixed. 6in.
486 **Coccinea**. Beautiful glowing scarlet, very fine. 6 inches.
487 **Italian Striped**. A handsome species, with striped flowers.
488 **Cerulea**. Shades of blue; contrasts well; very effective.
489 **Candidissima**. Beautiful pure white; large trusses of flowers.

One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion. Sow in autumn and spring.

Viola. 6d. per pkt.

- 490 **Odorata** (Sweet Violet). The old well-known fragrant variety; make nice border plants; very hardy, and bloom abundantly; hardy perennials. 6 inches.
491 **The Czar**. Large, fragrant, purple flowers. 6 in.
492 **Alba**. A pretty white form of the violet; distinct. 6 inches.

Virginian Stock. 3d. per pkt.

- 493 **Red**. Good rich colour. 6 inches.
494 **White**. Nice pure white. 6 inches.
Very dwarf free-blooming hardy annual; very effective for edgings; either mixed or sown in rows separately. Sow the seed in the early spring.

Wallflower. 3d. and 6d. per pkt.

- 495 **Blood Red Single**. The old favourite, distinct colour.
496 **Choicest Mixed**. Single, colours from blood-red to pale yellow.
497 **Cloth of Gold**. Distinct rich golden-yellow. 6d. pkt.
498 **Double German**. Grand strain, choicest double, all colours. 6d. per pkt.
499 **Eastern Queen**. A single dwarf variety; flowers of bright chamois, changing to salmon red.
500 **Ruby Gem**. Single, a most brilliant flower, beautiful ruby-violet; flowers extra large.
501 **Early Single**. An annual Wallflower; beautifully sweet scented; a charming pot plant.

Favourite English flowers, and the double varieties are striking and handsome plants. The single varieties have a delicious perfume; hardy biennials. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Whitlavia. 3d. per pkt.

- 502 **Grandiflora**. Bright blue; very pretty and striking. 6 inches.
503 **Gloxinoides**. White and blue; showy flowers. 6 inches.

One of the most charming Californian annuals; very effective for bedding; grows very freely in any good garden soil; very hardy. Sow in autumn and spring.

Zinnias. 3d. per pkt.

- 504 **White**. Large double flower.
505 **Grandiflora Plenissima**. A beautiful Zinnia, of immense size and robust in growth, various brilliant colours; the flowers are very fine and the colours intense.
506 **Tom Thumb**. Double; various brilliant colours; dwarf. 6 inches.
507 **Tom Thumb, Scarlet Gem**. Double, and suitable for pot culture or for borders.
508 **Double Striped**. Flowers white; very distinctly striped. 18 inches.
509 **Curled and Crested** (Henderson's). Unique and charming type, flowers being beautifully twisted and curled, giving a most attractive and graceful appearance.

One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose-like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour. They flower throughout the entire summer. They should always be transplanted. Sow the seed in spring and summer. Tall varieties 1½ to 2 feet high.

For
FLOWER SEEDS in COLLECTIONS

... See Page 28.

Spring Flowering

Bulbs

For COLLECTIONS

See pages 44 & 45.

POST FREE . .

At PRICES NAMED.

THERE is no class of flower which gives more satisfaction or is hailed with more delight than the beautiful Spring Daffodil—it comes at a time when flowers are scarce, and when the weather is cool and agreeable, hence its flowers keep fresh a long time and give a brightness to the garden which is peculiarly its own. The charming sweet-scented Hyacinth follows it closely, and the lordly Gladioli, with its splendid spikes, comes on in succession for several months. The magnificent Anemones and Ranunculus make our garden gay with all the colours of the rainbow, and the stately Liliums tell us that Easter is not far off. All the other varieties of bulbous plants have charming flowers—they are all easily grown on any good well-worked soil, a good dressing of manure or well-decayed vegetable matter being all that is required. Should the weather prove dry after planting mulch the surface of the soil and water frequently—they will well re-pay any trouble.

The Daffodils are lovely yellow flowers, and the "White Poeticus" varieties are charming and scented; these should be planted before the end of April; Hyacinths during May and June; Anemones and Ranunculus as late as July and do well; Gladioli from February until October if the bulbs are in good condition; Liliums from May to July, and all others from March to end of June.

We can supply a General Collection of Bulbs during March, April and May; Gladioli during February, March, April, May, June, July and August; Liliums during April, May and June.

Our Patrons will please send their orders at once, which will be executed as fully as possible, and any Bulbs not fully matured when orders arrive will be sent on by post as soon as possible.

ANEMONES.

THESE truly magnificent flowering tubers are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them; their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, renders them very attractive. The foliage is very beautiful; and plants bloom for a long time.

Double Mixed. Including many brilliant shades of colour. 1s. per doz.; 6s. per 100.

Single Mixed. All colours; a splendid assortment; very effective. 1s. per doz.; 5s. per 100.

The Bride. An extremely beautiful single variety, pure white, flowers very freely; exceedingly handsome and attractive when massed. 1s. per doz.

Fulgens. Scarlet Windflower. Rich dazzling scarlet flowers and light elegant growth render it a favourite for cutting. 3s. per doz.

Fulgens fl. pl. A double flowering variety of the handsome Scarlet Windflower. 3s. per doz.

Chrysanthemum-Flowered

- - Varieties. - -

A VERY distinct class, with large handsome double flowers; the petals are regularly incurved; plants very vigorous and blooms freely.

Etoile de Bretagne. Pale peach colour, very fine. 6d. each; 4s. per doz.

Gloires des Nantes. Beautiful violet blue. 6d. each; 4s. per doz.

La Brillante. Rich bright crimson red. 6d. each; 4s. per doz.

French Rose de Nice. Beautiful bright rose. 3d. each; 2s. per doz.

- - BABIANA. - -

VERY showy plants, generally characterised by their rich self colours, or the striking contrast of very distinct hues in the same flower, with long wire-like foliage. To succeed with them they should be planted in a light sandy compost, with a small proportion of well-decayed manure. Mixed, 2s. per doz.

BRUNSVIGIA.

THIS magnificent border plant forms a handsome crown of flowers on a stem about three feet, containing from eighteen to twenty-four separate large blooms; the colours are pink and white, with a delightful perfume. The bulbs are unusually fine, and will flower first season. 1s. each.

AMARYLLIS.

Belladonna Lily. This well-known and splendid species is very variable, both in size and colour of the flowers, frequently producing variously shaded flowers, from almost white to reddish or purplish hue; they thrive best in sandy soil. Price, 6d. each.

Formosissima (Sprekelia). The Jacobean Lily. Showy bulbous plant, with brilliant crimson flowers; a very handsome pot plant. Price, 1s. each.

.. HIPPEASTRUMS ..

HYBRID VARIETIES.

THESE belong to the Amaryllis family, and produce flower stems from eighteen inches to two feet, surmounted by remarkably handsome large flower heads of various shades of crimson, striped with white, and white grounds with crimson markings; of easy culture. Charming border plants. The following list embraces the best varieties:—

Brilliant. Scarlet veined with white; tall, handsome
Superb. White, with crimson stripes
Magnificent. White, and scarlet veined
Beautiful. Crimson, yellow and red
Exquisite. Dark crimson, yellow and white veins
Charming. White and scarlet, dwarf variety

1s. each.

Dark Red varieties 9s. per doz.
White, Dark Veined varieties 9s. per doz.

Amaryllis Formosissima.

Hippeastrum.

Anemone, Chrysanthemum Flowered.



Freesia.



Iris Varieties.



Single Jonquil.

FLOWERING BULBS.—Continued.

- CROCUS. -

A WELL-KNOWN old English favourite. Only suitable to the cooler districts. If the situation is suitable, no special care is necessary, as they will thrive in the poorest of soils. Blue, white, striped and yellow, separate if desired. 2s. 6d.

FREESIA.

Refracta Alba. A most charming tuberous plant. Delicious perfume and great value for cutting. Colour pure white, occasionally marked with a violet line. It is a most desirable pot plant, but is perfectly hardy out of doors. Each bulb bears one or more stems, with eight or ten flowers. Height 5 to 8 inches. 1s. per doz.; 5s. per 100.

= = IRIS. = =

NOTHING can exceed the beauty of this charming family of plants, the numerous species and varieties of which comprise a large and interesting group of hardy plants, remarkable alike for their curiously constructed and quaintly marked flowers, and for the peculiar manner in which the colours are blended; easily cultivated.

Kämpferi (The lovely Japanese Flag Iris).

1s. each; 9s. per doz.

VARIETIES OF KÄMPFERI.

Trogan. Purplish blue, gold centre.
Alex. Von Sieboldt. Light violet blue, lightly veined white.
Rutherford Alcock. Pure white, gold band, lightly veined blue.
Madam Chas. Von Reckhouse. Lavender, gold band, white centre, free bloomer.
Mr. Fell. Greyish white, veined celestial blue, blue and yellow centre.
Robert Craig. French white, shaded with violet towards centre; very large.
Pyramid. Tall and showy, light violet blue, white veins, gold band, white centre.
Type. French grey, gold band.
Seraph. Violet, gold band, very large.
Gem. Pure white; each petal streaked with gold.
Edward Mucklow. Delicate lavender, suffused with white.
Oriole. Deep rich purple amaranth, yellow centre, large.
Blue Danube. Deep luminous peacock blue, yellow centre, extra fine.
Japonaise. White, lightly shaded blue, gold laced.
Othello. Deep rich purplish blue, veined white, yellow centre.
St. Ogg. Purplish blue, shaded indigo, gold band, large.
Sunda. Purplish crimson petals, veined white, gold band, white centre.
Attamont. Purplish blue, freely shaded, luminous blue, large.
Fabre. Silvery grey, freely veined and shaded, deep blue, large.
D. E. Verise. Deep amaranth, shaded purple, gold band.

For size and richness of colour the above varieties are unequalled, with an indescribable mass of colouring, flowers often measuring 6 to 8 inches across. They grow to a height of 2 feet, and like a moist situation, with light rich soil.

ENGLISH. 6s. per doz.

Splendid large flowers; colours beautifully variegated; plant from March to May in well-drained soil, with a little sand round each bulb.

GERMAN. 6s. per doz.

An exceedingly large and handsome variety; they succeed best in moist situations, as it is very necessary that they should have a free supply of water during the blooming season.

SPANISH. 6s. per doz.

A smaller and earlier variety; the colours are generally very brilliant; they require same treatment as the English varieties.

Susiana. A very noble flower, large, and of a lovely lavender colour, spotted. 1s. each.
Lorteli. A pink variety of the above well-known beautiful Iris, very effective. 1s. each.

IXIAS.

CHARMING dwarf and hardy little flowering plants; their flowers are scarlet, lavender or white, and there is also a green variety; the flowers are produced on light graceful stems, in great profusion.

Viridiflora. Green flowered Ixia, one of the few flowers of this colour. A charming variety, scarce. 3s. per doz.
Scarlet. A distinct variety, very showy. 2s. 6d. per doz.
Pendula. A very pretty variety, with drooping flowers; one of the most graceful varieties. 2s. 6d. per doz.
Mixed. Containing all colours. 2s. 6d. per doz.

JONQUILS.

An old English favourite, much admired for their exceeding beauty and delicious fragrance; they are equally well suited for both pots and borders. 1s. 6d. per doz.

Hyacinths.

SINGLE. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

RED, and Shades of Red.

Monsieur de Faesch. Pink, fine.
Madame Rachael. Red, compact truss.
Eliza. Dark red, good form, large spike.
Grand Blanche imperial. Beautiful deep blush, large flower, distinct.
Robert Steiger. Bright crimson, large truss.
Belle Querine. Deep rose, striped, fine truss, excellent.
Maria Cornelia. Light rose, fine truss, very early.
Eldorado. Deep crimson.
La Dame du Lac. Delicate rose.

WHITE, and Shades of White.

Madame de Stael. Pure white.
La Reine des Beauties. Blush, fine spike.
Triumph Blandina. White, tinged rose.
Baroness von Tuyll. Large handsome truss, extra fine.
Grand Valinqueur. Pure white, good truss, an excellent variety.
Alba Superbissima. Pure white.
Cleopatra. Waxy white, large bell.
Voltaire. Creamy white.

BLUE, and Shades of Blue.

La Peyrouse. Bright blue, very fine.
Cœur Blanc. Dark purplish blue, good form.
Mimosa. Dark purple, very distinct, almost black, fine.
Prince von Saxe-Weimar. Dark blue, fine large truss, good.
William d'Erite. Purplish black, long spike, fine.
L'ami du Cœur. Light violet.

YELLOW, and Shades of Yellow.

Fleur d'Or. Pure rich yellow.
La Pluie d'Or. Bright pleasing yellow.

DOUBLE. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

RED, and Shades of Red.

Comet. Fine red.
Grootvoorst. Delicate blush, handsome bells, large spike.
Lady Montague. Striped rose, extra fine large truss.
Noble par Merite. Rose, striped carmine, large bells.
Princess Royal. Red, dark centre, good spike.
Rouge Eclatant. Red.
Lady Wellington. Red.

WHITE, and Shades of White.

Bouquet Royal. Very pure white, with good truss and large bells.
Prince of Waterloo. Almost pure white, large bells.
Gloria Florum. Pure white, yellow centre.
Ne Plus Ultra. Pure white, violet centre.
A la Mode. Pure white, shaded pale blue.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Large truss, very early.
Sphera Mundi. White, violet centre.
Hermann Lange. Fine large flowers.

BLUE, and Shades of Blue.

König von Württemberg. A deep, strong blue, good truss.
Prince Albert. Black purple.
Don Gratuit. Fine flower, beautiful shade of blue.
Bouquet Pourpre. Dark blue, very fine.
Lord Noel. Very beautiful shade of blue.

YELLOW, and Shades of Yellow.

Goethe. Light yellow, fine bells and truss, excellent.
Jaune Napoleon. Fine deep yellow.

CULTURE.—These magnificent bulbous plants will do well in any good soil, preferring a rich sandy loamy soil. We particularly recommend the single varieties. Nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this charming plant. They also make nice pot flowers; plant in 6-inch pots, good drainage, nice rich sandy soil; and give plenty of water during flowering seasons.

TO GROW HYACINTHS IN WATER.

Place the Hyacinth in the glass sufficiently filled with water to allow the base of the bulb barely to touch same, place in a dark cupboard for about three weeks, until the roots are well started, then remove them to a nice well lighted shelf with even temperature, and keep the water filled up to base of bulb. Glasses for this purpose, 9d. each.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

An entirely different species of Hyacinth, producing very long spikes covered with white bell-shaped flowers; quite hardy; it makes an elegant green-house plant. 9d. each.

FLOWERING BULBS.—Continued.

♥ ♥ LILIUMS. ♥ ♥

A MAGNIFICENT family of summer blooming plants, with splendid tall spikes of handsome large flowers, white, spotted and veined, according to the varieties; height of stem, about three feet; very hardy.

- Lancifolium Album.** Pure white. 1s. each.
Lancifolium Roseum. White, spotted with rose. 1s. each.
Lancifolium Rubrum. White, spotted with red. 1s. each.
Longiflorum. Pure white, dwarf. 1s. each.
Candidum. The single white Garden Lily. Very fragrant. 1s. each.
Tigrinum. The Tiger Lily. Orange spotted with black. 1s. each.
Tigrinum Flore Pleno. Beautiful double Tiger Lily. 1s. each.
Thunbergianum. A Japanese Lily. Dwarf in habit, extremely showy, handsome flowers. Valuable for pots or bedding. 6d. each.
Auratum. Golden Rayed Lily of Japan. Of all the Lily Tribe this is, without doubt, the finest in size, sweetness and colouring. The flowers are from eight to ten inches across; ivory white, thickly studded with crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the centre of each petal. 1s. 6d. each.
Harrisii. True Easter Lily. A most lovely pure white Lily, with long, graceful tube-shaped flowers. A great improvement on Candidum. 1s. each.

NARCISSUS

Including the Beautiful Daffodils.

--- LONG TRUMPET DAFFODILS. ---

- Ard Righ (Irish King).** Large trumpets, yellow perianth. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.
Emperor. Perianth deep primrose; sepals imbricated; trumpets, large, rich yellow, beautiful. 1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.
Countess of Annesley. Perianth sulphur yellow, rich full yellow trumpet, large bold flower, blooms freely. 6d. each; 5s. per doz.
Maximus. Rich golden yellow; perianth twisted; large and graceful; early free-blooming. 9d. each; 6s. per doz.
Obvallaris. The Tenby Daffodil. Rich yellow throughout; perfect form; most beautiful. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.

WINGED or BICOLOR TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

- Princeps.** Pale lemon perianth, often lighter than the trumpet; free flowering, very attractive. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.
Empress. Perianth white, and of great substance; trumpet rich yellow; magnificent. 1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.
Horsfieldii. Perianth white; trumpet rich yellow; large bloom; one of the best. 1s. each; 10s. per doz.
Colleen Bawn. The most beautiful of all White Trumpet flowers; the bloom is pure white; sepals broad and graceful; twisted. 2s. each; 18s. per doz.

INCOMPARABILIS TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

- Cynosure.** Large primrose perianth, and changing to white, cup stained, orange scarlet. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.
Sir Watkin. The giant Welsh Challis flower. Perianth rich sulphur; cup yellow, tinged with orange; beautiful. 1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.
Golden Spur. Large white perianth; yellow cup; margined orange. 1s. each; 10s. per doz.
Leedsii (Duchess de Brabant). Perianth white; cup yellow. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.

--- OTHER DAFFODILS. ---

- Nelsoni Major.** Perianth white and large; cup yellow; frequently suffused with orange scarlet. 1s. 6d. each; 15s. per doz.
Odorus (Campanelli). Jonquil flowered; perianth and cup full and yellow. 1s. 6d. per doz.

DOUBLE TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

- Orange Phoenix (Aurantius Plenus).** Double yellow peerless daffodil, with orange nectary. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.
Telamonius Plenus. Great double yellow daffodil. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.
Van Sion. Double Trumpet, Dutch Daffodil. 3d. each; 2s. per doz.

--- POETICUS NARCISSUS. ---

- Burbidgei.** Perianth clear white; cup margined cinnabar red; prefers cool climate; single. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.
Poeticus Ornatus (Single). Perianth pure white; cup flat, saffron, edged scarlet; perianth imbricated; beautiful. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.
Alba Plena Odorata. Double white gardenia flowered Daffodil; much esteemed for cutting. 4d. each; 3s. per doz.

POLYANTHUS or BUNCH NARCISSUS.

- Double Roman.** White with orange nectary. 3d. each; 2s. per doz.
Paper White. Pure white, exquisite perfumes; very early, charming variety. 3d. each; 2s. per doz.
Grand Primo. White, with citron cup. 3d. each; 3s. per doz.
Grand Monarque. White, citron cup; forming immense heads; free blooming. 3d. each; 2s. per doz.
Grand Soleil d'Or. Yellow, deep orange cup. 3d. each; 2s. per doz.



Lilium Lancifolium Rubrum.



Narcissus Princeps.



Narcissus.

NERINE

Sarriensis (Guernsey Lily). This belongs to the Amaryllis tribe of bulbous plants. It is a very suitable pot plant, and also thrives well in the open ground; pale salmon colour. 1s. each.

Japonica. The beautiful Japanese Spider Plant. A charming novelty. In September, after the leaves have withered, it sends up flower stalks nine to twelve inches high, which are crowned with umbels of bright red flowers with long curved stamens, giving it an unusually graceful and attractive appearance. 6d. each; 4s. per doz.

For our CHOICE COLLECTION of . .
 . . HYBRID GLADIOLI, see page 45.



Turban Ranunculus.



Double and Single Tulips.

Ornithogalum Arabicum.

Star of Bethlehem. A strong growing showy plant, with large bunches of flowers produced on a tall stem; colour white with dark centre; very hardy. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. per doz.

RANUNCULUS.

Mixed Persian. 1s. per doz.; 5s. per hundred.
Mixed Turban. Scarlet, yellow and black. 1s. per doz.; 5s. per 100.
White Turban. 2s. per doz.

These bloom very freely and are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself; a light soil is most suitable. As the plants begin to make their growth, the ground should be made firm about them; the flowers are very double.

- - SCILLA. - -

Wood Hyacinth. A beautiful little spring blooming bulb, and will succeed well in almost any situation, being perfectly hardy; the flowers are of various colours, and are produced on a short stem; some of the varieties are very dwarf and exquisitely beautiful. Named varieties, 4d. each; 3s. per doz.

FLOWERING BULBS—Continued.

SNOWFLAKE (*Leucojum Æstivum*.)

A beautiful hardy bulb of the Snowdrop type, which it strongly resembles; the petals are prettily tipped with green; it does well in almost any soil or situation. 6d. per doz.

SPARAXIS.

Embracing every shade of colour, and beautifully marked. For their refined colouring and graceful habit, Sparaxis never fail to win the admiration of those who possess a cultured taste; they are of easy culture, and a few planted amongst other bulbs will secure a dazzling display of beauty. 2s. per dozen.

Sprekelia Formosissima.

Jacobean Lily (See Amaryllis).

TIGRIDIA PAVONIA.

The Tiger Flower. So called from the peculiar markings of its beautiful single crimson flowers, which are spotted with yellow; it is a very hardy plant, and flowers for some time. 3s. per doz.

TRITONIAS.

Mixed. Exceedingly free flowering and bright, allied to Ixias; quite hardy and easily cultivated; very attractive dwarf plants. 2s. per doz.

TUBEROSE.

Double. } In clumps, 1s.
Single. }

One of the most beautiful summer flowering bulbs in cultivation; the blooms are of the purest white, and of the most exquisite fragrance; they are admirably adapted for bouquet making, and easy to cultivate.

- - TULIPS. - -

Double. Very fine mixed. 4s. per doz.
Single. Very fine mixed. 3s. per doz.

This genus of old favourite flowers can be grown in our colony with great success, and flowered the first season after planting; they prefer a cool situation however.

VALLOTTA PURPUREA.

The Scarborough Lily. A lovely free flowering bulb of the Amaryllis family, suitable for either pots or borders; the flower is trumpet shaped, produced in clusters, and of a rich orange scarlet colour. 1s. ea.

Choice Collection of Daffodils

.. and OTHER NARCISSUS.

SEVEN . . .

DOZEN . . .

Choice Narcissus

.. For **£1**

Free to any address.

- 5 Ard Righ (Irish King). Large trumpet, yellow perianth.
- 5 Cynosure. Primrose and white perianth, cup stained orange scarlet.
- 5 Leedsil, Duchess of Brabant. Perianth white, yellow cup.
- 5 Obvallaris (The Tenby Daffodil). Rich yellow.
- 5 Poeticus Ornatus. White, cup edged scarlet.
- 5 Poeticus Plenus. Double white, large.
- 5 Princeps. Pale lemon perianth.
- 2 Nelsoni Major. Perianth white and large.
- 5 Telemonius Plenus. Double yellow.
- 5 Trumpet Maximus. Rich golden yellow perianth.
- 2 Countess of Annesley. Perianth sulphur, yellow trumpet.
- 5 Empress. Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow.
- 2 Burridgii. Clear white cup, margined cinnabar red.
- 2 Golden Spur. Deep rich yellow, distinctly lobed.
- 12 Paper White. Pure white, exquisite perfume, very early.
- 5 Double Roman. White with orange nectary.
- 5 Grand Monarque. White, citron cup.
- 3 Grand Primo. White. Citron Cup.
- 5 Grand Soleil D'Or. Yellow, deep orange cup.

Popular Collections

... OF ...

Spring... Flowering Bulbs . . .

POST FREE.

We deliver Free to any address on receipt of Cash with Order. . . .

No. 1
Collection
5/=

- 1 Gladiolus, strikingly beautiful.
- 2 Hyacinths, delightful perfume.
- 2 Tritonia, elegant and beautiful.
- 3 Sparaxis, various colours.
- 2 Scilla, a lovely blue.
- 6 Freesias, graceful and beautiful.
- 6 Snowflakes (like Snowdrops).
- 3 Ixias, fine colour.
- 6 Ranunculus, charming colours.
- 12 Anemones, assorted colours.
- 2 Beautiful Narcissus.

No. 2
Collection
10/=

- 2 Gladioli, superb colours.
- 4 Hyacinths, mixed colours.
- 4 Tritonia, favourite flower.
- 6 Sparaxis, beautiful colours.
- 4 Scilla, a lovely blue.
- 12 Freesias, most popular.
- 12 Snowflakes (like Snowdrops).
- 6 Ixias, assorted colours.
- 12 Ranunculus, charming flower.
- 24 Anemones, splendid mixed.
- 4 Narcissus, assorted.

No. 3
Collection
20/=

- 1 Vallotta Purpurea (Scarborough Lily).
- 1 Nerine Sarniensis (Guernsey Lily).
- 2 Nerine Japonica (Japanese Spider plant).
- 1 Hippeastrum, beautiful Hybrid.
- 1 Lilium Auratum (Japanese Lily).
- 1 Iris, a splendid assortment.
- 1 Sprekelia Formosissima (Jacobean Lily).
- 3 Named Gladioli, choice sorts.
- 6 Hyacinths, mixed colours.
- 6 Sparaxis, in charming colours.
- 6 Scilla, beautiful blue dwarf.
- 24 Freesias, most lovely blooms.
- 12 Snowflakes (like Snowdrops).
- 6 Ixias, in beautiful colours.
- 24 Ranunculus, scarlet and yellow.
- 24 Anemones, assorted.
- 4 Narcissus, charming flower.

Hybrid Gladioli

CHARMING . . .

and BEAUTIFUL

THESE charming hardy bulbous plants are quite as popular as ever, and the collection exhibited in our window during the summer brought us such a pile of orders that our large stock has already been considerably reduced; however, we can still offer the undermentioned fine collection, which represents all shades of colour. We have grown these superb flowers for many years but have never had a finer display than we exhibited in our window this year, notwithstanding the very dry weather which prevailed during the earlier stages of their growth. They were mulched with stable manure and watered, and rain following soon after, without any further attention they produced magnificent blooms, which proves what splendid hardy flowers they are.

The bulbs which we offer were a little later in ripening than usual this season, therefore, to give them their required rest they should not be planted before May, and not later than September or October, unless under favourable conditions, when later plantings can be made, but as a rule as soon as the bulbs begin to shoot they should be planted. It is a mistake, however, to plant too early, all bulbs are the better for a rest.

Africani. Slaty brown, scarlet ground, streaked scarlet and pure white, with conspicuous white blotch.
Agatha. Rose suffused with lake flamed with carmine amaranth, clear yellow spots.
Amalthie. Pure white, violet red blotch, fine.
Ambroise Verschaffelt. Rosy carmine, flamed with garnet large rose blotch.
Amite. Large fleshy rose-coloured flowers, lower petals shaded straw colour streaked purple, and edges flamed with bright rose.
Andromede. Fine rose colour, tinted carmine, streaked white, and large yellow blotch.
Angelique. Large flowers. White slightly tinted flesh, blotch ivory white.
Arabi Pacha. Scarlet flowers, large ivory white blotch, golden at the edges.
Archd. Marie Christine. White, tinged lilac, flamed carmine.
Beatrice. Pure white ground, flushed carmine.
Blondine. Straw coloured flowers streaked at the edges with rosy lilac.
Caprice. Upper petals bright rose tinted lilac, with broad pure white bands, lower petals and throat feathered purplish carmine.
Carnation. Fleshy white colour, edges tinged richest carmine, lower petals blotched.
Cendrillon. Rosy white shade, profusely tinged and streaked with rosy carmine.
Cervantes. Bright rose colour, tinged lilac, fine.
Dalila. Bright rose, flowers streaked and flamed with carmine, large pure white blotch.
Diademe. Very fine, pale yellow, slightly edged, rosy lilac.
Diamante. Fleshy white, throat ivory white, blotched and streaked carmine.
Dictateur. Large flowers, white centre, sepals flushed carmine on a pale lilac ground.
Didon. White, suffused with pale lilac, lower petal pure white.
Eglantine. Pure white, tinged delicate rose, flamed and edged with carmine red.
Eldorado. Clear yellow, the lower petals streaked with red.
Enchantress. Satiny pale violet white, streaked violet.
Erigone. Streaked and banded carmine on a white ground, large rich carmine blotched.
Eugene Ramey. Purplish amaranth with sheen of ivory lilac, edges mottled.
Eugene Scribe. Tender rose, with blazed carminate red.
Eugene Souchet. Bright rose colour, large white blotch and stripes rising from the intense colours at edges of petals.
Fantome. Large pure white flowers, slightly streaked at edges with rosy lilac.
Fille des Champs. Pretty cherry rose, striped at edges.
Flamboyant. Large fiery scarlet, very effective variety.
Formosa. Bright satiny rose, striped carmine on the edges, blotch creamy white.
Gargantua. Large flowers, rosy carmine, striped violet red, very bright in centre.
Gerbe de Feu. Dazzling scarlet flowers, large creamy white blotch.
Hermione. White, covered with delicate lilac and carmine stripes, large pure white blotch, slightly streaked violet.
Isabella. Pure white, with large dark carmine violet blotch.

L'Ardoisiere. Bright scarlet suffused and distinctly edged with slaty grey.
L'Esperance. Lilac rose, fine dark carmine blotch in the centre, surrounded by yellowish white on the lower sepals, edged with the same shade of rose.
La France. Pure white, slightly flamed carmine towards edges, amaranth blotch.
Liley. Large flowers, mottled with creamy white and bright soft rose, very delicate.
Madame Lemoine. Salmoned white flowers, large violet and marrow blotches.
Michigan. Bright cherry red colour. White blotch.
Mine Auber. Pale rosy lilac blotch, dappled light rose on some of the flowers.
Minos. Salmony rose, flushed and blotched, cherry red band, eye amaranth.
Mrs. P. Palmer. Very large flowers, rose colour, suffused carmine, cream coloured blotch, edge cherry red.
Mont Shasta. Ivory white, tinged with pale yellow on the inner petals.
Nevada. Large pure white flowers, faint amaranth blotch on base of throat.
Norma. Pure white, slightly suffused pale lilac.
Nymph de Fontainebleau. Pure white flowers, base of throat white, slightly suffused with amaranth.
Ontario. Rosy lilac flowers, streaked with white, and flushed dark violet.
Ophir. Dark yellow, purple blotch.
Panorama. Beautiful lilac, shaded and mottled with brilliant carmine, throat creamy white, centre of each petal banded white.
Pasteur. Rose colour tinged with orange, a few cinnabar red streaks, centre band or blotch ivory white, buds scarlet.
Penelope. Blush white, lower petals tinted with yellow streaked carmine.
Pepita. Golden yellow, edges of the petals slightly striped, carmine towards the end of the flowering season.
Phoebe. Brilliant red with large pure white and very conspicuous blotch.
Reine Victoria. Pure white, carmine violet blotch.
Romeo. Lilac, with large petals blotched and striped with darker lilac.
Satin Rose. Satiny rose lilac, pretty blotch of violet rose on lower sepals.
Sceptre De Flore. Large flowers with white throat having a carmine red star in centre, richest rose colour, spotted carmine at the circumference of the petals, lower petals slightly blotched carmine and pure white band.
Sceptre D'Or. Yellow, with large black blotches.
Shakespeare. White, slightly suffused with carmine rose, large rosy blotch.
Soliel Couchant. Rose colour suffused with amaranth, white blotch bordered with violet, streaked carmine.
Sultana. Satin rose flamed with carmine, purple carmine blotch on white ground.
Tamerlan. Upper petals garnet red, suffused with slate colour at the edges, under petals dark carmine and creamy yellow.
Virginalis. Pure white, bordered and flamed with carmine.

And MANY OTHER SORTS.



Post Free to any address.

Collections .

.. of **Gladioli** All shades and colours

12 Lovely varieties 12s.

Selected from List by Customers.

25 Lovely varieties 20s.

Selected from List by Customers.

Customers should allow us to substitute for any varieties named which are sold out.

50 Bulbs, 25 var's 35s.

Our own selection.

CULTURE.—The culture of the Gladioli is exceedingly simple, as they will grow in any average soil; but to grow them to perfection the soil should be of a sandy or loamy description, and should be well worked or trenched to a depth of 18 inches to 2 feet. A most liberal dressing of fold, well-rotted manure should be dug in, and a covering of 4 inches is all that the bulbs require.

If planted in rows the bulbs should be 8 to 10 inches apart, and the rows 2 feet. When the shoots are about twelve inches they should be tied up to keep them straight. If they are in rows we have found it an excellent plan to drive stakes at each end of the rows and to stretch a strong string from post to post and tie the plants to it as they progress. Another heavy string on the same stakes may be added, so that when the grand tall spikes begin to grow they may be again tied so that there will be no danger of having them blown down, but for small collections each individual flower stem should be tied up to a neat stick. The soil between the bulbs should be well stirred and kept clean, and liquid manure can be given occasionally with advantage. This will not be necessary, however, unless the season is a very dry one, if the ground has been well worked as we recommended; but if watering is resorted to, let it be done thoroughly if less frequently. A top dressing of manure over the surface of the soil is an excellent practice in summer.

Look out for caterpillars, aphid and red rust in the earlier stages of growth, and if either appear give a good strong dressing of tobacco water, made from the stems of any coarse tobacco obtainable at the factories. Gishurst Compound is also an excellent remedy.

After the plants have finished blooming and show signs of ripening by their yellow and brown leaves the bulbs should be lifted and the shoots should be cut off close to the bulbs, and when the bulbs are properly dried the old sole or bulb should be removed and the new bulbs stored in a dry place until ready for replanting.

FARM CALENDAR

For NEW SOUTH WALES.

We believe the following Farm Calendar will be much appreciated by our Customers. We have taken the climate of Sydney and Coast Districts as a basis, so that for the colder parts of the Colony an allowance and variation will have to be made by taking into consideration how much later the district in question may be than Sydney, for instance, should it be known that the season is a month later than that of Sydney, all that will be necessary will be to take July Calendar as a guide for June sowing, August for July, and so on right through the year. Full particulars as to cultivation of the various plants referred to will be found on the pages devoted to Agricultural Seeds.

What
= to =
Sow
every
Month
in the
Year.

JANUARY.

Sow Swede and other Field Turnips, Field Cabbage (late sowing), Buckwheat, Johnson Grass (late sowing), Rape (for autumn sheep feed), Soja Beans for green fodder, Maize for grain, and Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing).

ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL SWEDE
yields 15 tons per acre.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Carrot (when September sowing has failed), Field Cabbage (late sowing), Rape for autumn sheep feed, Buckwheat, Cape and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Maize for green crop, Parsnip as field crop, and Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing), also Swede and other field turnips.

RAPE IS A GOOD SHEEP FEED.

- - MARCH. - -

Sow Rape for autumn sheep feed, Broad Leaved Lucerne, Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers for pasture, Burnett Grass and Sainfoin for green fodder, Buckwheat (last month to sow), Black or Golden Tares can be sown alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye, Oats, Cape and Skinless Barley, Rye. And Scarlet Clover separately for green stuff.

- - APRIL. - -

Sow for main crops, Field Beans, Field Peas, Rape for winter crop, Black and Golden Tares for green fodder (sown alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye), Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Broad Leaved Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers for permanent pasture, Burnett Grass, Sainfoin. Wheats for grain crop and hay, Oats for grain and green stuff, Cape and Skinless Barley and Scarlet Clover for green crops, Rye for grain and green fodder.

- - MAY. - -

Sow late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Rape for winter feed, Black and Golden Tares for green fodder, sown separately or mixed with Oats, Barley, or Rye, Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Broad Leaved Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers for permanent pasture, Wheats for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley, Cape and English, for grain, Cape and Skinless Barley for green stuff, Rye for grain and green fodder, Scarlet Clover for green crop.

- - JUNE. - -

Sow late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Field Cabbage to be transplanted August and September, also Field Peas, Rape for winter crop, Wheats for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green stuff, Barley, Cape and English, for grain, Cape and Skinless Barley for green stuff, Rye for grain and green crop.

OUR SELECTED SEED WHEATS
True to Name and Best Sorts.

- - JULY. - -

Sow Onion in variety (broadcast or in drills), Rape for winter crop, Tobacco in seed bed, planting out in October, Wheat, late crop for grain and hay, Oats for late crop and green stuff (late districts, Barley, Cape and English, for grain), Cape and English Barley for green stuff, Rye for green crop, Potatoes (see special list).

WRITE FOR OUR POTATO LIST
in July, fully illustrated.

AUGUST.

Sow Chicory, Field Pumpkin, Onion (broadcast or in drills), Rape for winter green crop, Tobacco in seed bed, planting out in October, Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers, and Broad Leaved Lucerne if favourable season, Oats for green stuff (late districts), Barley, Cape and English, for grain, Rye for green stuff, Potatoes (offered in special list), Sugar Beet, Sunflower and Mangel.

SEPTEMBER.

Sow Buckwheat end of month, Field Carrot, Cattle Melon, Chicory. For green fodder Johnson Grass, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, and Broom Millet, and Hungarian Millet, Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Field Pumpkin, Mangel, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers, and Broad Leaved Lucerne if favourable season, also Couch Grass, Potatoes (offered in special list), Cow Pea.

OCTOBER.

BEST month to sow Cattle Melon and Pumpkin, also Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass and Hungarian Millet, Maize and Buckwheat, all for green fodder. Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Broad Leaved Lucerne, if favourable season, and Couch Grass, Soja Beans for pulse, Teosinte, Sunflower seed for poultry feed; Cow Pea.

NOVEMBER.

Sow for green stuff, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum and Broom Millet, Johnson Grass, and Hungarian Millet, Pearl Millet, Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Pie Melon, Field Pumpkin, Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Soja Beans for pulse, Teosinte, Sunflower for poultry feed; Cow Pea.

DECEMBER.

Sow for green fodder Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum and Broom Millet, Johnson Grass, and Hungarian Millet, Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Soja Beans for green crop.

FOR SELECTED SEED MAIZE
in splendid varieties
See page 49 of this Catalogue.



SWEDE

.. AND .. FIELD TURNIPS.

2s. PER LB.

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top.—Splendid heavy Swede, beautiful shape, and keeps well. "Anderson's Imperial Swede is a very first-class variety, the roots being very even, solid, and good quality."—GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Skirving's Purple Top Swede.—Heavy cropper, well-known.

East Lothian Purple Top Swede.—Hardy, good keeper.

Sutton's Champion Purple Top Swede.—Fine shape, heavy cropper.

Emperor Green Top Swede.—Good size, fine keeper.

White Fleshed Swede.—This is a variety well worthy of cultivation, and freely grown in England.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Good quality and large.

Green Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Good keeper and hardy.

White Pomeranian Globe.—Large, a very useful Turnip.

CULTURE.—Alluvial soil is to be preferred; but any rich, strong land will produce fine crops if well ploughed, harrowed, rolled, and drained. The best time to sow is January or February, although some prefer an earlier or later sowing. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin the plants to 18 inches apart. 2 to 3 lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

Mangel Wurzel, or . . . Mangold.

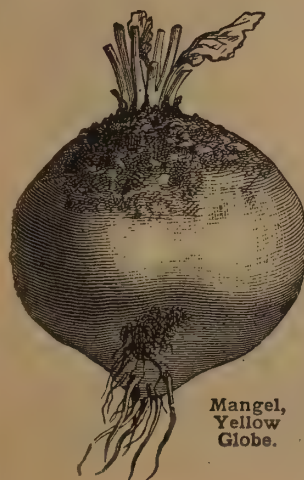
2s. PER LB.

Mammoth Long Red.—The best variety for deep, well-trenched, rich land.

Long Yellow.—An excellent variety for deep ground.

Yellow Globe.—Most suitable for shallow soils, and keeps well.

CULTURE.—No dairy farm should be without a few acres of this most valuable root crop. It greatly adds to the quality of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock, and is specially valuable for pigs. Thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The Long Red and Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed; good, strong, deeply worked soil will produce the heaviest crops. Land should be ploughed deeply twice, scarified, rolled and harrowed lightly. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin to 12 to 18 inches between each plant. 3 to 4 lbs. seed is sufficient for an acre. Soaking the seed in water for 24 hours will hasten germination. August and September are the best months to sow.



Mangel,
Yellow
Globe.

This Swede
is distinguished by

1. Weight & Size
2. Quality & Shape
3. As a Grand Keeping Swede

Anderson & Co's
IMPERIAL
Swede

Sales

of this Grand Swede are
Annually Increasing

The VERY BEST
all round Swede we
have yet sent out.

Buckwheat.

Japanese Buckwheat.



Silver Hulled.—Much earlier than the old common variety, continues longer in bloom and yields double the crop. Seed light grey. Beautiful pink blossoms. **9s. per bushel.**

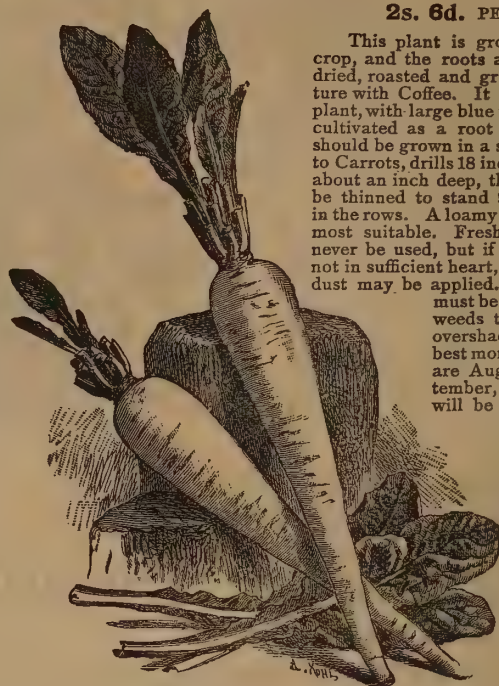
Japanese.—Matures a fortnight earlier than the Silver Hulled, and is a much heavier cropper, while it possesses all its good qualities. Our illustration shows shape and size of the kernels. **10s. per bushel.**

CULTURE.—A splendid quick-growing fodder plant, which can be sown in succession from the end of September to March, and will produce a large crop in a few weeks provided the weather is favourable; it will be killed by frost, however. Buckwheat also makes excellent flour, which is largely used in America for cakes. This plant is also sown as a green crop, to be ploughed in, which greatly increases the fertility of the soil. Bees are very much attracted to the flowers of the Buckwheat, which are highly honey-producing. Poultry are also very fond of the seed, and the straw, after threshing, is valuable for pig food. Prefers alluvial soil, but will succeed on any average land, well drained and well worked. Land ploughed twice, then harrowed and rolled; sow the seed, and then lightly roll again. Sow 4 to 5 pecks broadcast, and 1½ to 2 pecks in drills.

See Page 49 for our Select
.. Stocks of Seed Maize ..

Chicory. Large Rooted.

2s. 6d. PER LB.



This plant is grown as a field crop, and the roots are used, when dried, roasted and ground, for mixture with Coffee. It is a perennial plant, with large blue flowers. When cultivated as a root crop, Chicory should be grown in a similar manner to Carrots, drills 18 inches apart, and about an inch deep, the seedlings to be thinned to stand 9 inches apart in the rows. A loamy or sandy soil is most suitable. Fresh dung should never be used, but if the ground is not in sufficient heart, guano or bone dust may be applied. The ground must be kept free from weeds till the foliage overshadows it. The best months for sowing are August and September, and the roots will be ready for lifting in four or five months. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

Large Rooted Chicory.

Field Carrot. 4s. PER LB.

White Belgian. Large Red Altringham.

CULTURE.—A very valuable root crop, which prefers land of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply and finely tilled. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground, and had a first weeding and thinning. Five to six pounds will sow an acre in drills. Sow during September, and should the summer or spring have been so severe as to destroy the September crop, another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a fair return, but of course not equal to the one sown in September.

FIELD BEANS. 5s. PER BUSHEL.

Heligoland or Tick.

CULTURE.—The land for this crop should be deeply ploughed and well worked, a good strong soil or even clay is preferable to light or sandy soil. April is the best month to sow, but later sowing can also be made during May, June or July. Two or three bushels will sow an acre in drills 2 to 3 feet apart; the earlier sowing will grow vigorously, requiring less seed to be sown.

CATTLE CABBAGE. 5s. PER LB.

Large Drumhead. Robinson's Champion Ox.

CULTURE.—Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil, to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another sowing may also be made in January or February, but June is the best month for sowing for large field cabbage required during winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. Two pounds of seed will give plants for one acre if raised in a seed bed and planted out—or sow in drills 5 to 6 lbs. per acre, thinning where required. Land must be strong, rich, and well-worked; and horse, cow, or pig manure can be used in large quantities. Bone dust, at the rate of 2 to 3 cwt. per acre will not be too liberal a dressing where farmyard manures are not available.

Thousand Headed Kale.

4s. PER LB.

A valuable fodder plant for stock of every kind, yielding immense quantities of green food; grows three to four feet high, and can be fed down two and sometimes three times during the season. This plant does not impoverish the land to any great extent, and does not cause lambs or sheep to scour or blow. Cultivation same as Field Cabbage.



Thousand Headed Kale.

YIELDS IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF GREEN FEED.



Large Cattle Cabbage.

VALUABLE FODDER PLANT.

.. Cattle Melon ..

5s. PER LB.

This plant should be grown more extensively, for when the soil is sandy and loamy, and of a fair depth, it will give a heavier and more certain crop than pumpkin, and is excellent food for cattle and pigs. Plant in hills three to four yards apart, and deeply dig or trench the ground in circles about six feet in diameter, add farmyard or artificial manure abundantly, and sow a few seeds in each hill. September or October are the best months to sow, but later plantings may be made in favourable seasons. Half-pound of seed will sow an acre.

Sheep Burnet.

1s. 6d. PER LB. Special price for large lots.

This valuable forage plant is a perennial, and is regarded as a plant specially adapted for poor, arid soils. Recently it has been grown to some extent in the colony, and from its habit of growth has been found a most valuable acquisition as a fodder plant, both for sheep and cattle, but especially for the former. It has a long tap root, which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. The Burnet can be sown either along with, or as a substitute for, clover; amongst grass seeds for hay or pasture. Sow in March and April broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre, 5 to 6 lbs. when mixed with grass seeds.

...Field Peas...

Partridge or Grey. 6s. PER BUSHEL.

Large Blue. 10s. PER BUSHEL.

A valuable crop, useful either for horse or pig feed. Any fair loamy or chocolate soil, if well drained, or a light sandy loam will suit this crop, and it is not necessary that it should be very rich, as a strong haulm is not desirable. However, the land must be well worked and deeply ploughed, and the seed can either be sown in drills or broadcast. Sow in April, May, or June. One-and-a-half to two bushels per acre. Both seed and straw are valuable.

Soja Bean. 1s. PER LB.

(Var. Soja d'Etampes).

This plant, which makes fine fodder for stock, cut when in flower, should be more largely cultivated; or if cut when the pods are ripe it makes excellent hay, of which stock are very fond; when grown for this purpose the seed should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about 7 lbs. per acre, the seed being heavy; when grown for a Bean crop, the seed should be drilled in about 18 inches apart and 18 inches between the rows; to insure a good return the land requires to be kept perfectly clean, and as this plant is rather an exhausting crop and a rank feeder, the land in which they are sown should be liberally manured. The Beans can be used green, cooked like Peas or broad beans, and have a fine flavour, or, when dried, cooked as a Haricot Bean, being soaked before boiling. Sow from October to January.

For illustration of

Cow Peas and full information, price and varieties we offer ...
See Page 51.



Hungarian Millet.



Pearl Millet.

Sorghums and Millets

== FOR GREEN FODDER. ==

6d. PER LB.; 28 LB. AND UPWARDS, 5d. PER LB.

Prices fluctuate some seasons.

Special prices with sample for large lots.

Amber Sugar Cane. Very early and sweet.

Sorghum Saccharatum (black seed).

Planter's Friend (brown seed).

Kaffir Corn (Sorghum Tartaricum). White seeded, grown principally for the grain, which is an excellent fowl feed; the green stuff is not, however, so valuable as that of other varieties.

Broom Millet. This variety is only valuable for its seed stems, used for broom making.

Probably the most useful and largely grown forage plants in Australia, as they produce enormous crops on any well worked average soil during the hottest months of summer, and on alluvial rich land will yield more than maize. The Sorghums can either be cut green, or ripened, dried, and cut into chaff. They attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet, and are most nutritious food for stock. The Millets are also excellent green food. The land should be deeply ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, and lightly harrowed a second time before drilling. Sow seed in drills 3 feet apart; Sorghum at the rate of about a peck per acre; Millets rather less. September, October, November and December are the best months for sowing for green crop; October if for seed.

.. Hungarian Millet ..

(Setaria Germanica). 4d. PER LB.; 28s. PER CWT.

This plant grows to the height of 3 to 4 feet, and stock eat it greedily; the abundance of green herbage it yields is remarkable. It also makes splendid hay. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in drills, and 20 lbs. per acre broadcast. Sow September, October, and November.

Johnson Grass or Evergreen Millet.

(Sorghum halepense). 1s. 6d. LB.; 28 LB., 1s. 3d.

One of the best fodder plants we have, though while it is known as Johnson Grass it is in reality a Millet, and is being sown largely on the poorer pasture lands of the Colony, where it has proved invaluable during periods of drought, yielding a large amount of fodder. It spreads rapidly even on poor land, its runners sending up a shoot at every joint. For this reason it should not be sown on cultivated land or in the garden, as, if once introduced, it is almost impossible to eradicate it. Its adaptability to all sorts of soil and climate, however, and its resistance to drought, render it most valuable. It can be cut three times a year, and it will give 5 tons of hay per acre. The best time to cut it for that purpose is when the plants come into bloom. Sow and cover lightly 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow during spring; it will not stand frost.

Pearl Millet. (Pencilaria spicata).

1s. 6d. PER LB.

In a young state the shoots are prostrate, but they afterwards assume an upright habit, and grow 8 to 10 feet. The fodder is much relished by stock; but it is not so valuable as some of the other varieties. 10 to 12 lbs. will sow an acre broadcast. Sow October and November.

Seed Maize



Splendid Varieties ..

- - AND - -



Specially Selected ..

CULTURE.—A fine, black chocolate soil, not too sandy, is the very best for a maize crop, and a heavy coating of manure should be given if necessary. The land should be ploughed deeply, rolled, and well worked, and a light harrow should be passed over the land just before planting. Sow 15 to 16 lbs. for a seed crop in drills at the following distances apart:—Early French, 3 feet; Red Nibbed, 4 feet 6 inches; Large Yellow Flint, 5 feet apart. For a green crop sow broadcast, and a much larger quantity—say a bushel—will be required to sow an acre. Ninety-Day is the best for that purpose. Keep land well scarified, especially during dry weather, kill all weeds, and on flat land or in wet seasons hill up for drainage. Sow from end of September to Christmas.

ANDERSON'S GOLDEN KING, 7s. 6d. per bushel.

One of the very finest maizes grown; it has gained first prize wherever shown; a fine even grain, without smut or disease, yielding 100 to 120 bushels per acre.

EARLY FRENCH 8s. per bushel.

Very early, grain pale yellow in colour; a fine ensilage maize.

RED NIBBED 8s. per bushel.

A large, deep grain, yielding very heavily; somewhat like Horse Tooth, but larger. A favourite maize for horses, not needing "cracking."

LARGE YELLOW FLINT . . 8s. per bushel.

Large and very heavy cropping variety; known to yield 120 bushels per acre.

The above splendid varieties are offered as improved seed stocks from selected cobs, which have been topped and tailed, and we strongly recommend them to those who desire to grow first-class pure maize.

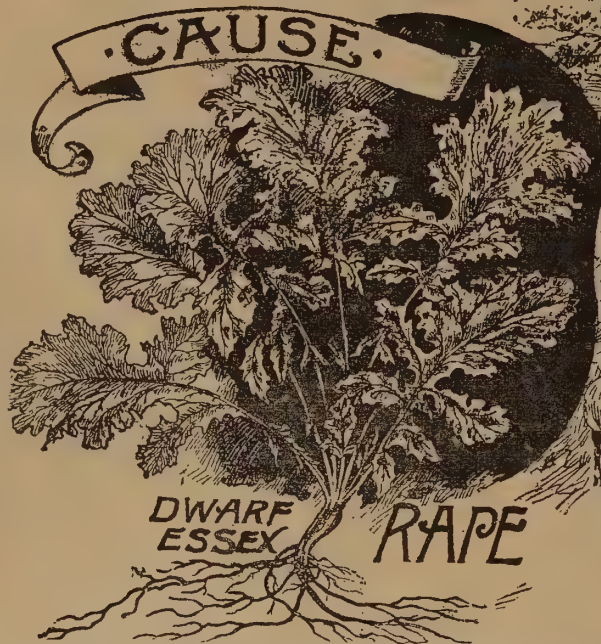
NINETY-DAY (For Green Feed) . . 6s. 6d. per bushel.

A variety in large demand each season for green fodder.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE LOTS.

RAPE A WEALTH PRODUCING PLANT.

FINEST STOCKS.



DWARF
ESSEX

RAPE



IMPORTED SEED.

Dwarf Essex.

Broad Leaved Dutch.

4d. PER LB.

SPECIAL PRICE PER CWT.

RAPE AS A CROP.—Rape is one of the very best rotation crops for the Australian farmer, and can be grown on any soil suitable for root crops. As an autumn crop for sheep it is excellent, and in the mild climate of Australia it might be made a winter crop in all the coastal districts. Rape is of the same order as the turnip, but has a fusiform or spindle-shaped root. The leaves in the early stages of their growth very much resemble those of the swede turnip; but as they advance towards maturity a tall, branching, foliage-covered stem forms, which at once distinguishes it from the turnip. Cultivated for sheep alone, it will pay; but in this country it makes an excellent green manure. Land should be prepared for rape by ploughing well during the winter, and exposing to the atmosphere before sowing. The land should be cross-ploughed, harrowed, and worked to a fine surface by January; when sown broadcast, from 10 lb. to 14 lb. is used per acre. The result will be a thick carpet of rape plant, which plough under as a green manure as soon as the leaves expand and the roots penetrate down. For barley and wheat this makes an excellent manure, and the land will also have been rested and cleaned. For sheep feed the land had better be drilled for the reception of the seed the same as for turnips. Sow 4 to 5 lb. per acre, and when the seed comes too thick thin the young plants like turnips.

Special Quotations for Parcels of
10 lbs. and upwards.

SUGAR BEET.

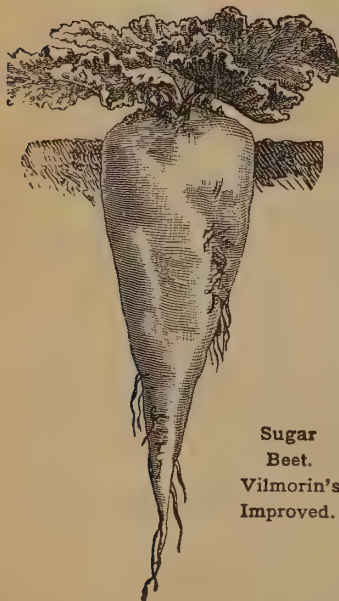
Vilmorin's White Improved.

Klein Wanzleben, White.

1s. 6d. PER LB.

CULTURE.—The soils best suited to the cultivation of Sugar Beet are deep and friable loams, with thorough drainage; our chocolate soils are very suitable for this crop, and our New England district is admirably suited from a climatic standpoint to the growth of this crop. Its cultivation is very simple; the land should be thoroughly prepared by deep ploughing to a not less depth than 15 inches, and this can readily be accomplished by two teams, ploughing one after the other; the second team using an ordinary plough, the mould-board having been first removed, or by using a plough with a sub-soiler attached, and it is better that this ploughing be done in the autumn and the land allowed to remain thus through the winter, being thoroughly cleaned and worked into a good tilth before seed time, September being the best month to sow. 16 to 20 lb. of seed per acre should be used, put in with a seed drill, particular care being taken not to bury the seed more than half to three-quarters of an inch under the surface; it is a good plan to soak the seed in cold water for 24 hours before using, but it must be dried prior to sowing. The importance of thinning cannot be over-estimated, or the necessity of keeping the ground thoroughly open and clean between the drills during the period of growth; the grand results obtained by cultivation and keeping the ground free from weeds is well known by all good farmers, and should be done about every 14 or 20 days. When the young plants show the usual four leaves they should be thinned; this operation requires to be performed very carefully, and is best done by hand, only the strongest plants being left, leaving a distance of 4 inches between each plant, not more, otherwise the roots will grow too large. The roots also make excellent feed for dairy cattle and pigs, and yield enormously.

Sugar
Beet.
Vilmorin's
Improved.



CATTLE PUMPKIN.

Mammoth, 5s. PER LB.

Gramma, 8s. PER LB.

CULTURE.—The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October, as a field crop; and if the land and weather be unfavourable sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops the richer the land the better, and it should be sub-soiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, it should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop—not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown; these should be well prepared and manured and only 3 or 4 plants be allowed to remain in each of the hills, which should be 8 to 6 yards apart. One pound of seed will sow an acre.

ONION (As a Field Crop).

5s. TO 7s. PER LB.

For Varieties see Page 17.

CULTURE.—The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well-worked, and made solid and compact before and after sowing, by the roller. Cover the seed as lightly as possible. It is best to give no other covering than pressing it in with the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe. To produce large-sized onions the seed should be sown in prepared beds in April, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle transplant them carefully in rows 2 feet apart, and 9 inches apart in the rows. The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the colony is August. In the Coastal districts, however, and the warmer parts of the colony it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in.

Drills, with machine ...	4 lbs. to the acre, ordinary crop.
" (open) with hand ...	8 " " " " " "
" Broadcast ...	15 " " " " " "
" Broadcast ...	20 " " " " " "

SAINFOIN, or Esparcette.

1s. 6d. PER LB.

CULTURE.—This excellent forage plant is particularly suited to our dry climate, and with an occasional dressing it will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. A rather light soil, deeply worked and well drained, is most suitable for it, and under these conditions it will yield abundantly. Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre. Sow March and April.

SUNFLOWER. 1s. 6d. PER LB.

This should be more largely grown, as the seed makes an excellent poultry food, and comes to perfection in a few months. Sow during September in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, and thin to same distance between each plant; 7 lbs. of seed should be sown per acre.

TEOSINTE 6d. PER PKT. 5s. PER LB. (Euchlœna luxurians.)

This being a tropical plant only the warmer districts of this colony and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It reaches a height of 10 or 12 feet, and grows with success in Queensland. It resembles maize in general appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots with an abundance of foliage, and, under favourable conditions, yields an enormous weight of forage. Sow October and November.

TAGOSASTE, or Tree Lucerne. (Cytissus proliferous). 4s. PER LB.

This fine fodder plant should prove very valuable in the hot, dry and sandy districts of our colony. It does well on poor land thoroughly drained. Wet at root at once kills this plant. We recommend the sowing of the seed early in autumn or spring. The trees should stand 10 to 15 feet apart; 4 to 5 lbs. of seed will sow an acre. The trees grow to a height of 16 to 18 feet in a few years. It is most valuable as a fodder, wholesome and nourishing, and stock eat it greedily. It makes capital hay and ensilage, seeds very abundantly, which make capital poultry feed, and is a fine tree for bees, being in flower during the winter months from May to September; the only care required is protection from stock when in a young stage of growth. Its very ornamental appearance and rapid growth should ensure its large cultivation, and it can be grown as a sheltering hedge.

TARES, or Vetches.

9s. PER BUSHEL. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE LOTS.

Large Black and Golden.

Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Prefer rather a strong, well-worked soil, and will even grow in clay ground during moist seasons if it has been well manured. One ploughing as a rule will be sufficient, and it is a good plan to roll the ground after sowing. Sown in April, with barley or rye, these yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green, as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, or in silos, like other green crops. It is also a good crop for ploughing-in as green manure. Both varieties may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel-and-a-half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of rye or barley may be sown with them. The latter keeps the stems from lying on the ground, and promotes a better and heavier crop.

TOBACCO (Nicotiana Virginica). 2s. PER OZ.

Virginian. Florida. Broad Leaved Dutch. Big Frederick. Kentucky. Havana. Marylands. Gold Leaf. Connecticut.

The Tobacco plant requires a great amount of care during its growth, and much depends on the soil and situation selected for it; the land should be rich and deep, a sandy loam suits it best; hungry soil will prove very disappointing. Sowings should be made in a seed bed, in a sheltered position, during July and August; planting out when strong enough in October. By mixing the seed, when sowing, with sand, a more even distribution of the seed is secured. One ounce will produce sufficient plants for an acre.

SEED GRAIN

(SELECTED SAMPLES).

SEED WHEAT.

Purple Straw	White Essex	Red Tuscan
Ward's Prolific	Allora Spring	Steinwedel's
		And other varieties.

RYE.—For Green Fodder.

- - SEED OATS. - -

White Tartarian	-	Potato
Black Tartarian	-	Algerian

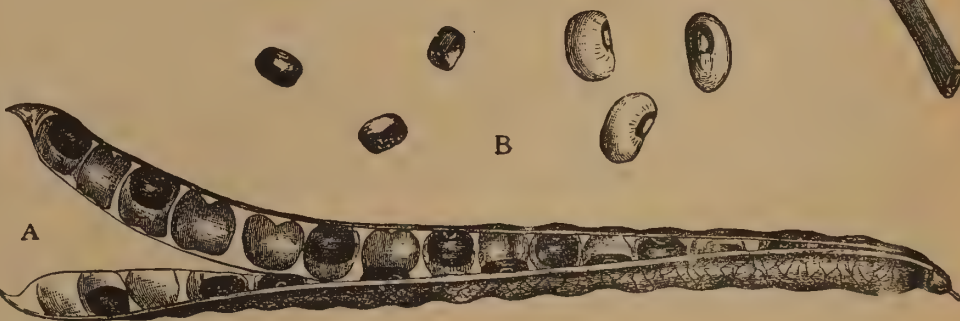
- - BARLEY. - -

Cape and English Skinless for Green Stuff

We sell Seed Grain for net Cash only, Free on boat or rail.



A.—Seed Pod.
B.—Natural size of Seeds.



COW PEA or CATIANG BEAN (Vigna Catjang).

White.—White with black eye.	6d. per lb.	} SPECIAL QUOTATIONS - - FOR - - LARGE PARCELS.
Clay Coloured.—Light shade of brick-red.	6d. "	
Black.—Same size as others; perfectly black.	6d. "	
Whip-poor-Will.—Speckled liver-colour.	6d. "	

THE COW PEA is a recent introduction, and one of the best fodder plants now grown. It does well and produces large crops of first-class fodder during the driest seasons, and stock of all sorts seem to be particularly fond of it, its chemical composition being much the same as the well-known Red Clover. Moreover, it has great value as a green manure; indeed, large areas of it have been sown for this purpose, and land which is in any way poor or worn out cannot be better manured than by ploughing down a crop of the Cow Pea. Like all leguminous plants, it takes nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposits it in the soil during its growth in a marvellous manner. Spring is the best time to sow, and if the crop is intended for green feed we advise sowing in drills 2½ to 3 feet wide and the plants 1 foot apart in the drills; about 10 lbs. of seed will sow an acre in this way, but if for green manuring we recommend that 30 to 50 lbs. should be sown broadcast and ploughed down when the seed pods have formed. We offer four varieties. The pods of the White Cow Pea make a delicious vegetable, used like the French Bean, or the seeds can be shelled and used the same way as Green Peas.

Sowing Grass Seeds for Pasture.

THE rapid progress being made in the dairying industry in N.S.W. will doubtless have a marked effect upon the better cultivation of our pasture lands suitable for this purpose, as it is now found that a few acres of well-grassed land are worth more to the farmer than three times the quantity of second-rate pasture. In Victoria, where dairying for butter-making has made such strides, large tracts of rich land have been cleared for the purpose of sowing grass seeds, and much of the lands in Gippsland, devastated by fire in February last, are now beautiful pastures, which will soon produce tons of butter for the English market, and will be capable of doing so for many years if the sowing of these lands has been properly done.

WHAT SEEDS TO SOW.—There is one all-important matter in connection with sowing, namely, the selection of grass seeds of a permanent character, and these can only be obtained from old pastures, and farmers should be most careful to sow only clean seeds, otherwise they will be liable to introduce into their farms all manner of weeds which will in time kill the grasses and ruin the pastures.

PREPARING THE LAND FOR SOWING.—We can say generally that the better the land is worked the more satisfactory will be the results, and if the reader requires confirmation of this statement let him look at any paddock of Oats, Barley or other green crop which has been sown on land recently cleared and stumped, and he will find that wherever a tree has stood the crop will be much higher than in any other portion of the paddock, the reason being that in removing the stump by fire or otherwise the land has been broken up to a depth of probably 3 or 4 feet; it will therefore be seen that you cannot plough the land too deep before sowing grass seeds; cross-ploughing will also do much to improve it. The character of the land will guide the farmer as to its treatment, however, but he must remember that his object is to bring it into a fine tilth, and with this in view it will often be found that a rough harrow passed over the land before sowing will do much to improve it.

SOWING THE SEED is a simple matter; 40 to 45 lbs. of mixed seeds will be sufficient for an acre, and these should be sown broadcast over the land, and a day should be selected when there is not much wind, otherwise it will be difficult to sow evenly; the heavy seeds, Clover, Ribgrass, etc., are better sown separately, and as it may be difficult to distribute evenly a few pounds of seed over an acre, we recommend that these heavy seeds be mixed with three or four times their bulk of sand or soil and then sown after the grass seeds. The sowing completed, a roller or light harrow should be run over the ground, and this will be all that is necessary to cover the seed, and if the land was in good condition when seeded, or if rain should fall soon after sowing, the young plants will make their appearance in a week or ten days.

DO NOT SOW WITH A GREEN CROP.—This method is practised in England, but is not suitable for New South Wales, as the climatic conditions are altogether different; however, it is a capital plan to **sow a green crop first on newly cleared land**, as there is sure to be a great deal of weed seeds in the soil, which will come up with the first crop and be killed by the second ploughing, leaving the land clean for the reception of the grass seeds to follow.

IT IS ADVANTAGEOUS to run a roller over the land when the plants are only a few inches high, and we strongly recommend that the first crop should be cut and not eaten down, as the young plants, before being established, are liable to be pulled up if stock is turned in upon them.

DO NOT ALLOW YOUNG PASTURES TO RIPEN SEED for the first two years at least, as by so doing you weaken them and the grasses will prematurely die out; in the case of Rye Grass the seed saved from young pastures is worthless, as it will not produce plants of a permanent character, but annuals only, which will die out after the first season. To secure Perennial Rye Grass it is absolutely necessary that the seed be gathered from old pastures.

TIME OF SOWING.—We strongly recommend Autumn sowing, and March and April as the best months, but later sowings can be made with advantage in many districts, and a favourable season will often also render this practicable. August and September are the best Spring months, but all sowings should be completed by that time, as the young plants must be established to enable them to stand a dry summer.

SUITABLE LAND AND CLIMATE.—The best results must always be expected from **rich lands**, but much can be done with **even average soil** if it is well prepared; the former will require no manure, but the latter will be greatly assisted by a good dressing of artificial fertilizers, say, 3 cwt. of fine bone-dust to the acre, the first cost of which will soon be repaid by the increased crop. **Poor lands**, if used for pasture, must be liberally manured and worked, or else the result will be nil.

We do not for a moment wish our customers to believe that artificial grasses can be sown successfully in every part of the colony, and must at once give it as our opinion that in the very hot and dry districts which are liable to droughts, what are known as English grasses are not suitable, but even in these parts, where some of the land is rich, and where irrigation can be applied, Lucerne could be successfully cultivated as a forage plant. Stiff clay land, poor gravelly ridges, poor sand, and in fact all very poor lands are not fit for the sowing of pasture grasses.

POOR MAN'S PASTURE.—When asked what can be done to improve pastures which are patchy, we are always inclined to say, "Plough them up!" but when we are aware that our client is struggling to make a living, and cannot afford to break up his grass land, such as it is, we recommend the following plan, which, although not always satisfactory, will in good seasons give splendid results:—

Break up the bare patches with a heavy hoe, and during showery weather sow 30 lbs. mixed grass seeds to the acre over the barest portions of the paddock, then pass a flock of sheep over it, driving them closely, so that they may tread in the seed where most wanted; this will take the place of harrowing or rolling. In dry seasons a large percentage of the seed sown in this way will be sacrificed, but that risk must be faced, as our plan is the best and only one to thicken up old and poor pastures without breaking them up. To shut up a paddock and allow the grasses to ripen their seeds is not to be commended, as the seeds are just as likely to be blown to where they are not wanted as to be sown where they are required.

MANURES FOR GRASS LANDS.—We strongly advocate the use of artificial manures, because they contain all the fertilising qualities of stable and cow manure, and also much that these do not possess, and also because they do not contain weed seeds, which all stable, and particularly cow manure does in very large quantities. Artificial manures last longer in the soil, and are more easily applied, and, when all is taken into consideration, not forgetting their relative value, they are perhaps not more expensive than stable or cow manure. We can strongly recommend the Sugar Co.'s Nos. 3 and 12, as also fine bone-dust, superphosphate of lime, dissolved bones, blood and bone manure, Peruvian Guano, all of which are most excellent; from 3 to 4 cwt. per acre will be an excellent dressing for grass lands.

Tables of Permanent Pasture Grass Seed Mixtures.

THE tables which we give below show the relative weight of each variety of Grass Seed in the mixture, and these have been proportioned as the result of much experience in the supplying of seeds for laying down land for Permanent Pasture all over the Colony. We shall be glad to send particulars of other mixtures for pasture land on receipt of information as to locality, description of soil, etc., and to quote special prices when large areas are to be sown.

FOR THE WARMER DISTRICTS.

TABLE A.

5 lbs. Cocksfoot Grass
10 „ Perennial Rye Grass
20 „ Prairie Grass
3 „ Rib Grass
2 „ White Clover

TABLE B.

20 lbs. Prairie Grass
12 „ Cocksfoot Grass
5 „ Rib Grass
3 „ White Clover

Cheaper Mixtures

.. of ..

.. Grass Seeds ..

Can be supplied.

.. Quotations ..
on Application.

40 „ Sufficient for 1 acre.
Price per acre, 16s. 6d.

40 „ Sufficient for 1 acre.
Price per acre, 20s.

FOR THE COOLER DISTRICTS.

TABLE C.

15 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass
4 „ Cocksfoot Grass
10 „ Prairie Grass
6 „ Mixed English Grass
3 „ Rib Grass
2 „ White & Red Clover where suitable

40 „ Sufficient for 1 acre.
Price per acre, 21s.

TABLE D.

21 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass
5 „ Cocksfoot Grass
7 „ Prairie Grass
2 „ Rib Grass
5 „ Mixed English Grass
3 „ White Dutch Clover
2 „ Red Clover

45 „ Sufficient for 1 acre.
Price per acre, 25s.

If land
suits

PASTURE GRASSES, CLOVERS

ETC.

Specially Selected and . .

Machine Dressed Seeds



The prices of Grasses have been appended for the guidance of our Customers as to their general value, but we cannot be bound by these rates, as values sometimes fluctuate during the season.

SPECIAL PRICES TO LARGE BUYERS.

Prairie Grass

(*Bromus unioloides*). 5s. 6d. per bushel.

As a lasting nutritious fodder and pasture grass this is one of the most valuable varieties we possess. It grows continuously at all seasons of the year, when there is a fair amount of moisture. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of green fodder of the richest character, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is of first-class value, being much richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye Grass. It will give the best results on rich, moist land, but will do fairly on any soil, and therefore should form an ingredient in all pasture mixtures. Two to three bushels will sow an acre.

Perennial Rye Grass

(*Lolium perenne*). 5s. to 6s. per bushel.

An excellent pasture grass; it produces an abundance of fibrous roots, starts very early in spring, and is therefore valuable. It possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in any average soil. In the cooler districts of the colony it thrives admirably, and yields surprising results. Rye Grasses differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary. Seed from old pastures should be insisted on, none other is permanent, and cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and hence very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre.

Italian Rye Grass.

(*Lolium Italicum*). 5s. 6d. per bushel.

This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich moist soil it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, and not suitable for permanent pasture. Seed light and bearded, easily distinguished from the perennial variety. Two bushels will sow an acre.

Couch Grass

(*Cynodon dactylon*). 2s. per lb.

For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties, and as a summer pasture it ought to be introduced to every run in the country. It will continue growing during the hottest months of summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality. Couch Grass is valued wherever it has become known, but more especially in warm and temperate climes subject to frequent seasons of drought. 20 lbs. will sow an acre.



Perennial Rye Grass.



Prairie Grass.

Crested Dogstail.

(*Cynosurus cristatus*). 2s. per lb.

A favourite and valuable grass, especially for sheep pastures, as it forms a compact turf, while its deeply-rooting character renders it capable of resisting the effects of drought better than most grasses. It is a good lawn grass, but not of sufficiently robust growth to make it valuable for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures, for which purpose it should form a portion of all grass seed mixtures.

Buffalo Grass. (*Stentaphrum Americanum*).

Cases of roots from 5s. each.

Seed of this grass cannot be supplied.

Although we are unable to secure seed of this grass we yet include it in this list. It will grow on the most barren soils, either of sandy or gravelly nature, and will cover bare rocks with rich and succulent fodder if the plants can get a crevice here and there in which to push their roots. It is also much esteemed for lawns, edgings and grass plots generally. Roots should be planted about 2 feet apart, in autumn and spring.

Cocksfoot Grass

(*Dactylis glomerata*). 9s. 6d. per bushel.

This is perhaps the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It bears heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay; grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. It is largely grown in Victoria by dairy farmers and graziers, and is becoming one of the most prized of the imported grasses in New South Wales owing to its hardy constitution and excellent fattening qualities, and it should be in every mixture. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the colony. Two bushels will sow an acre.

Sweet-scented Vernal Grass

(*Anthoxanthum odoratum*). 1s. 6d. per lb.

This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early it is a useful grass in pastures where the land is of a moist character. A pound or two should be added to all permanent pasture mixtures.

Sheep's Fescue

(*Festuca ovina*). 1s. 6d. per lb.

A very hardy pasture grass and most suitable for sowing on the tablelands of the colony; it thrives on any average soil, and will even grow luxuriantly on poor land. It stands a dry season fairly well, is relished by stock, and is suitable for a lawn grass.

Meadow Fescue

(*Festuca pratensis*). 1s. per lb.

A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good but not too dry soils. The leaves of the herbage are succulent and tender, never forming rank tufts. It is much liked by cattle.

Hard Fescue.

(*Festuca duriuscula*). 1s. per lb.

A variety of Sheep's Fescue, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of sandy or loose character. It will not answer well on heavy land of a very compact or binding character; but on soils suitable, even when by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious.

Red or Creeping Fescue.

(*Festuca rubra*.) 1s. per lb.

Another variety of Sheep's Fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, which adapt it for binding loose sand. On sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional flood, this grass will lend efficient aid in forming permanent pastures.

Meadow Foxtail.

(*Alopecurus pratensis*). 1s. 6d. per lb.

One of the earliest, and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf, spreading habit, renders it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to full maturity until the second or third year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pastures.

Timothy.

(*Phleum pratense*). 1s. per lb.

A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as one of the grasses in permanent pasture mixtures. In rich soil it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive, along with other grasses, for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. Sow in autumn and spring.

Yarrow.

(*Achillea milifolium*). 3s. 6d. per lb.

The Yarrow forms a grateful food for sheep when mixed with common pasture grasses; it does well in dry soils. 2 lbs. of seed per acre in mixture.



Timothy Grasses.

Rib Grass.

(*Plantago lanceolata*). 10d. per lb.

In spring, and at other times when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage, and should be present in all pastures. Sow in autumn, 2 or 3 lbs. as a mixture, or 30 lbs. if alone.

Meadow Grass.

Smooth Stalked or Kentucky Blue Grass.

(*Poa pratensis*). 1s. per lb.

A good pasture grass; suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sandy loam. Should form a portion of all pasture grass mixtures; is one of the very best herbage grasses in cultivation.

Wood Meadow Grass.

(*Poa memorialis*). 1s. 6d. per lb.

A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of produce; desirable as an ingredient in pasture mixtures.

Rough-stalked Meadow Grass

(*Poa trivialis*). 1s. 9d. per lb.

Suitable for pastures, and preferred to most other grasses by stocks of all kinds. All these meadow grasses prefer light soils, and may be sown at any time during the autumn or spring, when the soil is in suitable condition and the weather favourable.

Evergreen Meadow Grass

(*Poa sempervirens*). 1s. 9d. per lb.

This variety stands drought well, and is one of the most valuable of the Poas. Very suitable for ornamental grounds and lawn mixtures.

ANDERSON'S

Lawn Grass Seeds

... For ...

Making New ..

... and ...

Renovating Old

Lawns,
Tennis Grounds

ETC.

1s. 6d. per lb.; 25s. per bushel of 20 lbs.

EXPERIENCE is required in the selection and proportioning of Grass Seeds suitable for Lawns. We can confidently recommend this mixture as being free from weeds and coarse grasses, and such as will give great satisfaction, and produce a fine sward, but as this mixture is exclusively made up of English grasses, it is more particularly suitable to the cooler regions of the Colony, where it will be grown to much more advantage. The seed should be sown thick, and the grass should be regularly cut. Sow at the rate of 40 to 45 lbs. per acre.

LAWNS OF COUCH GRASS.

In the warm districts of our Colony there can be no doubt that Couch is the hardest and most reliable grass for a lawn or bowling green, and it can be provided either by turfing or by chopping up the roots into short pieces of about 2 to 3 inches and planting them in rows, about 6 inches apart, covering them right over—or a fine lawn can be produced from seed, if sown at the proper season at the rate of about 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow August, September, or October. 2s. per lb.

Red Perennial Clover or Cow Grass.

(*Trifolium pratense*).

1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., 1s. 3d. per lb.

This is the grand old Red Clover of the English Meadows which is relished by all stock, has splendid fattening qualities and should be in every pasture mixture sown on the tablelands of the colony, a good fodder plant and makes fine hay. It is a biennial, but when grazed under favourable conditions of soil and climate, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in autumn, 20 lbs. to the acre, for hay; a few pounds only when for pasture mixture.

White Clover (*Trifolium repens*).

1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs. 1s. 3d. per lb.

White Clover has long since become naturalised in many districts, and is very generally found on alluvial flats. It is valuable in pastures, either for dairying or fattening, and will thrive on comparatively poor land. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but it springs up again with surprising rapidity after rain. Sow February to May. 5 or 6 lbs. will be sufficient seed for an acre if mixed with grasses; or 20 to 25 lbs. if sown alone.



Red Clover.



White Clover.

Scarlet Clover. (Trifolium incarnatum).

1s. per lb.

Excellent for a green crop, of fine quality, large yield, quick growth and relished by all kinds of stock; if sown on grazing land care must be taken that it is kept fed down, as if eaten by stock when in flower it has an injurious effect. It has a beautiful crimson flower. Sow 20 lbs. per acre.

NOTE.

Mitchell Grass

- SEED -

quoted below is likely to be very scarce this season, and it is by no means certain we shall be able to secure a . . . supply. . . The reports from the districts . . . where we obtained a small lot last season are very disappointing.

Yellow Clover or Trefoil.

1s. per lb.

This is a hardy clover for sheep pasture, and very useful in the colder districts, but it is not of the same value as either the Red or White clover; it is very free growing, spreads easily, and is difficult to eradicate.

Alsike Clover.

(Trifolium Hybridum). 1s. 6d. per lb.

A heavy yielding and excellent Clover, but requires a moist situation. Sow in September, where the land is perfectly moist, otherwise in March or April. 5 to 6 lbs. of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient. If sown alone, 20 to 25 lbs. should be used to the acre.

MITCHELL GRASS.

(Astrebla Pectinata). 5s. per lb.

This is one of the varieties of the famous "Mitchell Grasses," which pastoralists in the interior regard as the best of all native grasses. On rich soil this grass grows into large tussocks, and in ordinary seasons yields a great amount of rich succulent herbage. It is enabled to stand the very protracted droughts to which some parts of this country are subject, by its thick wiry roots penetrating to such a great depth, consequently it is looked upon by those who know its qualities as a most valuable stand-by in case of dry times. Its natural habitat is on the central plains of the Continent. It grows equally well on the coastal districts under certain conditions, it being necessary to have thoroughly well drained land. If cut just as the flower spikes appear, it makes excellent hay, and if left undisturbed for a time it will produce large quantities of seed. The best time to sow seed is in the spring of the year.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

This grass has proved a great success in the Northern River districts, and is particularly suitable for pasturing dairy cattle. It is a good winter grass, and at the same time seems to luxuriate under sub-tropical influences. It stands dry, hot weather admirably, yields a large quantity of herbage, and will soon spread, as it seeds freely. The seed, being very light, requires careful sowing, and should be sown in hills or drills 4 feet apart, at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre. The best time for sowing is in the spring and early summer months.



Paspalum Dilatatum.

Finest strong growing Seed - 7s. PER LB.

LUCERNE

(Medicago sativa).

THE GREAT . . . Forage Plant

. . . OF . . .

COLONIAL GROWN. NEW SOUTH WALES.

10d. PER LB.

Please write for special quotations for large lots.
Special price per cwt. or ton.

We give very particular attention to the selection of our stocks of Colonial Grown Lucerne, and growers entrusting their orders to us have the certainty of getting reliable seed. We RE-CLEAN, removing all weeds and light seeds.

Thousands of tons of this splendid crop are annually brought to the Sydney market as hay, and thousands of acres of land in the interior are being sown down with it every year by squatters who have now learned the great value of lucerne as a fodder plant. No dairy farm should be without a large paddock of lucerne, as it largely increases the yield of butter, gives enormous crops of green fodder in succession, and is a great standby in dry seasons if a good supply of hay has been secured. Every station or home farm should have its lucerne paddock for the same reason, and if the small selector is wise he will make this one of his first cares—to sow a small paddock of this invaluable crop on the best land he has, being careful the land is thoroughly well worked. Lucerne can be used either as a green crop or as hay, and all stock thrive well upon it. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled, and deep alluvial land is most suitable, although any well worked average soil will produce fine crops. Sow, for drilling, about 10 lbs., and for broadcast, about 15 lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is autumn; but spring sowing is also successfully practised by large growers. March and April are good months.



Colonial Grown Broad Leaved Lucerne.

AUSTRALIAN

• SALT-BUSH

SEEDS.

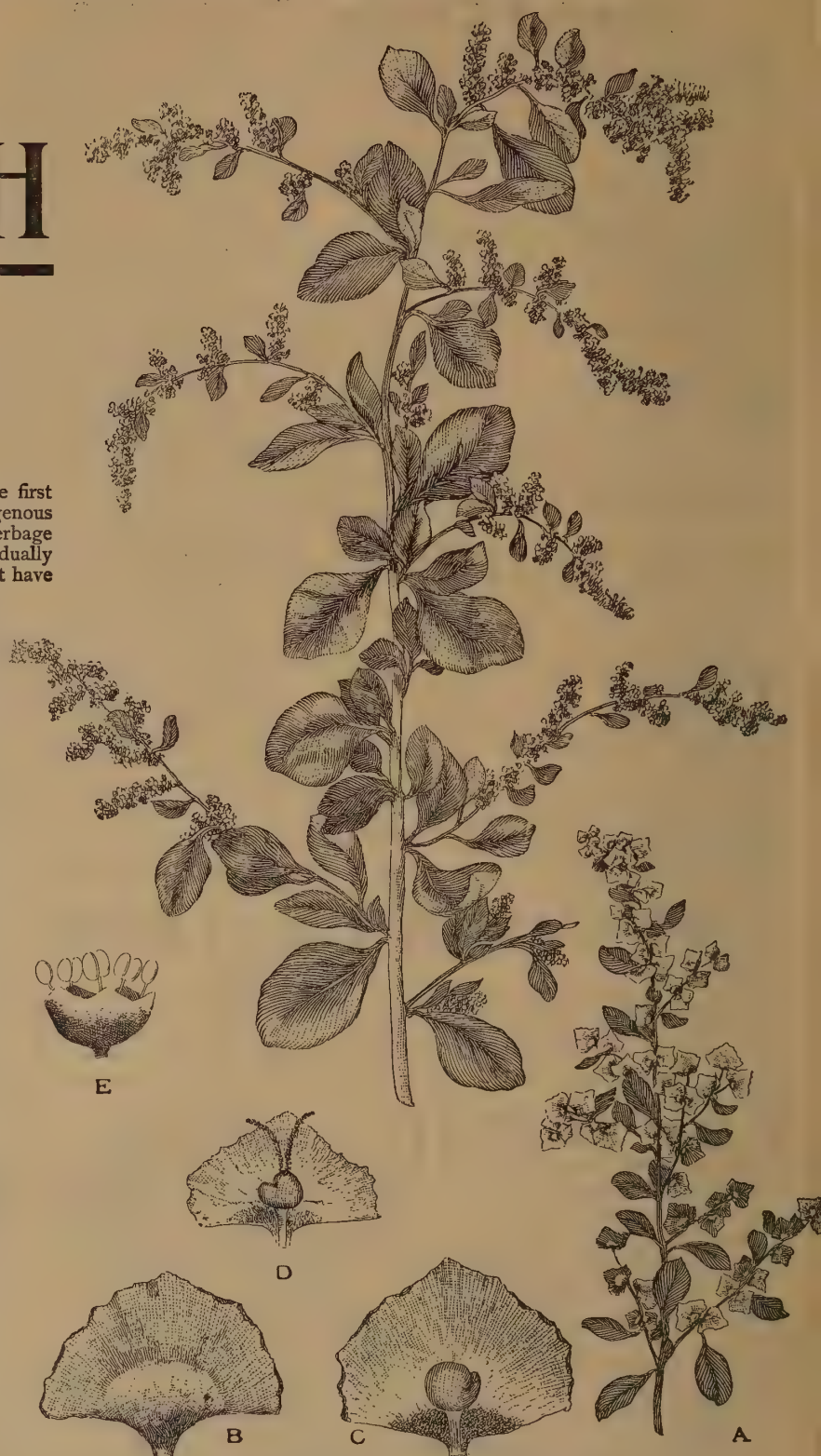
WHEN the immense plains in the central portion of this Continent were first discovered and occupied by pastoralists, a large percentage of the indigenous herbage was composed of salt-bush, and although much of this kind of herbage is still to be seen growing on what is termed the "back country," it is gradually disappearing, and in many districts has disappeared, from those areas that have long been devoted to pasturing stock. This is generally accounted for by a system of overstocking that has long prevailed, and by the constant trampling of the animals' hoofs, which have assisted in destroying a large number of plants. Those pastoralists who first occupied what is termed salt-bush country were not long in finding out the great value of this kind of herbage for stock, and although salt-bush has so long enjoyed such a high reputation amongst stock-owners, both for its drought-enduring properties and for its fattening qualities, it was not until quite recently that any attempt was made to conserve it. Most experienced graziers are now becoming alive to the fact that, unless these valuable plants are systematically conserved where they may already be growing, and the seed re-disseminated where they have been eaten out, it is only a question of time when they will disappear altogether from the plains in the interior. Apart from the great value of many of these plants as feed for stock, it has long been proved by practical experience, that where plenty of salinous plants are growing in the pastures distoma and allied diseases amongst stock are almost unknown; so, on this account alone, they are well worth conserving—and even cultivating. Altogether there are about 112 species of salt-bush indigenous to Australia, all these, of course, are not valuable for fodder, but a large percentage is readily eaten by stock, which thrive well on them. Many of the salt-bushes have been analysed, and the analyses prove that they are of a highly nutritious character. During recent years not only has a great amount of interest been taken in Australian salt-bush by pastoralists in this country, but from plantations made in California, South Africa, India, etc., these plants enjoy a high reputation as forage for stock in those countries. A great recommendation of the various species of salt-bush is that they will grow and flourish on land that is practically useless for supporting any other kind of economic herbage. On the alkali lands of California there are now hundreds of acres of Australian salt-bush growing where practically no other kind of forage plant will thrive, and the area devoted to its cultivation is being rapidly extended. These plants have rendered immense areas of alkali, and similar lands, of great value for pastoral purposes. Until recently we have experienced great difficulty in executing any orders for salt-bush entrusted to us. We have had the seeds of the three best varieties of the salt-bushes collected in their native habitats.

Following are descriptions of those species which are figured on this and following page:

ATRIPLEX NUMMULARIA. LINDL.

PRICE, 5s. PER LB.

This species bears a great resemblance to the true "Old man salt-bush" (RHAGODIA PARABOLICA. R. BR.), which used to grow fairly plentifully on the "Old Man Plain," and in other parts of Australia, but as it has been nearly eaten out in many districts the name "Old Man" has, during recent years, been given by stockmen to the first-named plant in different parts of the country. The *Atriplex* attains a height of 6 to 10 or more feet, and is covered all over with a scaly tomentum. The leaves are variable, but are mostly round, rather thick, and slightly sinuate-toothed. The plant is mostly dioecious, that is, the two sexes of the flowers are borne on separate shrubs. The woody part of the plant amounts to 10 per cent. only; the other 90 per cent. is food and moisture. When not too closely fed over the plant will seed in abundance, and the seed germinates readily under ordinary conditions. It will also strike readily from cuttings put down in the ordinary way.



Atriplex nummularia. LINDL. (Old Man Salt Bush).

(SHOWING SPRAY OF PLANT).

A.—A small branch of female flowers.

B.—Fruiting perianth.

C.—Section of fruiting perianth, showing the seed.

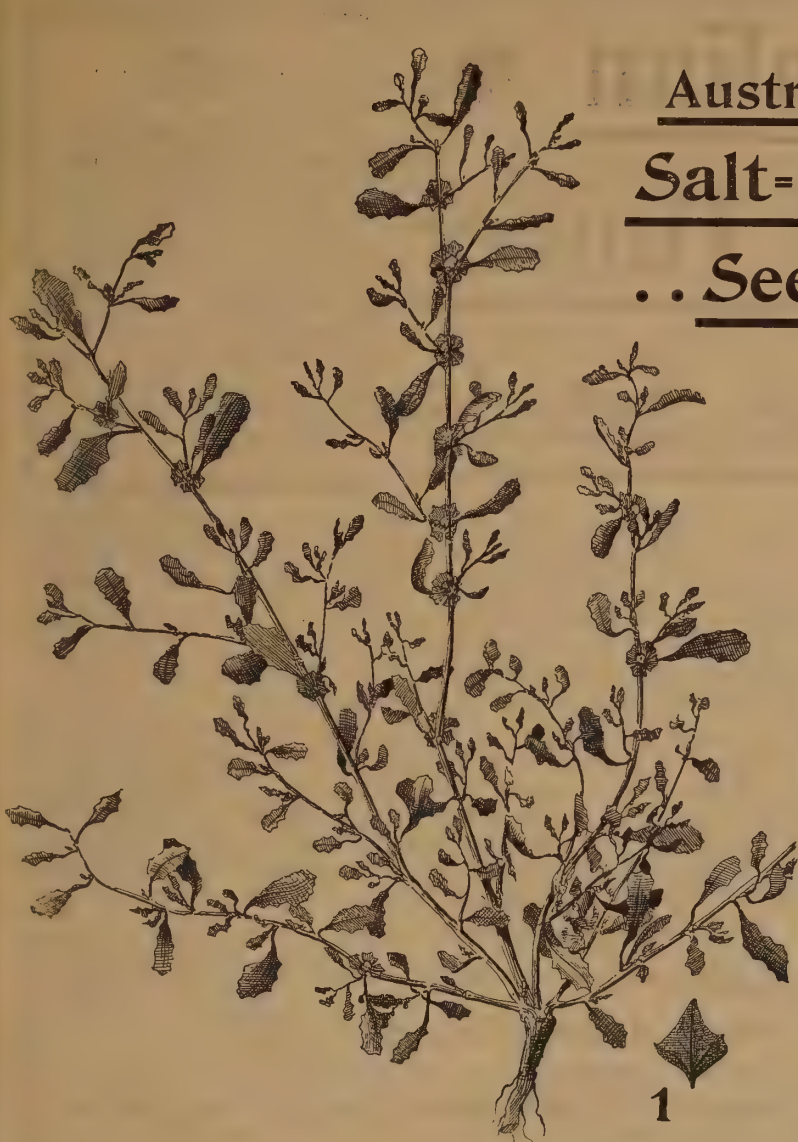
D.—Section of a female flower, showing the ovary, and two styles.

E.—Male flower, showing the five stamens.

All magnified, with the exception of A, which is much reduced.

For Hints on the sowing of GRASS LANDS and the laying down of new ground for PERMANENT PASTURE. See page 52.

Australian
Salt-Bush
... Seeds ...



Atriplex Semibaccata. (Half-berried Salt-bush).
(SHOWING SPRAY OF PLANT).



Atriplex Halimoides. (Halimus-like Salt-bush).
(SHOWING SPRAY OF PLANT).

ATRIPLEX SEMIBACCATA. R. BR.—This is a procumbent or prostrate, many-branched, slender, perennial plant, with herbaceous stems spreading from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 or more feet. Under cultivation its growth is simply marvellous. The whole plant is pale green, though sometimes it is nearly white. Its leaves, arranged on short stalks, are somewhat variable in shape, but mostly oblong-lanceolate, or cuneate, sinuate-toothed, and rather thin, and from half to one inch long. It is a most valuable plant for sheep, which eat it with avidity and thrive remarkably well on it. When left unmolested for a time it produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily under ordinary circumstances. This plant has proved most valuable on some of the worst alkali lands in California, single plants are said to have covered a diameter of 16 feet in one season. "The yield of a full crop is about 20 tons of green material or 5 tons of dry matter per acre. Some seasons would permit of two such crops. It seems to be already demonstrated that this Australian species of *Atriplex* will constitute itself a most important industrial factor in this State, and will render productive vast tracts of land which are at present a blot on the landscape."—REPORT AGRI. EXP. STATIONS, CALIFORNIA. Price, 5s. per lb.

ATRIPLEX HALIMOIDES. LINDL.—This is a procumbent or diffuse underscrub, often attaining a height of one or more feet. The whole plant has a glaucous or whitish appearance. Its leaves are variable, but mostly ovate-lanceolate or rhomboidal, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long. Both sheep and cattle thrive well on this plant. Under ordinary circumstances the plant produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily in the spring of the year. Price, 5s. per lb.

~ PROPAGATION OF SALT BUSHES. ~

ALL the salt-bushes can be raised from seed, and many of them can be multiplied by cuttings. The latter should be made of the half-ripened wood, cut into lengths of about one foot, and put in the ground in the ordinary way. The best time to do this is during the early spring or early autumn months, when the soil is sufficiently moist to keep the cuttings from wilting until root action begins. As soon as the cuttings have taken root they will withstand any amount of dry weather. Speaking generally most species of the genera RHAGODIA and ATRIPLEX, also several species of CHENOPODIUM and KOCHIA can be readily multiplied by cuttings. **Seeds.**—When the seeds of the different species of ATRIPLEX are mature and dry they are very light, and it will take about 20,000 of them to a pound. The best time to sow salt-bush seed is in early spring or early autumn, when the ground is moist, but not wet. Under such conditions the seed will germinate quickly, and the plants grow rapidly. The seed should be sown in patches—about half-a-dozen seeds together—at distances about 30 yards for the tall growing kinds and 5 yards for the dwarf-growing sorts, and from half-an-inch to an inch deep. If the soil is of a strong, tenacious character, the seeds should be covered with some light, decayed vegetable matter, which will offer no impediment to the young plants coming out of the soil. The seed can be put in with the aid of a light hoe. It is not necessary to plough the land preparatory to sowing the seed, as salt-bush spreads rapidly on most kinds of soil, once a few plants become established thereon, if they are protected against cattle and sheep. It should be mentioned that to sow the seed broadcast on the land is both an unsatisfactory and expensive way of propagating salt-bush. Most of the seeds being very light, it is a difficult matter to cover them when sown in this way, and if left on the surface they would be blown away by the wind.



Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum).

Australian Hardwood Timber Tree Seeds

.. NOTE ..

We use every care in the collecting of these Gums, and give special attention to export orders, but sell them on the distinct understanding that we supply them under the names by which they are known in the Colonies, and that we are not, at any time, to be held liable for results.

THE AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTI are now so well known all over the world that a simple list of the varieties we have to offer would be almost sufficient to introduce them to our customers, but we wish to point out the great development which has taken place in the export of Australian timbers, which are now recognised as the very best for paving blocks, immense quantities of which are being exported to Europe annually, and the durability of these timbers has caused a large demand to spring up for railway sleepers, which are being cut from the vast Jarrah Forests of Western Australia.

Side by side with this great development of a new industry a great demand for seeds of our forest trees has taken place, and we are now exporting large quantities of them to India, Africa and Europe, as they have been found to do so well in climates quite dissimilar to our own, and to succeed admirably in great extremes of climate. For purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproachable. The Tasmanian Blue Gum is of marvellous quick growth, and many of the others have also this characteristic in their earlier stages.

The Varieties not priced will be charged at Lowest Current Rates.



SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA (Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark).—A first-class timber for flooring-boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like Stringybark, but the tree is a little larger, and is not so generally distributed. It is a bad wood for domestic fuel, but it is first-rate smiths' charcoal. 150 feet to 200 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Bicolor (Black Box).—A highly valued timber-tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 feet to 150 feet. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Citriodora. (Lemon-scented Gum).—A useful timber; a native of Queensland. **5s.** per oz.

Eucalyptus Corymbosa (Bloodwood). A very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like. It is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins. 150 feet to 200 feet. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum).—Timber very durable, used for work such as railway sleepers, &c.; grows very rapidly, with dark green foliage, and is an ornamental tree. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Diversicolor (Karri Gum). One of the grandest, as it is the tallest of the family, growing from 300 feet to 400 feet in height. It has a white bark; it is a very quick grower, straight stemmed, and when grown thickly, very slight; the wood is light in colour, bends freely, straight grained and tough. The seed of this Gum is very difficult to procure, and stock is not always obtainable. QUOTATION ON APPLICATION.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia (Crimson Flowered Gum). This is one of the most ornamental Gums grown, but of slow growth, not exceeding 30 feet in height. It produces beautiful bright crimson flowers; very fine for the shrubby. **2s. 6d.** per packet.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (Tasmanian Blue Gum).—A splendid fast-growing timber tree, largely planted in India, Europe, Africa and America. It is very valuable, both for its hygienic properties as well as for its timber. **15s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS GONIOCALYX (New South Wales Blue Gum).—A fine timber, largely used for fencing and building. **15s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS GUNNI (Tasmanian Cedar Gum).—One of the hardiest Gums in cultivation. It is a bushy tree, only attaining a height of about 30 feet. Its flowers are white. **20s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Hæmastoma (White Gum). Yields gum resin largely; is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 feet to 100 feet. **15s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS HEMIPHOLIA (Common Box).—A hard but useful timber, strong, tough, and durable; but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel, both for domestic use and for steam purposes 100 feet to 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon (Iron Bark of Victoria).—The timber of this Gum is possessed of great strength and durability; exceedingly hard, and largely used for underground work. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Longifolia (Woollybutt).—An average-sized tree; fair timber for fencing and building purposes. It is a good fuel for domestic use, very durable, and is said to be less liable to attack of the white ant than other Gums. 100 feet to 120 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Marginata (Jarrah of Western Australia).—Very excellent timber; resists teredo. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Meliodora (Black Ironbark).—One of the strongest and most durable timbers in the world. **30s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS OBLIQUA (Stringybark).—The best wood for flooring-boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally. It is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Obtusifolia (Yellow Blackbutt). Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

= = Australian Hardwood Timber Tree Seeds. = =

Eucalyptus Paniculata (Common Ironbark). For most purposes equal to the *E. Meliodora*, is less inlocked, and is more easily split into shingles or palings. Very lasting and good fuel; wood not so dark in colour. 150 feet. **20s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Paniculata var. *Microphylla* (Small-leaved or She Ironbark).—The wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks; but the wood being of a nature more easy to work, it may be used in carpentry in many ways to which the hardness of other sorts offers an obstacle; first-class fuel. 120 feet. **20s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS PILULARIS (Blackbutt). Wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 feet to 200 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Piperita (Peppermint Gum). This tree grows to a considerable height, and its trunk attains a diameter of 4 feet; the wood being used for same purposes as that of other Stringybark trees. Its foliage is rich in volatile oil. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Regnans (Mountain Ash of Victoria).—This Gum is only a form of *E. Amygdalina*, but is seldom found except in one district of Victoria, where it is known as "Mountain Ash." The wood is fissile, well adapted for shingles, rails, staves, inner building material, &c., but it is not a very strong wood. **30s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS RESINIFERA (Forest Mahogany).—Very durable and fine for housework. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA (Swamp Mahogany). A good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Rostrata (Red Gum of Victoria). A very highly esteemed timber, being exceedingly heavy, strong and durable; lasts equally well above or below ground, or in water; largely used for wood blocks in street paving. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Saligna (Weeping Gum).—A fine fencing timber. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS SIDEROPHLOIA (Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark).—The most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required; even shingles a quarter of an inch thick have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames, by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds—and none are equal to it for cogs in mill work. It is superior to most as a fuel for steam engines. 150 feet. **20s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS (Grey Gum or Red Gum).—A very strong, durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS (Manna Gum).—A middle-sized Gum. The timber varies in colour somewhat. The straight stems are employed for shingles and rails, and also as rough building material. Not so durable as some other Gums, but very strong. It is a very useful and interesting Gum. **20s.** per lb.

Syncarpia Laurifolia (Turpentine).—One of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire; it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fire alive. It is also peculiar as a timber which that very destructive worm, the cobra or teredo, will not penetrate; consequently it is most suited for piles or jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 feet to 200 feet. **20s.** per lb.

Angophora Subvelutina (Apple Tree).—A light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean, white ash. 100 feet to 120 feet. **20s.** per lb.

We believe our Eucalypti Seeds to be correctly botanically named, but we do not guarantee that they are the same as those sent out in neighbouring colonies under the same names.

The only other Timbers so generally distributed as the Gums are what are commonly known as Oaks, though not allied to the *Quercus*.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIES ARE THE MOST USED:—

Casuarina Torulosa (Forest Oak).—Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clear, white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Casuarina Stricta (She Oak).—More tough than other species; used for tool handles. 20 feet to 30 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Casuarina Quadrivalvis (Swamp Oak).—Fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 feet to 70 feet. **15s.** per lb.

HEDGE SEEDS, WATTLES, &c.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

African Box Thorn (*Lycium Horridum*).—This is one of the very best hedge plants we have; very hardy and tenacious of life, produces large quantities of strong thorns, and bears clipping well. The seed should be sown in spring, in shallow drills not more than a quarter-inch deep. Plant out the hedge rows during the following winter. **1s.** per oz.; **10s.** per lb.

Cape Broom (*Aspalanthus* Sp.).—A dwarf-growing, furze-like bush, with pretty, pea-like flowers; requires similar treatment to the Kangaroo Acacia. **6s.** per lb.

Kangaroo Acacia (*Acacia Armata* var. *Ornithophora*).—A very prickly Acacia, will grow in almost any soil or situation. The seeds should be soaked in water, which will facilitate germination; the best way to sow is thinly in a shallow trench, where it is proposed to grow the permanent hedge; the plants should be thinned out to 18 inches apart, and as they grow should be regularly pruned. **6s.** per lb.

Osage Orange (*Maclura Aurantiaca*).—A deciduous shrub, bearing short, shrap thorns and bright green leaves; it is remotely allied to the orange family. In good soil it should be planted 2 feet apart, and in poor land 18 inches. It forms a strong, stiff, close hedge, and will grow to a height of 12 feet. **6s.** per lb.

Acacia Decurrens (Black or Green Wattle).—**2s. 6d.** per lb.

Acacia Pycnantha (Golden Wattle). **1s. 6d.** per lb.

Both these Wattles are largely grown for the bark, which is stripped for tanning purposes. The first-named is our New South Wales Native Wattle, and grows vigorously in our climate; the *Acacia Pycnantha* is the Golden Wattle of South Australia, and suits our warmer districts best. Bark quite as valuable as *Acacia Decurrens*.

Acacia Dealbata (Silver-leaved Wattle).—A very pretty, ornamental variety. **6s.** per lb.

Grevillea Robusta.—A useful shelter tree for hot climates, and very ornamental. Seed scarce. **5s.** per oz.

GREVILLEA SEED is not always obtainable, and being a very thin seed does not keep well; if, therefore, we should happen to be out of stock when orders come in, we shall be glad to have permission to send on the order when new seed is procurable.

The Orchard and its Treatment.

- THE LAND. - -

It is not necessary that the soil chosen for an orchard should be rich, although such land will always produce splendid crops after the trees are a year or two old. In their earlier stages, on rich soil, they are always liable to make too much young wood. Any ordinary average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked. It is not necessary to trench the ground, unless the subsoil is very stiff, then we recommend that it should be trenched, and a thorough system of drainage should be adopted if necessary. This can be done by putting in rubble, pipe, or timber drains to a depth of three or four feet, in rows, and 30 feet apart, so as to carry off all surplus water from the subsoil as quickly as possible. In trenching the ground the greatest care should be taken not to bring too much of the stiff clay subsoil to the top; it should only be broken up in the bottom of the trench. On land of a fairly good depth and open subsoil digging or deep ploughing will be all that is required to prepare it for fruit trees, but the question of drainage must not be overlooked unless a naturally drained slope has been selected; on strong stiff soils this is absolutely necessary.

- PLANTING. - -

To prepare for the fruit trees the land should be measured off into rows 25 to 30 feet apart, and the trees should stand at the same distance from each other in the rows, so that they will be 25 to 30 feet apart each way, and if the planting is done as shown below, the trees will be in straight lines if looked at from any part of the orchard, and will give the cultivator every facility to work between them. The holes to receive the trees should be dug out to a depth of 18 inches, and made wide enough to allow the roots of the young trees to be spread out. The soil in the bottom of the hole should be broken up as fine as possible, then a good stout stake should be driven into the centre of it.



Examine the roots of the tree, and remove all bruised or broken rootlets with a sharp knife; then place it in the hole close to the stake and spread out the roots carefully and as horizontally as possible; drop the fine soil on the roots until the hole is about one-third full; then gently shake the tree from side to side and lift it slightly from time to time with an up and down motion; the object of so doing is to allow the soil to shake down among the small roots; then fill up the hole to the level and tread the soil firmly around the tree; secure it to the stake in two places, near the ground and near the top, and the planting is completed. The work is best carried out by two persons.

Trees should never be planted more than a couple of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

- MANURE. - -

It is not desirable to give young trees manure in the earlier stages of their growth, as it is liable to promote an over-growth of young wood, and if the land is virgin soil, or if it has been out of cultivation for some years, the breaking it up for the fruit trees will be quite sufficient to cause them to grow freely for a year or two at least, but if the land is naturally poor a good dressing of bone-dust or other manure can be given to the trees at a later date if they show any signs of stunted growth.

- ASPECT. - -

In selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to a north-westerly aspect should be chosen if possible, but other considerations must not be overlooked, such as shelter, natural drainage and convenience of position. The matter of shelter is of the first importance, and if not naturally provided should be one of the first cares of the orchardist.

TIME TO PLANT.

Deciduous fruit trees, or summer fruits as they are sometimes incorrectly called, such as Peaches, Plums, Cherries, etc., should be planted during June, July and August, and, if the weather is favorable, the earlier the better. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted during the same months, also in September if the weather is suitable.

POSITION FOR THE VARIOUS FRUIT TREES.

If the orchard is on a slope, the highest part should be allotted to Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears and Quinces. If the situation is sheltered and the climate suitable, the Citrus family (Oranges and Lemons) should be planted near the centre of the plantation.

FIRST PRUNING OF YOUNG TREES.

When the deciduous trees are planted they should be cut back to the height fixed upon for the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out to form the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with Apples and Pears, but Peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches. In that case cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened. Each tree after planting should be painted with kerosene emulsion to destroy any insect pest that may possibly be hidden in the bark.

LESS WOOD, MORE FRUIT.

Our fruit expert, while visiting several orchards during the past season, observed that many of the trees had a large round stone, about the size of football, placed in the fork formed by the junction of the branches crowning the trunk, and on enquiring the reason, was informed that previously these trees had produced only small crops, whereas now they were heavily laden every year with splendid fruit.

The theory is a simple one, and is doubtless correct; the weight of the stone placed in the position described, presses upon the branches and checks the too abundant flow of sap, which is the cause of the over-production of young wood, and greatly reduces the productiveness of the trees; thus the placing of these stones in the position indicated compels the trees to produce less wood and more fruit.

This may be a very primitive way of overcoming a difficulty, but is much superior to the severe pruning of young trees so often recommended under similar circumstances, and the results are most surprising.

- GRAPE VINES. - -

The ordinary grapes should be placed five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased to 6, 7, or 8 feet. The American grapes do better on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for other grapes. These may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, along each side of a trellis, which covers a broad walk. Rooted vines may be planted at any time from June till September; before planting they should be pruned back to two or three eyes.

FRUIT TREES

OUR SELECT LIST.

IN ordering Fruit Trees, unless our correspondents are well up as to the individual merits of the several varieties, we should strongly advise them to **leave the selection to us**, and merely order so many Apples, Peaches or Plums, and let us know if they are intended for cooking purposes or dessert, for although the descriptions given in our Catalogue are helpful and reliable, still no inexperienced person can make the best selection from a mere list of names; and besides, when the selection is left to us the purchaser can always rely upon receiving fine, strong trees, whereas if he sent his list of varieties we might be obliged to send a few small trees, if stocks had become low, so as to adhere to the order as closely as possible, although we had fine trees of other varieties equally good in stock. Medium-sized trees having plenty of fibrous roots are to be preferred to extra-sized trees with scanty roots. We do not recommend the planting of two-year-old trees; fine clean yearlings will do much better.

IMPORTANT.—We would strongly advise our friends who may be planting an acre or two of Fruit Trees for marketing, to avoid planting a number of sorts; much better have twelve or twenty trees of one variety than three or four trees of a kind; the larger number enables the grower to supply so many cases of this or that variety, whereas small lots of various varieties are always difficult to sell. These remarks we particularly apply to any orchardist who may contemplate growing for the London market, a large shipment of one variety being much preferred to a few cases of several sorts.

SELECTED APPLES

Single Trees - - - - -	1s. 3d.
One Dozen (one or more varieties) - - -	12s.
1s. per dozen extra for packing.	
One Hundred (packing included) - - -	£4 10s.

APPLE TREES do best in compact sandy loam, with shelter from the west and south, stiff clayey land not being very suitable. Newly planted trees generally grow too fast; therefore, for them the land should **not be deeply trenched**, or if so it should be allowed to lie two seasons before planting. Overstrong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots or branches in winter, or pinching back the growing shoots in summer. Plant none but clean trees, and if the American aphid appears attack it at once; dress the affected trees or parts with kerosene emulsion; examine trees frequently.

☛ All our trees are worked either on **Northern Spy** or **Winter Majeting** stocks; therefore the blight cannot attack the roots.

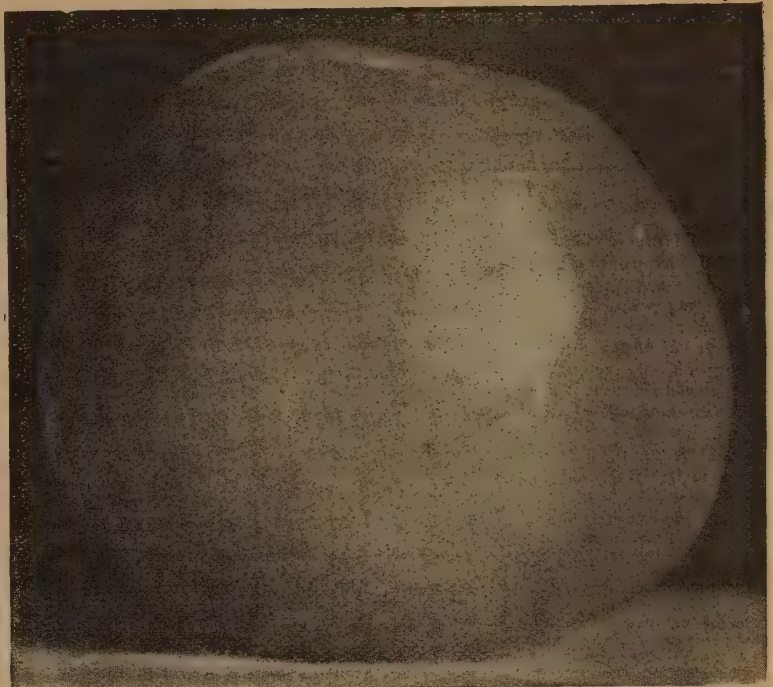
ABBREVIATIONS.

Size—1 signifies large, 2, medium, 3, small.

Use—K signifies kitchen, D, dessert.

Season or Time of Ripening—E, early, M, medium, L, late

CUSTOMERS CAN SAVE TIME ORDERING BY NUMBER ONLY.



LIST OF CHOICE APPLES.

- 1 Adams' Pearmain. Beautiful, of excellent quality. 1 D L.
- 2 Aitkin's Seedling. Valuable and early; ripens about Christmas. 2 K D E.
- 3 Alexander. Large showy apple. 1 K M.
- 4 Alfriston. One of the best, fine flavour. 1 K L.
- 5 Beauty of Kent. Large, fine quality. 1 K M.
- 6 Bedfordshire Foundling. Excellent and very prolific. 1 K L.
- 7 Betty Geeson. Firm, crisp, good bearer. 2 K L.
- 8 Beauty of Hants. High coloured, very hardy. 1 D L.
- 9 Boston Russet. First-rate flavour, rich. 2 D L.
- 10 Caldwell's Keeper. Excellent. 1 K L.
- 11 Carpenter's Nonsuch. Very juicy, aromatic; a first-class variety. 2 M.
- 12 Calville Blanche de Hiver. Tender, perfumed, first-class. 1 K D L.
- 13 Celini. Beautiful, excellent, prolific. 2 K D M.
- 14 Christmas Kitchen. Excellent size and quality. 2 K M.
- 15 Claygate Pearmain. Abundant bearer, and first-rate. 2 D L.
- 16 Cleopatra. First-class variety. 2 K D L.
- 17 Cornish Gilliflower. Highly flavoured and good. 2 D L.
- 18 Cox's Orange Pippin. One of the best. 2 D L.
- 19 Devonshire Quarrenden. One of the best early apples. 2 D E.
- 20 Dickson's Emperor. Excellent for all purposes. 1 K D L.
- 21 Downton Pippin. Seedling from Golden Pippin. 2 D M.
- 22 Gloria Mundi. Handsome; soft, tender flesh. 1 K M.
- 23 Golden Nonpareil. Excellent table fruit. 3 D L.
- 24 Golden Pippin. The Queen of dessert apples. 3 D L.
- 25 Golden Russet. Very rich, high aroma. 2 D L.
- 26 Gravenstein. High, spicy flavour, excellent. 1 K M.
- 27 King of the Pippins. Valuable apple, choice flavour. 2 K D L.
- 28 Keswick Codling. Very productive, early, fine. 2 K E.
- 29 Lemon Pippin. One of the best baking apples. 2 K D L.
- 30 Lady Hennicker. Large, first quality. 1 K D M.
- 31 Lord Nelson. Showy, first-rate quality. 1 K D M.
- 32 Five Crown Pippin (London Pippin). Valuable for all purposes. 2 K D L.
- 33 Lord Suffield. Handsome large apple. 1 K M.
- 34 Manx's Codlin. Prolific and valuable. 2 K L.
- 35 Margil. Very rich, keeps well. 3 D L.
- 36 Mere de Menage. Large and handsome. 1 K L.
- 37 Mela Carla. Juicy sort, tender and sweet. 2 D L.
- 38 Mobbs' Royal. Extra large and good. 1 K L.
- 39 New York Pippin. Large, firm, crisp and tender. 1 D L.

CHOICE APPLES - continued.

- 40 **Newton Pippin.** Very fine dessert. 2 D L.
 41 **Nonpareil Scarlet.** Excellent, keeps until spring. 2 D L.
 42 **Norfolk Beefing.** Excellent for baking. 2 K L.
 43 **Peach (Irish).** Early, without blight. 2 D E.
 44 **Peasgood's Nonsuch.** Large, handsome. 1 K D M.
 45 **Prince Bismarck.** Large, fine bearer. 1 K D M.
 46 **Red Astrachan.** Handsome, aromatic. 1 D E.
 47 **Red Caldwell.** A good market apple. 2 K D M.
 48 **Red German.** Large, showy, excellent. 1 K D M.
 49 **Reinette du Canada.** Handsome and excellent. 2 K D L.
 50 **Ribstone Pippin.** Highest flavour, cold districts. 2 D L.
 51 **Royal Russet.** Excellent, for kitchen use. 1 K L.
 52 **Scarlet Pearmain.** Beautiful, first-rate. 2 D L.
 53 **Striped Beefing.** Large and excellent. 1 K D L.
 54 **Stone Pippin.** Keeps remarkably well. 2 K D L.
 55 **Triomphe de Luxembourg.** Very large, showy fruit. 1 D M.
 56 **Trivett's Seedling.** Handsome, sub-acid flavour. 2 D L.
 57 **Waltham Abbey Seedling.** Requires but little sugar. K M.
 58 **Watson's Dumpling.** Grand cooking apple, large. 1 K M.
 59 **Warner's King.** Very large and excellent. 1 K L.
 60 **Wheeler's Russet.** Good size and quality. 2 D L.
 61 **Winter Pearmain.** Excellent market. 2 K D L.
 62 **Worcester Pearmain.** Very tender, highly flavoured. 2 K D E.
 63 **Wormsley Pippin.** Fine flavour, showy, valuable. 1 K D E.
 64 **Yorkshire Beauty.** Large, with a bright yellow skin. 1 K E.
 65 **Yorkshire Greening.** One of the best. 1 K L.

AMERICAN APPLES.

- 66 **American Beauty.** Good for all purposes. 1 K D M.
 67 **Buncomb, or Red Winter Pearmain.** Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, juicy, and highly flavoured, a splendid keeper. 1 K D L.
 68 **Ben Davis.** Grand keeper. A1 quality. 2 K M.
 69 **Grimes' Golden Pippin.** Yellow, highly flavoured, handsome. 2 D L.
 70 **Kentucky Red Streak.** Good and productive. 2 K D L.
 71 **New York Pippin.** Valuable for dessert. 1 D L.
 72 **Nickajack.** Large, dull red striped, firm, great bearer and keeper. 1 K D L.
 73 **Rome Beauty.** Fine shape, hardy, good bearer. 1 K D L.
 74 **Shockley.** Yellow, crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet, large cropper. 2 D L.
 75 **Stevenson's Winter.** Firm, juicy, and a regular bearer. 1 K D L.
 76 **White Winter Pearmain.** Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, juicy and highly flavoured; splendid keeper and bearer. 1 K D L.
 77 **Yates.** Handsome, dark-striped, red variety. 1 L M.

Our Stocks of **Fruit Trees** are all strong, clean, well-grown stuff, true to name and description. - - - - -

BLIGHT-PROOF APPLES

- 78 **Aitkins' Seedling.** A valuable early variety; ripens about Xmas. 2 K D E.
 79 **American Golden Pippin.** An excellent variety. 2 K D L.
 80 **Carrington (Smith's).** A fine apple, largely grown by orchardists. 2 K D M.
 81 **Devonshire Quarrenden.** Best early apple, blight proof. 2 D E.
 82 **Duchess of Oldenburg.** A very beautiful and useful variety. 2 K D M.
 83 **Irish Peach.** Early and good, blight proof. 2 D L.
 84 **Jupp's Surprise.** Aromatic, sure cropper, blight proof. 2 D E.
 85 **Maiden's Blush.** Tender, pleasant, and subacid. 1 K D L.
 86 **Northern Spy.** Tender, delicious; perfectly blight proof. 1 D L.
 87 **Red Caldwell.** Good market apple, perfectly blight proof. 1 K D M.
 88 **Reinette de Canada.** Handsome and excellent apple. 2 K D L.
 89 **Scott's Red Streak.** Firm, crisp, and juicy; perfectly blight proof. 2 D M.
 90 **Somerset Lasting.** Large showy variety. 1 K D L.
 91 **Ward's Seedling.** Good quality and immense bearer; blight proof. 2 K D M.
 92 **Winter Majeting.** Firm, agreeable, acid flavour apple. 2 K D L.

For ABBREVIATIONS

... See page 61 ...

CHOICE PEARS.

THIS climate is particularly well suited to the cultivation of the Pear, and they will do splendidly on most of our soils, provided it is well drained.

- 93 **Alexander Bivort.** A splendid, rich flavoured, late melting pear. 2 D L.
 94 **Bergamot Autumn.** A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour. 3 D L.
 95 **Bergamot Gansel.** Melting, and richly flavoured. 1 D M.
 96 **Bergamot White.** Excellent. 1 D L.
 97 **Beurre d'Aumalis.** Melting, buttery, and rich. 1 D M.
 98 **Beurre d'Aremberg.** Juicy, vinous, perfumed. 2 D L.
 99 **Beurre Bosc.** First-rate, rich and aromatic. 1 D L.
 100 **Beurre Brown.** Richly flavoured, with high aroma, good bearer. 1 D M.
 101 **Beurre Clairgeau.** Handsome, crisp, juicy and sweet. 1 D M.
 102 **Beurre Diel.** Tender, melting, rich, good bearer. 1 D M.
 103 **Beurre Easter.** Melting; valuable late pear. 1 D L.
 104 **Beurre Rance.** Valuable; late. 1 D L.
 105 **Beurre Van Mons.** Excellent, buttery, melting. 2 D L.
 106 **Bon Chretien (Williams).** The American Bartlett Pear; perfumed, highly esteemed. 1 D M.
 107 **Broompark.** Excellent, rich and musky. 2 D L.
 108 **Chaumontel.** Highly perfumed and melting. 1 D L.
 109 **China.** Good for preserving. 2 D L.
 110 **Citron des Carmes.** Delicious, early. 3 K M.
 111 **Colmar d'Aremberg.** Handsome. 1 D E.
 112 **Crasanne.** Excellent. 1 D L.

Single Trees - - - - 1s. 3d.
 One Dozen (one or more varieties) - 12s.
 1s. per dozen extra for packing.
 One Hundred (packing included) £4 10s.

- 113 **Crasanne, Althorpe.** A first-rate pear, good bearer. 2 D L.
 114 **Crasanne, Winter.** Very late, keeps well. 2 D L.
 115 **Doyenne Goubault.** Very large, rich. 1 D L.
 116 **Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Good, but sometimes coarse. 1 D L.
 117 **Flemish Beauty.** First-rate, melting. 1 D M.
 118 **Fondante d'Automme.** Tender, juicy, delicious. 1 D M.
 119 **Glou Morceau.** Above medium size, first-rate. 2 D M.
 120 **Jargonelle.** Best of early pears. 1 D L.
 121 **Keifer's Hybrid.** A cross between Williams' Bon Chretien and China, preserving. Wonderful bearer. 1 K D.
 122 **Large Flat Baking.** First-rate, hangs very late. 1 K L.
 123 **L'Inconnue.** One of the best late pears. 2 K L.
 124 **Louise Bonne of Jersey.** Buttery, brisk, vinous flavour. 2 D M.
 125 **Marie Louise.** Richest flavour; superb. 1 D M.
 126 **Napoleon.** First-rate, melting. 1 D L.
 127 **Pitmaston Duchess.** Very large, rich, fine quality. 1 D L.
 128 **Swan's Egg.** Very excellent, bears well. 2 D M.
 129 **Vicar of Winkfield.** Hardy pear, juicy and prolific. 1 K L.
 130 **Windsor, or Cape.** Hardy, good market pear. 1 D M.
 131 **Winter Nells.** Buttery, rich and prolific.



CHOICE APRICOTS.

THIS delicious fruit can only be grown successfully in certain parts of the colony. The trees require rich, well-drained soil, and should be planted on the highest parts of the orchard.

Single Trees - - - - 1s. 3d.
 One Dozen (one or more varieties) - 12s.
 1s. per dozen extra for packing.
 One Hundred (packing included) £4 10s.

- 132 **Allen's Early.** Grand variety for marketing. 3 E.
 133 **Beauge Peach.** Large, Moorpark flavour. 1 L.
 134 **Campbellfield Seedling.** Hardy; good bearer, and of good quality.
 135 **Canino Grosse.** Tree robust, fine fruit. 1 L.
 136 **Camden Superb.** Valuable for canning, prolific. 2 E.
 137 **Early Moorpark.** Juicy, rich and excellent. 2 E.
 138 **Grosse Peche.** Rich, juicy, fine. 1 L.
 139 **Hative d'Auvergne.** High flavour, prolific. 2 E.
 140 **Hemskirk.** Rich, like Moorpark. 1 L.
 141 **Kaisha.** Transparent, juicy, and agreeable. 2 M.
 142 **Large Red, Rivers'.** Rich, juicy, first-rate. 1 L.
 143 **Mansfield Seedling.** Very large, rich in flavour, a great cropper.

- 144 **Moorpark, Temples'.** Juicy, rich and excellent. 1 M.
 145 **Orange, or Royal George.** Hardy, and good flavour. 2 E.
 146 **Ouillin's Early Peach.** Deliciously flavoured. 1 E.
 147 **Pale Superb.** Handsome and excellent apricot. 2 L.
 148 **Peach.** Very excellent. 1 M.
 149 **Red Masculine.** Small, juicy, musky flavour. 3 E.
 150 **Royal.** A fine late variety. 1 M.
 151 **Shipley's (Blenheim).** Very productive and early. 1 E.
 152 **Turkey.** Subacid, good for preserving. 2 L.



For ...
ABBREVIATIONS
... See page 61 ...

CHOICE PEACHES.

Single Trees - - - - 1s. 3d.
One Dozen (one or more varieties) - - - 12s.
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One Hundred (packing included) - - - £4 10s.

THE number of varieties are so numerous that we have only catalogued a few of the best; others can be supplied if required. Sand or sandy loam is decidedly the best soil for producing fine Peaches, whether size or quality be the aim. Any soil, and nearly every part of the colony, however, will produce good fruit if it possesses ample subsoil-drainage, and receives sufficient moisture between the time of flowering and the ripening of the fruit. They require a good deal of what we may term rough pruning. The English style of pruning the Peach and Nectarines will not suit in this colony; the summer growth is altogether too great for that. The bearing wood must not be cut back, but should be thinned only; the leading branches should be shortened, and all superfluous growth cut clean away. Summer is preferable to winter pruning for the Peach.

- 153 Alexander. A fine large early peach. E.
154 Bartlett's Perfection. Excellent, ripe end of March. L.
155 Barrington. Slipstone, large and excellent. M.
156 Bellegarde. Melting and delicious. M.
157 Briggs' Red May. Very best early peach. E.
158 Conkling. Yellow, excellent. E.
159 Dagmar. Large, melting, beautiful. M.
160 Duke of Edinburgh. Slipstone, excellent. L.
161 Early Albert. Large, good melting. E.
162 Early Crawford. Large, yellow, crimson cheek. E.
163 Early Newington. Medium, rich, agreeable. E.
164 Early Silver. Excellent freestone, large. E.
165 Elberta. A valuable yellow fleshed variety, sweet and suitable for either dessert or canning.
166 Foster. A splendid variety, suitable for canning and other purposes, yellow.
167 Flat China. Earliest peach for market. E.
168 George the Fourth. Medium size, rich, melting. L.
169 Grosse Mignonne. Fine mid-season peach. M.
170 High's Early Canada. Very fine. E.
171 Italian Red. Extra large and excellent. L.
172 Italian Yellow. One of the largest, splendid. L.
173 King Peach. Clingstone, high colour. M.
174 Lord Palmerston. Large, firm, fine flavour. L.

- 175 Lady Palmerston. Yellow flushed with red. L.
176 Lady Ingold. A large, handsome, yellow variety.
177 Mountain Rose. Large, good. E.
178 Muir. Large, yellow, fine for canning. M.
179 Noblesse, Shepherd's. Large, excellent late peach. L.
180 New Royal George. One of the best extant. M.
181 Old Newington. Beautifully large, delicious. M.
182 Princess Charlotte. Late variety, of superior excellence. L.
183 Princess Royal. Clingstone, large and good. L.
184 Robert Stewart. Clingstone, first-class variety.
185 Red Alexander. Clingstone, good bearer. E.
186 Shanghai. Large, good for market. L.
187 Shanghai Red. Similar to the old Shanghai except in colour. L.
188 Silver Medal. A handsome, white-fleshed variety.
189 The Globe. Large yellow, highly spoken of.
190 Warburton Admirable. Large, best late, melting. L.
191 Weeping. Very prolific, fruit excellent. E.
192 Waterloo. Melting. A1. E.
193 Willermoy Gold Yellow. Valuable for preserving. M.
194 Yellow Mundl. Excellent for preserving. L.

In order to prevent disappointment to our customers, we would point out that there is very little difference either in the fruit or the period of ripening of the following varieties:—Alexander, Briggs' Red May, High's Early Canada, Mountain Rose, Waterloo.

ANY well and deeply-drained soil will suit this fruit, and, like the peach, it will grow in nearly every part of the colony, but it cannot obtain perfection without abundance of moisture in spring and summer; with that supplied we can produce the finest in the world.

SELECTED Nectarines.

Single Trees - - - - 1s. 3d.
One dozen (one or more varieties) - - - 12s.
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One hundred (packing included) - - - £4 10s.

- 195 Albert Victor. Very large, melting, delicious. M.
196 Balgowan. Large, melting, and excellent. E.
197 Carrington. A splendid nectarine; a colonial seedling; medium early. Pronounced by experts to be one of the very best grown.
198 Chatsworth Late. Very large, good cooking. L.
199 Elruge. Medium, of the very best. M.
200 Eugenie. Very fine, rich coloured fruit. M.
201 Fairchild's. White.
202 Hardwicke Late. A large, delicious variety.
203 Hunt's Tawney. Flesh yellow and melting. E.
204 Irrewarra. The earliest variety known, colour dark and a great bearer.
205 Lord Napier. Large size, abundant bearer. E.

- 206 Newington Early. Large, good, early clingstone. E.
207 Oldenburg. Excellent, late variety. L.
208 Pitmaston Orange. Large, yellow, excellent. E.
209 Red Roman. Clingstone, good. M.
210 Rivers' Orange. Like Pitmaston; large yellow. E.
211 Scarlet Meeks. Medium size, highly coloured. M.
212 Seedling Stanwick. Of better colour than the original. L.
213 Stanwick. Large, rich, melting, delicious. L.
214 Stanwick Elruge. Fine clingstone, unsurpassed. M.
215 Violet Hative. Large yellow, shaded red. M.
216 Willis' White. Marked with red, handsome. M.
217 Weeping. Valuable for preserving, prolific. L.

.. LIST OF

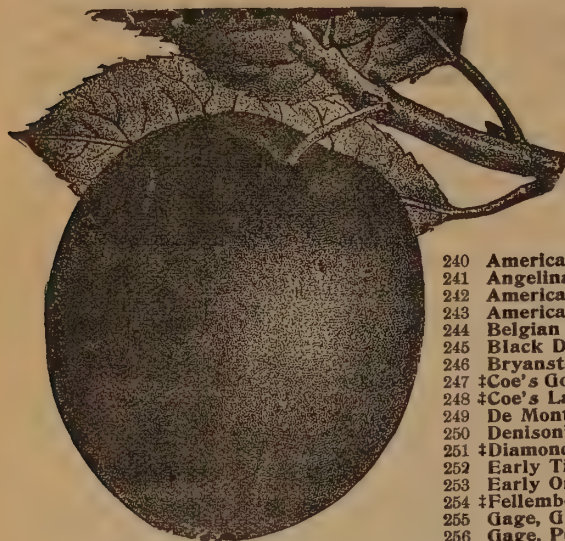
CHERRIES.

Single Trees - - - - 1s. 3d.
One Dozen (one or more varieties) - - - 12s.
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One Hundred (packing included) - - - £4 10s.

CHERRIES thrive exceedingly well in our more elevated and cooler districts. The best soil for the Cherry is one not over rich but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well-drained subsoil being essential to continued success in cultivation. Clays or any strong, stiff soils that will hold water are unfit for Cherry culture. Like other stone fruits, they require plenty of moisture in early spring to secure good crops.

- 218 Archduke. Large, very rich and good.
219 Belle d'Orleans. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy. One of the best and earliest cherries.
220 Bigarreau. Large, and richly flavoured.
221 Bigarreau Napoleon. Large, late, rich flavoured.
222 Bigarreau de Holland. Large, handsome, juicy.
223 Black Eagle. Medium size, rich and delicious.
224 Black Heart. An old favourite.
225 Black Tartarian. Large, half tender and rich.
226 Bowyer's Early Heart. Small, excellent, early.
227 Early Purple Gean. The earliest variety known; fruit dark, and the tree a great bearer.
228 Empress Eugenie. Large, an excellent early.

- 229 Florence. Large, richly flavoured, and late.
230 Kirkland's Mammoth. Very large, late, juicy, magnificent cherry.
231 Knight's Early Black. A richly flavoured early.
232 Late Duke. Very fine, late and prolific.
233 May Duke. Very good, fine cropper, surest bearer in Sydney climate.
234 Morello. Large, best for preserving.
235 Reine Hortense. Large, sweet, acidulous juice.
236 Scarlet Bigarreau. Large, transparent; excellent.
237 St. Margaret's. Large, firm, sweet, subacid.
238 Waterloo. Large, tender, juicy, sweet.
239 Werder's Early Black. Very large, tender, juicy.



Choice PLUMS.

Single Trees - - - 1s. 3d.
One Dozen (one or more varieties) 12s.
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One Hundred (packing included) £4 10s.

PLUMS thrive magnificently in our cool high lands, in seasons when spring and summer are fairly moist. The kind of soil is little matter so long as the subsoil—three or four feet under the surface—is porous and well drained, either artificially or naturally. The large crops of fruit produced annually should induce an increase in their culture, as this fruit is valuable.

Those marked † are suitable for Prunes and Canning.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 240 | American Damson. Juicy, sweet, and rich. KL. | 261 | Kirk's Golden Yellow. Good, prolific. D M. |
| 241 | Angellina Burdett. Large, richly flavoured. D M. | 262 | Late Black Orleans. Excellent late plum. D L. |
| 242 | American Red. Small, ornamental, very early. K D E. | 263 | Loutherborough. Black, very prolific. |
| 243 | American Yellow. Like above, but yellow. K D E. | 264 | Magnum Bonum, Red. Medium, heavy cropper. K M. |
| 244 | Belgian Purple. Excellent. K D E. | 265 | Magnum Bonum, Yellow or White (Egg). Very large, good preserving. K M. |
| 245 | Black Damson. Small; prolific. K E. | 266 | Mitchelson's. Juicy, excellent preserving. K M. |
| 246 | Bryanstone Gage. Equal to Green Gage, but later. D M. | 267 | Newman's. New late, bright red. K D L. |
| 247 | †Coe's Golden Drop. Very large, excellent. K D M. | 268 | Orleans. Preserving and culinary. K D E. |
| 248 | †Coe's Late Red. Small, round, good. D L. | 269 | Pond's Seedling. Red, valuable. K D L. |
| 249 | De Montfort. Delicious dessert plum. D E. | 270 | †Prune de Agen. The prune of Commerce. K L. |
| 250 | Denison's Superb. Large, equal to Green Gage. D E. | 271 | †Prince Englebert. Large, delicious preserved. K M. |
| 251 | †Diamond. Large, best preserving. K L. | 272 | Prince of Wales. Prolific and good. K D M. |
| 252 | Early Tibbets. Juicy and prolific. D E. | 273 | †Quetsche St. Martin. Large yellow prune plum. D L. |
| 253 | Early Orleans. Medium, juicy, sweet. K D E. | 274 | Reine Claude de Bayev. Large, excellent flavour. D L. |
| 254 | †Felleberg. Large, oval, excellent. K D M. | 275 | †Silver Prune. A large fruiting variety from America, considered to be the best for canning. |
| 255 | Gage, Green. Medium size, rich. D E. | 276 | Standard of England. Medium size, juicy, good. K E. |
| 256 | Gage, Purple. Medium size, excellent. D M. | 277 | The Czar. A large, purple variety, an early market plum. |
| 257 | Guthrie's Aunt Ann. Large, rich, juicy. D M. | 278 | Victoria. Very large, sweet, juicy. K E. |
| 258 | Huling's Superb. Very large, excellent. D M. | 279 | Washington. Large, excellent preserving. D K M. |
| 259 | Ickworth Imperatrice. Large, good. D L. | 280 | Wild Goose. Bright red, juicy, good. D E. |
| 260 | †Imperiale de Milan. Excellent for dessert or preserving. K D L. | | |

.. For ..
Abbreviations
see page 61.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.

1s. per dozen extra for packing.

MANY varieties are now catalogued that are so much alike that we forbear to offer them. Those in our list have been proved to be the most valuable kinds for cultivation.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 281 | Blood. Blood plum of Satsuma, large, skin curiously mottled, flesh red, delicious. |
| 282 | Botan. Large, bright red. |
| 283 | General Saigo (Golden Heart). Very handsome, golden yellow, flesh white, rich flavour, superb. |
| 284 | Kelsey. A valuable variety; a well-known sort and one of the best. |
| 285 | Large Red. Skin deep red, a valuable variety, large, one of the best. |

Choice FIGS.

Single Trees - - - 1s. 3d.
One Dozen (one or more varieties) - 12s.
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One Hundred (packing including) £4 10s.

THIS delicious fruit can be grown with success in the poorest soils, and amongst rocks and stones, where little else can be cultivated. They, however, can be most successfully cultivated in soils of a calcareous and sandy nature, and fail oftenest in clay soils, when the seasons are either excessively dry or excessively wet, unless the subsoil-drainage is deep and effective. Except in the colder districts the Fig succeeds admirably.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 286 | Bawdance Precocoe. Free bearer, fine flavour. |
| 287 | Black Genoa. Large, juicy, and rich. |
| 288 | Black Provence. Small, rich, abundant bearer. |
| 289 | Bourjasotte. Medium, sweet, rich. |
| 290 | Brown Ischia. Medium size, rich and prolific. |
| 291 | Brown Turkey. Luscious, good for drying. |
| 292 | Brunswick. Very large, rich and excellent. |
| 293 | Bull's No. 1. One of the best. |

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 294 | Castle Kennedy. Large and handsome, early. |
| 295 | Early Violet. Small, sweet, and abundant. |
| 296 | Marselles White. Fine for drying. |
| 297 | Violet Grosse. Large and excellent. |
| 298 | Toulouse Amie. Medium, highly flavoured. |
| 299 | White Bourjasotte. Greenish, dark red flesh. |
| 300 | Yellow Ischia. Sweet, rich, excellent. |

Oranges, Mandarins, Lemons.

THESE magnificent fruits are now very largely cultivated in our own and the neighbouring colonies, and, with the exception of the cold regions (New England and similar climates), they will grow nearly everywhere having good, well-drained soil and a sheltered position. As these trees bear immense crops of fruit, they must be kept growing freely (by artificial means, if necessary), and great care must be taken to keep the trees free from scale or coccus, and to remove it directly it appears. We can supply these worked on either the Lemon, Orange, or Citrus trifoliata stocks; the latter is considered by many a very superior stock; trees worked on it generally keep very healthy and clean.

... ORANGES ...

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 301 | Allsops Gem. A fine thin-skinned variety. |
| 302 | Bahia or Navel. Large, shy bearer, warm situation. |
| 303 | Mediterranean Sweet. An excellent orange. |
| 304 | Parramatta or Queen. Large, hardy, and prolific. |
| 305 | Seville. Bitter, for preserving. |
| 306 | Siletta. Small, handsome and good. |
| 307 | St. Michael. Large, thin-skinned, best for export. |
| 308 | Washington Navel. A prolific bearer, equal to the old Navel in size and flavour. Very hardy. 2s. each, £6 per hundred. |
| 309 | Willis' Siletta. Thin-skinned, well flavoured. |

... MANDARINS ...

- | | |
|------|---|
| 310 | Beauty of Glen Retreat. A most excellent new variety, hardy and free-flowering. |
| 311 | Canton or Scarlet. Large, crops well. |
| 312 | Camquat. Small, for preserving. |
| 313 | Emperor. Like Canton, but larger. |
| 313A | Thorney. Small, firm, fine, high flavour. |
| 314 | Scarlet. (See Canton). |

... LEMONS ...

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 315 | Common. Well-known rough skinned. |
| 316 | Heong Long. Fruit very large. |
| 317 | Lisbon. The best for all purposes. |
| 318 | Villa Franca. Oblong, thin skinned, superior flavour |

Shape your trees by careful pruning in their earlier stages and keep them open in the centre as they progress.

Don't believe that big trees are best to plant; medium size trees are much better.

Limes. = = 1s. 6d. each.
15s. per doz.
1s. per dozen extra for packing.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 319 | Persian or Sweet. Sweet and pleasant flavour. |
| 320 | West Indian. Small, best for lime juice. |

Citrons. = 1s. 6d. each.
15s. per doz.

1s. per dozen extra for packing.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 321 | Bengal. } All varieties of citrons are very similar; |
| 322 | Common. } they are largely used for preserving. |

Shaddocks. 1s. 6d. each.
15s. per doz.
1s. per dozen extra for packing.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 323 | Common. Very large, with sour juice. |
| 324 | Manilla. Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental. |
| 325 | Blood. Large, sweet, excellent for preserving. |

QUINCES.

Single Trees - - - - 1s. 3d.
One Doz. (one or more varieties) - 12s.
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One Hundred (packing included) £4 10s.

A MOST useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally and may be grown in soils where ordinary fruits will fail; very hardy, and makes a fine tree when full grown.

- 326 Pear-shaped. Large and good.
- 327 Large Portugal. Very large and good.
- 328 Orange. Small, round fruit, early.
- 329 Chinese. Fruit large, good for preserves.
- 330 Masters' Early. Earliest of all, very large.
- 331 Champion. Large and good, late.
- 332 Apple-shaped. Excellent for stewing.

Customers can save time by ordering from number only.

SELECTED GUAVAS. 1s. EACH.

OF easy culture in climates not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow and do well in any ordinary orchard ground. A delicious jelly is made from this fruit, which is much esteemed.

- 333 Purple. A most useful and delightful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub. The fruit is produced in abundance, about the size of a large gooseberry, deep purple colour when ripe, and of a delicious flavour.
- 334 Parker's Hybrid. Large, superior flavour. 1s. 6d. each.
- 335 White. Very free bearer; aromatic flavour.
- 336 Yellow. The largest of the Guavas.

= CURRANTS. =

1s. EACH; 9s. PER DOZEN. 1s. per dozen extra for packing.

THESE favourite wine and jelly fruits are suited only to our cool highland districts. In the Sydney climate they, in common with their congeners, the Gooseberries, do not fruit. The Black Naples, La Fertile and La Versailles are the best adapted for culture where the winters are too mild for the general collection.

- 337 Black Naples.
- 338 La Fertile. Red.
- 339 Lee's Prolific. Black.
- 340 La Versailles. Red.
- 341 Mammoth. Red.
- 342 Red Dutch.
- 343 Warner's Grape. Red.
- 344 White Dutch.
- 345 White Cut-leaved.

CHOICE MULBERRIES.

- 346 Black or English. A splendid fruit, suitable for any part of the colony; produces immense crops of luscious fruit; the tree is very ornamental, and during summer is covered with large deep green foliage. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
- 347 Cape. Fast-growing, useful for shelter; fruit small; culinary purposes only. 1s.
- 348 Downing's Everbearing. Fruit long, juicy, rich; most valuable variety. 1s. 6d.
- 349 Hicks' Everbearing. A rapid-growing shade tree; fruits freely; of a sweet subacid flavour. 1s. 6d.
- 350 Prolific. Wonderful bearer; fruit useful for table and kitchen. 1s. 6d.
- 351 White Chinese. Free growing, fruits early; useful for silkworm rearing. 1s.

BLACKBERRIES. 1s. EACH.

THIS fruit is not as largely grown here as it should be; it ought to be found on every farm and station in the country. The bushes form an admirable, thick, prickly hedge, covering a light fence, and its fruit is most useful as dessert or for preserves. It is very quick-growing, and has fine foliage; not particular to soil or climate.

- 352 Himalayan. A beautiful variety, with fine velvety foliage of shades of green and brown; this fruit is very large and black, and produced in large clusters very profusely; a most agreeable flavour. It continues to fruit well into the autumn; it does not sucker.
- 353 English. A fine large fruit, of good flavour.
- 354 Loughton. An American variety, very large, excellent flavour; the best fruit.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

1s. EACH; 10s. PER DOZ. 1s. per dozen extra for packing.

BELONGS to the Raspberry family, will stand frost and heat; not particular to soil. Grows from 5 to 6 feet; leaves dark green outside, of a silvery white underneath; the young branches are covered with reddish-brown hairs, which gives the plant a handsome appearance. Fruit borne in clusters, and the berries are enclosed in a "burr," which opens when the fruit is ripe, exhibiting light glossy berries of the colour of sherry wine. Fruit sweet and juicy, of a flavour peculiar to itself.



RASPBERRIES.

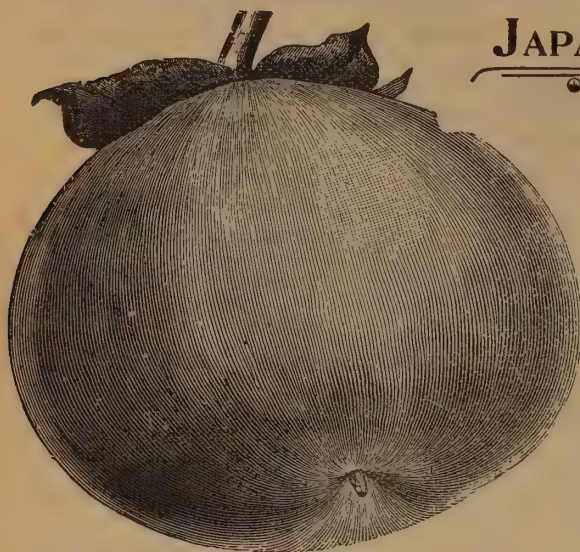
3s. PER DOZ.; 20s. PER HUNDRED.

1s. per dozen extra for packing.

A REALLY useful fruit, and of easy culture in the cooler districts of the colony.

- 355 Antwerp Red. Large, fine flavour.
- 356 Antwerp White. Large, mild, sweet flavour.
- 357 Falstaff. Fruit red, flavour good.
- 358 Northumberland Fill-basket. Deep red, good size and flavour.
- 359 Victoria. Large red fruit, of excellent flavour, late.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS . . . or . . . DATE PLUMS.



Acclimatised or Colonial grafted plants, 1s. 6d. each.

THIS delightful fruit has now become one of the most popular in our markets, and its most extensive cultivation has brought it within the reach of all. The improved Japanese varieties which we now offer are much superior to the old Chinese Date Plums, and are correctly described as a tomato-shaped fruit with a thin skin; flesh, when ripe, delightfully sweet and luscious, with a most agreeable flavour in all the varieties. This plant is a dwarf tree-shrub, which will grow in any ordinary soil and in nearly every part of our colony, as it likes a warm climate, but will not be injured by slight frosts. The fruit, which in shape is like a fine tomato, can be gathered before it is ripe, and can be stored for several weeks if necessary until it ripens; this is a great advantage for export, as in a green or unripe state it can be sent a long distance without injury. Some varieties are best ripened on the trees, but it should be noted that the fruit must be quite soft and thoroughly ripe before it is used.

Varieties that ripen **naturally** on the tree.

- 360 Daidal. Flattened, pulpy flesh, deep red, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in.
- 361 Goshozaki. Flattened, juicy.
- 362 Hiyakume. Early, oblong, large, 5×2 inch.
- 363 Kurokuma. Flattened, early.
- 364 Nictari. Pointed.
- 365 Tsurunoko. Medium.
- 366 Renji. Medium, dwarf.

Varieties that do not ripen naturally.

- 367 Emon. Flattened, yellow with rose colour.
- 368 Hachiya. Elliptical, yellow.
- 369 Seedless. Yellow, oblong.

GOOSEBERRIES.

1s. EACH.
9d. PER DOZ.
1s. per dozen extra for packing.

ON the high lands of the colony Gooseberries will bear as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine) when good sorts are cultivated, the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why at Goulburn, New England, and similar climates, Gooseberry culture should not become an important industry, but they will not fruit in the warmer districts.

- 370 Crown Bob. A favourite red variety.
- 371 Conquering Hero. Fine large red variety.
- 372 Greenwood. Large green, thin skin.
- 373 General Graham. Large green.
- 374 Lord Crewe. Large, late, white.
- 375 Leveller. Long, smooth, yellow, very large.
- 376 Ploughboy. Long, smooth, light red, fine.
- 377 Rifleman. Large, red, late, first-rate.

- 378 Roaring Lion. Very large, red, oblong.
- 379 Sulphur. A late yellow variety.
- 380 Waterloo. A large white variety.
- 381 Warrington. First-rate early red, great bearer.
- 382 Whinham's Industry. Best variety known.
- 383 White Eagle. Large, long, thin skin, fine.
- 384 White Lion. A fine variety.



Whinham's Industry Gooseberry.

Fruit you must have, and good fruit you should have, and to have that you must have good trees and the best varieties.

.....

When ordering, it is enough to ask us to send you so many medium, early, or late varieties; we will do the selecting.



Mammoth Strawberry.

Trollope's Victoria Strawberry.

STRAWBERRIES.

5s. PER HUNDRED,
Except otherwise quoted.

STRAWBERRIES do best in strong soils, and should be planted in beds. Planting may be commenced in May, and continued until end of July. Rows 4 feet wide, plants 18 inches apart.

- 385 British Queen. Fine, high-flavoured variety.
- 386 Edith. Good cropper, and fine flavour.
- 387 Keen's Seedling. Fine flavour, very hardy.
- 388 Mammoth. Large, early and excellent.
- 389 Marguerite. Splendid size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each fruit.
- 390 The Captain. Fruit very large, fine flavour.
- 391 Trollope's Victoria. One of the best in cultivation.
- 392 White Chilian, or Hautbois. Large, sure bearer, and good flavour.

- 393 Laxton's Noble. This grand Strawberry received the Royal Horticultural Society's certificate when first sent out, which alone is a guarantee of its merit. The fruit is borne in large trusses with few small berries; it is of flattish globular shape, highly coloured and very handsome; it has a rich vinous flavour, and the flesh is very firm, which makes a first-class variety to travel, and therefore a desirable market variety. The plant is hardy and vigorous, and stands drought well, in fact, it is the most suitable early kind for this climate. Price, 10s. per 100, in limited quantities only.

Grape Vines cannot be sent into Queensland.

• GRAPE VINES •

European Varieties

Rooted Plants .. 6d. each

Rooted Plants .. 30s. per hundred

Quotations for large quantities on application.

THE following is a selection (chiefly table) of the best known and most useful varieties; all of A1 quality, and will give the very best results.

- 394 Anger's Frontignan. Bunches medium size, flesh tender, black.
- 395 Black Alicant. Very prolific, fruit medium size.
- 396 Black Hamburg. The most useful grape in the colony, sure cropper and fine flavour, large.
- 397 Black Muscat of Alexandria or Snow's Black Muscat. A splendid, delicious grape, fine Muscat flavour.
- 398 Black Monukka. Bunch large, sweet, table grape.
- 399 Black Prince. Berries large, oval, juicy, good flavour; excellent table grape.
- 400 Black Spanish. Bunches large shouldered, juicy; berries olive-shaped, flesh tender.
- 401 Bowwood Muscat. The same character as Muscat of Alexandria.
- 402 Buckland's Sweetwater. Large, hardy, early grape.
- 403 Calabrian Raisin. Bunches and berries large.
- 404 Chaptal. Bunch and berry large, white and juicy and sweet; excellent quality, and great bearer.
- 405 Chasselas. Berries sweet and juicy, excellent table grape, greenish yellow, early.
- 406 Chasselas Rose. Bunches long and compact; large, round, pale yellow berries, changing to rose; a heavy bearer.
- 407 Chasselas Vibert. Large, round berry of a golden amber colour, rich, juicy flavour, a robust grower.
- 408 Chilwell's Alicant. Bunches and berries large, black, a valuable prolific late variety.
- 409 Corinth. The Currant Grape of commerce.
- 410 Golden Champion. Berries large, of yellowish white colour, most deliciously flavoured variety.
- 411 Gros Guillame. Bunches large and dark black; rich flavour; hangswell until late in season.
- 412 Gros Colman. Bunches and berries extra large, black, a valuable market variety.
- 413 Hermitage or Shiraz. Large, oval, flavour sugary, with delicious aroma, white.
- 414 Lady Downe's Seedling. Bunch and berry large, rich.
- 415 Lady's Finger. Fruit long, golden amber, and very delicious.
- 416 Madresfield Court. Large berries, Muscat flavour.
- 417 Muscat of Alexandria (Gordo Blanco). The muscatel of commerce. One of the finest table grapes, but requires careful cultivation; pale amber.
- 418 Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat. A grape of the highest excellence, a good bearer with a high Muscat flavour, large berries and bunches.
- 419 Muscat White. Superb flavour, excellent table grape.
- 420 Muscat Troveren. Bunches large, amber coloured.
- 421 Royal Ascot. Bunches medium size, early, fine cropper.
- 422 Royal Vineyard. Bunches and berries very large, amber coloured, very prolific.
- 423 Shepherd's Reisling. Good either for table or wine.
- 424 Trentham, Black. Melting flesh, rich and vinous.
- 425 Ulliade. Very fertile and good, an excellent table grape.
- 426 Wantage. Bunches large, pale red, hardy, free bearer.
- 427 Wax. Amber coloured, skin transparent, fine flavour.
- 428 White Sherry. Excellent for table or wine.
- 429 West St. Peters. Bunches and berries large, black, best preserving grape known, suitable for export.

American Varieties

6d. each.

THESE vines are free from the attacks of oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. For the table, as well as for wine and preserves, these grapes are a great acquisition.

- 430 Anna. Pink, bunch and berry large, sweet, and very prolific.
- 431 Bell's Seedling. An excellent variety of Isabella.
- 432 Catawba. Purple, berries large, bunch medium, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich, immense bearer.
- 433 Diana. Bunch and berry large, sweet, and very productive.
- 434 Iona or Israeli. A valuable black grape, very prolific.
- 435 Isabella. The only American grape that is well-known here. It has a peculiar flavour, liked by most people, makes a good wine or jelly. Oidium never affects it.
- 436 Rebecca. Black, bunch compact and heavy, berry oval, medium, flesh sweet, juicy and delicious.
- 437 Wilder. Bunch and berry large and round, and very productive.

A gravelly, stony, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the Grape Vine.

Our Grape Vines are well-rooted plants, and have been examined .. and passed by the ... Government Inspector as being free from ... Phylloxera and other .. fungoid and insect pests, and are all in splendid condition.

Vines cannot be sent into Queensland under any conditions whatever, but any other fruits are admitted, provided they are passed by the Government Experts, who examine all plants and trees on arrival in Queensland. There will be no difficulty with trees coming from us as our stocks are specially clean.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

= Bananas. =

THIS magnificent class of fruit is of the easiest culture, merely requiring warm sheltered and moist situation. Our northern rivers are particularly adapted to their cultivation.

- 438 **Cavendishii.** The well-known dwarf banana, delicious flavour. 2s.
439 **Sapientum.** Common banana, hardy and good. 1s. 6d.
440 **Sugar Banana.** Small fruit, immense bunches, sweet, delicious. 2s. 6d.

Cherimoyer .. or .. Custard Apple.

A DELICIOUS tropical fruit, but succeeds well here in warm and sheltered situations; requires alluvial or sandy soils, with perfect subsoil drainage.

- 441 **Rough Fruited.** An early-grown and delicious fruit. 1s. 6d. each.

= Passion Fruit. =

THE first-named and Quadrangularis require, in the Sydney climate, to be trained upon a wall facing the north to induce fruiting; the others bear without such aid, and all are worthy of culture.

- 442 **Alata.** 1s. 6d.
443 **Eduilis.** The well-known Passion Fruit. 1s.
444 **Quadrangularis (Granadilla).** 2s. 6d.
445 **Macrocarpa.** Very large fruited. 2s.

Medlars. 1s. 6d. EACH.

A FAVOURITE in England; should not be gathered until the leaves begin to fall. It should then be stored until it gets quite brown and soft. It thrives well here and requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

- 446 **Dutch.** Very large.
447 **Monstrous.** The largest.
448 **Nottingham.** Small, but excellent flavour.
449 **Royal.** Large, and of good flavour.

NUTS OF SORTS.

ALMONDS. 1s. 3d. EACH.
12s. PER DOZEN.

It is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this colony, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of Peach, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit.

- 450 **Brande's Jordan.** Very large, good bearer.
451 **Jordan.** Large.
452 **New Nonpareil.** Large and sweet.
453 **Paper Shell.** The common sort.
454 **Pollack's.** The common sort.

NUTS AND FILBERTS. 1s. EACH.

THE undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains, between the coast and the Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit, in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee and Bathurst they bear well.

- 455 **Cob Nut.** 458 **Northampton Prolific.**
456 **Hazel.** 459 **Red Filbert.**
457 **Cosford.** 460 **White Filbert.**

461 Spanish Chestnut (Cestiana vesca). 1s. 6d.

A fine stately tree, with magnificent foliage; fruits freely, and will succeed admirably in our cooler districts, Goulburn, for instance.

462 Japanese Chestnut. 1s. each.

Produces good nuts when only four years old.

463 Queensland Nut (Macadamia ternifolia). 1s. 6d. each.

464 Walnut (Juglans regia) 1s. 6d. each.

These delicious nuts can be produced in any climate suitable for the Spanish Chestnut, and also in colder districts. Young trees of these are invariably without fibre roots; customers need not hesitate to plant our stock, as they rarely fail.

465 Japanese Walnut. 2s. each.

A splendid novelty, of great size and goodness, it is very hardy, and should prove a desirable acquisition to the stock of productive trees.

.. Loquats ..

- 466 **Japanese.** 1s. 6d.
467 **Mammoth.** Very large. 1s. 6d. each.

.. Olive ..

- 468 **Large green fruiting sorts.** 1s. 6d. each.

Pineapple (Bromelia Ananas).

- 469 **Ordinary sorts.** 1s. each.

470 Pomegranate (Punica granatum). 1s. each.

471 Mango (Magnifera Indica). 5s. each.

472 Jack Fruit (Artocarpus integrifolia). 5s. each.

473 Arabian Date Palm (Phoenix Dactylifera). 1s. 6d. each.

474 Chinese Raisin (Hovenia dulcis). 1s. 6d.

475 Whampee (Cookiea punctata). 2s. 6d. each.

476 Rose Apple. (Jambosa Malaccensis). 1s. 6d. each.

All the Fruit Trees supplied by us are clean and well grown; free from any disease, and true to name.

Insect Pests and Remedies.

WE are continually being reminded that our warm climate is particularly favourable to the development of insect pests, and we have, unfortunately, of late years imported from other countries several pests which seem to be particularly at home in our climate; but there are none of them, however, which cannot be kept in check or eradicated by the use of the remedies which have been found to be thoroughly reliable and effective. It cannot be too often impressed upon the orchardist that from the day he plants his trees he must closely watch their progress, and be quick to detect the approach of any of the many enemies in the shape of insect pests which are so liable to attack them. It is well to start on a sound basis, and we recommend that all trees before being planted should be pruned and dressed with Kerosene Emulsion, which will make sure that the trees are perfectly free from insects when planted, and enable the orchardist to prevent the trees ever being seriously attacked by any of the pests which are ever ready to prey upon them. The great secret of success in this warfare is to act at once, and as soon as the presence of the enemy is discovered to apply the remedies here given, because if this is neglected the insects will increase with wonderful rapidity, as brood after brood of some of these small but destructive creatures will be produced in a few days.

Undoubtedly the best and most economical way to apply the remedies is by means of a spray pump, which enables the operator to reach the insects in every part of the tree, no matter where they may be secreted; but where only a few small trees have to be treated the work can be done by the aid of a large syringe. Do not use the spray while the trees are in bloom, but allow the fruit to set, when you can spray with safety. If the trees have any dead wood on them remove it before dressing, as it will harbour the insects, and if the growth of the trees is very dense open them up by free pruning at the proper season.

SPRAY YOUR TREES with the following Emulsions, which will be found most efficacious in the destruction of all insect pests:—

TOBACCO EMULSION.—Tobacco, 4 lbs., or 24 lbs. Tobacco stems (which can be obtained from any tobacco factory, or from us) to be boiled in 12 gallons of water; strain when cold, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint Kerosene. This will be found particularly effective in the destruction of Aphides, Lice, Beetles, Ticks, Pear-scale and many other pests.

KEROSENE EMULSION.—Dissolve 4 lbs. Soft Soap in a gallon of boiling water, and add 2 gallons Kerosene and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -pints Turpentine while the soap is hot; but this mixture must not be made if the soap is dissolved by boiling until the vessel containing it is removed from the fire so as to avoid the danger; thoroughly mix the oil with the soap and add 27 gallons of cold water, then the emulsion is ready for use. This remedy, we have no hesitation in saying, will kill any insect life if properly applied.

THE CODLIN MOTH ON APPLES. Take a hay band or a band of calico, canvas, or such like, and tie it loosely round the butt of the tree, about 12 inches from the ground; this should be done early in spring, so as to act as a trap for the larvæ. The bands should be renewed frequently, and the old ones carefully burnt or thrown into boiling water, so as to kill all the eggs and insects they may contain. This system should be continued as a preventative, even if the insects have not made their appearance on the trees—there is no better remedy.

BLACK SMUT ON ORANGE TREES. Orange and other trees are frequently covered by a black smut, which often entirely covers the leaves. This is probably the work of ants in search of scale, but it is easily removed by a simple process. Take a bucket of starch, not too thick, and syringe the trees with it. This, of course, must be done on a dull day, or in the cool of the evening. The first day's sun will crack the starch and it will come off in a skin and take the smut with it, leaving the leaves bright and clean.

Trees & Shrubs



— AND — How to Plant — THEM. —

Hints on PLANTING OUT POT-GROWN TREES and SHRUBS.—When selecting these for planting out, choose young, vigorous plants, no matter if only a few inches high. Very large plants should be avoided, as they are sure to receive a severe check when transplanted, whereas small plants make a rapid growth.

TO REMOVE A PLANT FROM A POT.—Place the fingers over the surface of the soil, so as to prevent the plant from falling when the pot is inverted; then turn the pot upside down, and tap the edge on the handle of the spade or any convenient ledge until the ball of earth in which the plant is growing falls into the hand. Remove the drainage and loosen the roots, if they have become matted together, but on no account break the ball of soil.

MODE OF PLANTING.—Having previously prepared the ground, make ready the holes by adding to the garden soil such mixture as may be required, according to the nature of it—heavy soils should have added light loam, sand, wood ashes, or vegetable mould, and, if the land is poor, a good dressing of manure may be used, to encourage the growth of the young plants. Let the mixture be well incorporated with the soil for the space of about 18 inches in width, and in this compost place the plant, and fill in the soil around it; make the soil firm with a slight pressure of the foot, and tie the plant to a suitable support, and water thoroughly. The ball should not be covered more than a couple of inches.

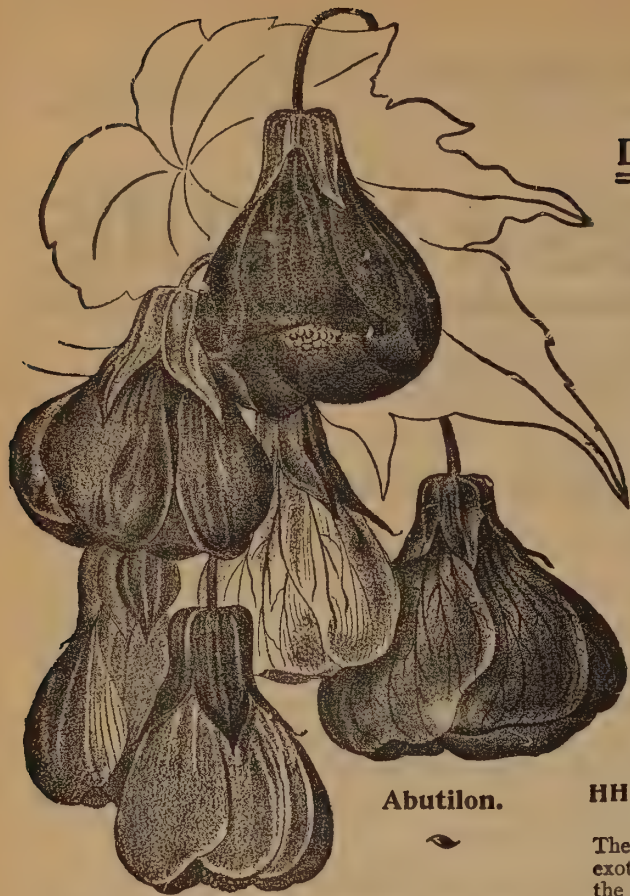
PLANTING DECIDUOUS TREES.—Elms, Poplars, Oaks, etc., are sent out from the nursery with naked roots, and should any of these have been broken in removal, a clean cut should be made with a sharp pruning knife before replanting. The ground having been prepared and trenched, holes should be dug at the required distances, and of sufficient size and depth to admit of the roots of the trees being spread out without being cramped. Having placed the trees in an upright position, spread out the roots as directed and throw a little fine soil over them, and gently move the trees with an up and down motion, so that the soil may be properly distributed around the small roots; then fill up the hole to the level of the surface and give a good watering so as to thoroughly saturate the ground, making all firm with a gentle pressure of the foot. Deep planting is a common mistake, the trees should not be planted deeper than they stood in the nursery.

TRANSPLANTING LARGE EVERGREEN SHRUBS.—When moving from one position to another, it is especially desirable to lift the plants with a ball of earth, so as to retain as many of the fibrous roots as possible. Large evergreens can only be successfully transplanted, with a proportionately large ball of earth, during dull, showery weather, from May till August.

SHADING and SHELTERING TREES.—This may be practised where ti-tree or other suitable shelter is procurable. If not to be obtained, any kind of matting, canvas, or other similar material will answer the purpose of protecting the young plants from the sun and wind until the new roots have been formed.

WATERING.—When water is applied to plants during the first season after planting, enough should be used to reach the whole of the lower roots; such a watering given once every two weeks, even in the driest weather, will be enough; a surface watering is likely to be more injurious than beneficial. The best time for watering plants, during spring, summer, and autumn, is in the evening; the evaporation is then less than during the day. In winter, however, it is better to water in the morning. Large shrubs, which are suffering from want of water, should have it given abundantly, so as to reach the outer roots, which generally extend as far as the circumference of the branches, and the greater portion of the absorbing rootlets are to be found towards the ends of the main roots. When mulch has been spread round the trees the benefit of watering them is vastly increased.

MULCHING.—The operation of mulching consists in spreading on the surface of the soil around plants, shrubs, or trees (so as to entirely cover the roots), any light material that will sufficiently shade the ground without preventing the passage of rain into the soil. Mulching checks the fierceness of the sun's rays during the hot months, thereby keeping the surface cool, retarding the evaporation of moisture, and protecting the surface roots. As neatness is a requisite in the garden and shrubbery, well-decayed manure, spent tan, decayed leaves, or grass hay will be found the best.



Abutilon.

For all Nursery Orders we require
Two Days' Clear Notice to enable
us to procure plants from the . . .
Nursery and to pack carefully.

DECORATIVE

Select List of the Best.

• Trees AND Flowering • Shrubs Plants

SEE ALSO ADDITIONAL LIST ON PAGE 75.

THE following is a Select List of the best Trees and Shrubs for Park, Flower Garden and Shrubbery, all of which are most suitable to our climate, and we have further selected the varieties which are most highly esteemed. These plants are nearly all grown in pots and can therefore be planted much later than plants which have to be lifted from the open border.

ABBREVIATIONS.

HH after name of variety indicates half-hardy.

H indicates hardy.

The term half-hardy is used chiefly to divide exotic plants from hardy kinds. Generally the half-hardy will, if not exposed to harsh cold winds in high altitudes, grow and thrive as well as those termed hardy. If our patrons will give us information as regards position and degrees of cold experienced, we will advise what to plant.

Special Quotations for Large Lots.

- PACKING. -

When remitting, cost of packing must be added; the lowest charge is 6d., but 1s. 6d. to 2s. will cover cost of packing a dozen plants. These charges merely cover the cost of cases and material, and our packing must not be confounded with the rough and ready style adopted by some nurserymen.

Our packing will secure plants for a journey of a week's duration.

Abutilon.

- Boule de Neige, white. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Cloth of Gold, golden. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Eclipse, orange and purple. HH, 6 ft. 1s.
- Emperor, orange red. HH, 4 ft. 1s.
- Golden Fleece, citron yellow, beautiful habit. HH, 4 ft. 1s.
- Rosæflorum, large rose, extra good. HH, 6 ft. 1s.
- Thompsonii, orange and red. HH, 6 ft. 1s.
- Thompsonii, fl. pl., double. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Vexillarium Variegatum. A beautiful variegated-leaved variety, green, blotched with bright yellow. Flowers deep red and yellow. Makes a handsome climbing plant. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.

A handsome family of evergreen flowering shrubs, of free growth, suitable for any part of the colony; some of the varieties have variegated leaves, and are very handsome, but the whole family are attractive and profuse bloomers; flowers bell-shaped, various colours.

Acacia.

- Baileyana. Known as the "Cootamundra Wattle." Silver-leaved, of great beauty, and free flowering. H. 1s.
- Decurrens. Narrow leaf, strong growing. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Melanoxylon, dark stemmed. H.
- Pubescens, small-leaved, handsome flowers. H.
- Pycnantha. Golden Wattle. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Roxburghiana. New, specially handsome. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

We have selected these from the many species as being exquisitely beautiful and worthy of cultivation.

Acer.

- Japanese. Coloured foliage pot plants, various. H. 3s. 6d.
- Negundo (Box Elder). H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Platanoides (Norway Maple). H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Pseudo Platanus (Sycamore or False Plane). H, 70 ft. 1s. 6d.

A most beautiful genus of ornamental plants, including the beautiful coloured foliage varieties of Japan; some of these are strikingly beautiful, several varieties being sometimes grafted on one plant; these are small-leaved, dwarfed shrubs, most suitable for pot culture in bush-house, but can be grown out of doors in a sheltered position.

Æsculus (Horse Chestnut).

- Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut). H, 60 ft. 1s.
- Visitors to Hampton Court Palace must remember the beautiful avenue of Horse Chestnuts running through Bushy Park; these beautiful trees flower abundantly every year. The Horse Chestnut is only suitable for the colder parts of our colony; it is a magnificent shade tree, and requires ample space; it is deciduous.

Allamanda.

- Nerifolia. Beautiful dwarf bright yellow flowering shrub. Cannot be too highly recommended. Very hardy. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

Aloysia.

- Citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena). H, 8 ft. 1s.
- The scent of the leaves is delicious, but the flowers are insignificant.

Aralia.

- Papyrifera (Rice Paper Tree). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 - Sieboldii. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Handsome evergreen shrubs, with fine large ornamental foliage; elegant plants for a shrubbery or large garden.

Arbutus.

- Canariensis. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 - Unedo (Strawberry Tree). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Both varieties are hardy, and are known as Strawberry Trees; they bear small, handsome, edible fruit. The varieties are all handsome shrubs, with laurel-like foliage; they prefer a light, sandy or peaty soil.

Ardisia.

- Crenulata, crimson berries. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
 - Crenulata Alba, white berries. HH 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Beautiful evergreen, bears an abundance of crimson and white berries in a young state; a charming pot plant, requires a sheltered position and moisture; splendid verandah or table plant.

Ash (See Fraxinus).

Aster.

- Argophyllus (Musk Aster). H, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
- A native of N.S.W.; a hardy evergreen hardwood shrub, and the leaves when rubbed have a pleasant fragrance.

Aucuba.

- Japonica. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Handsome, hardy evergreen shrub; leaves pale green, spotted with yellow and shining; will thrive even under trees, and will stand severe frosts.

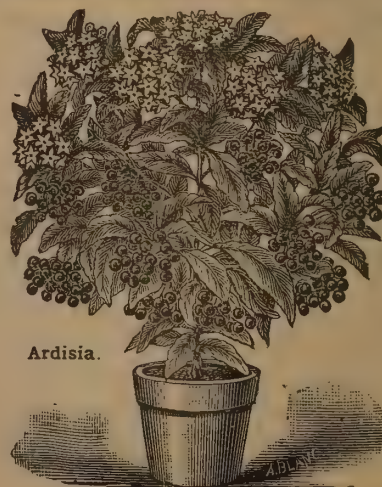
Bambusa (Bamboo Cane).

- Arundinacea, tall, common. HH, 50 ft. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
- Falcata. Beautiful plumed species. HH, 2s.
- Humilis. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Nigra (Black Bamboo). HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
- Pubescens. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

DWARF VARIETIES.—1½ TO 2 FEET.

- Argentea Variegata Nanus. 1s. 6d.
- Aurea Variegata Nanus. 1s. 6d.

Bamboos thrive well, and are quite indispensable in first-class improved grounds, as they add a distinct and picturesque feature to ordinary plantations. They will grow anywhere, in swamps or the dry flats and high-lands, if in sheltered situation.



Ardisia.

TREES & SHRUBS

Continued.

Bauhinia.

Alba. HH, 6ft. 1s. 6d.

Purpurea. HH, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

Very showy evergreen flowering shrubs; *Purpurea* is a very effective tree in any garden large enough to display its handsome foliage.

Beech (See *Fagus*).

Berberis.

Darwini. H, 3 to 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Fortun. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Vulgaris (common Barberry). H, 8 ft. 1s.

Vulgaris is the English Barberry. A dense-growing and prickly bush. The evergreen species are useful under shrubs, as they thrive under tree shade. *Darwini* is a charming dwarf shrub, with beautiful small, glossy, prickly foliage, and racemes of yellow flowers.

Blue Gum, of Tasmania (See *Eucalyptus*).

Boronia.

Megastigma. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.

Serrulata (Native Rose). HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.

Both natives of Australia. *Serrulata*, our Native Rose, and *Megastigma*, which is only to be met with in Western Australia, has very light, graceful foliage, brown flowers, with yellow lining cup-like blossoms; highly esteemed for its delicate perfume.

Brachychiton (Fire Tree).

Acerifolia. HH, 80 ft. 1s. 6d.

Beautiful tree, native of Illawarra, fine foliage, abundant crimson flowers on long pendant bunches, a splendid ornamental tree.

Brassia.

Actinophylla (Umbrella Tree). 1s. 6d.

Tall growing, with handsome large spreading foliage.

Browallia.

Jamiesonii. HH. 1s.

Deep orange-coloured flowers, produced in great abundance during spring and summer months. Its foliage is handsome, and it is capable of being trimmed into any form.

Brugmansia.

Knightii, white. H, 10 ft. 1s.

A very remarkable family of soft-wooded evergreen flowering shrubs, hardy only in the warmer districts of our colony, where frosts are not severe; flowers are long drooping tubes, often 6 inches in length; perfume of the white variety, *Knightii*, is very powerful and delightful.

Brunfelsia (Franciscea).

Americana, pure white, very sweetly scented. HH, 6ft.

1s. 6d.

Confertiflora. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Eximea. HH, 5 ft. 2s. 6d.

Latifolia. Blue. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.

Elegant, free flowering evergreen shrub plants; they prefer a warm, sheltered situation and light soil, but can be grown in a bush house, producing flowers of a variety of colour.

Buddlea.

Globosa. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Lindleyana. H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

Paniculata. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

A very hardy quick growing family of plants, bearing honey-scented blossoms in great profusion. *Paniculata* is a useful plant for a breakwind, and can be grown as a hedge if kept well clipped; near the sea it will grow freely, and is altogether a valuable plant for shelter. Other varieties are fine garden plants, but require plenty of space.

Caliandra.

Porteniensis. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.

Evergreen shrub; flower produced in globular heads, with long, white, silky stamens.

Calicarpa.

Rosea. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

A very attractive evergreen, bearing beautiful purplish red berries in great profusion.

Calodendron.

Capensis. HH. 1s. 6d.

Deciduous tree, producing handsome, flesh-coloured orchid-like flowers.

Calycanthus.

Floridus (Allspice). A deciduous, hardy shrub; the flowers have a sweet apple scent; the wood and roots when cut have a strong smell of camphor; spreading habit. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Praecox. H, 4ft. 1s. 6d

Camphora (Camphor).

Carolinensis (Red Bay). Very handsome tall-growing tree. H. 1s.

Officinalis (Camphor Laurel). Beautiful evergreen tree of quick growth, suitable to our climate, admirable for home gardens or avenue. H, 50 ft. 1s.

Cantua.

Dependens, crimson, scarlet. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Pyrifolia, yellow. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

A handsome tribe of dwarf-growing, free flowering, evergreen shrubs; the flowers are long, fuschia-like blossoms of great size. *Dependens* is a beautiful crimson scarlet, and very attractive.

Cassia.

Brewsterii. A free flowering shrub, bearing a profusion of cianthus-like blooms. Colour, brick red and yellow. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Candolleana. A very pretty half dwarf evergreen shrub; it flowers freely, and is covered with a profusion of yellow blossoms during the autumn; well worth a place. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.

Fistula. Ornamented with peculiar fruit pods. 1s. 6d.

Castanospermum.

Australis (Moreton Bay Chestnut). HH, 73 ft. 1s. 6d.

A native of Queensland, suitable for most parts of the colony; bears saffron-coloured flowers, and makes a handsome tree.

Cerasus (Laurel).

Laurocerasus (English Laurel). H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

The Laurels are old English favourites; they thrive well here if planted in good strong soil.

Ceratonia.

Siliqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, Locust Tree). H, 16 ft. 1s. 6d.

A hardy evergreen tree, producing small red flowers, followed by pods 4 to 5 inches long, which are useful for stock feeding, &c.; has a thick stem, a spreading habit, and dark green leaves.

Ceratopetalum (Christmas Bush).

Apetalon. Large flowering. H, 100 ft. 1s. 6d.

Gumiferum (Xmas Bush). H, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.

The Christmas Bush is a gem. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually the calix assumes a deep crimson.

Cercis.

Siliquastrum (Judas Tree). H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Beautiful, deciduous, flowering tree, produces masses of vivid purple flowers covering the leafless branches, after which the curiously shaped leaves appear; requires shelter; not suitable to the colder districts.



CALODENDRON CAPENSIS.

TREES & SHRUBS

Continued.



Cestrum Nocturnum (Night-scented Cestrum.)

Cestrum.

Aurantiacum. HH, 8ft. 1s.
Diurnum. HH, 4ft. 1s.
Nocturnum. HH, 6ft. 1s.
 Free growing and blooming evergreen shrubs; some of them sucker freely; the flowers are yellow and creamy white. *Nocturnum* has a powerful odour.

Chilianthus.

Disophyllus. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 White, a semi-climbing plant, useful for covering unsightly buildings; winter flowering.

Choisya.

Ternata. H. 1s. 6d.
 Dwarf shrub, with flowers like orange blossom.

Chorozema.

Cordata. HH, 2ft. 1s. 6d.
 A dwarf plant of great beauty, with red or yellow flowers, with fine foliage; it can be trained; it is of creeping habit, though dwarf, and can be grown in pots.

Christmas Bush (See *Ceratopetalum*).

Cistus.

Formosus. HH, 3ft. 1s. 6d.
Lusitanicus. HH, 3ft. 1s. 6d.
 Charming, free blooming evergreen shrubs, with single rose-like flowers of a variety of colour; they will grow anywhere, and should always have a place.

Clerodendron.

Glasnum. 4ft. 1s. 6d.
 A useful shrub, bearing creamy white flowers.

Clianthus.

Puniceus (Parrot's Beak). HH, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
 A hardy evergreen soft-wooded shrub, bunches of crimson flowers shaped like a parrot's beak; fine foliage; trailing habit.

Coffea (Coffee).

Arabica (Coffee of Commerce). HH, 4ft. 2s.
 Requires shelter and a warm climate; fine evergreen flowering shrub.

Coprosma.

Baueri, green. HH, 6ft. 1s.
Baueriana Picturata. Orange and green variegated, strong grower. HH, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Variegata, variegated. HH, 6ft. 1s. 6d.

Coronilla.

Emeris, purple. H. 1s.
Glaucia, yellow. H, 4ft. 1s.
 Pretty little plants, with small evergreen foliage.

Corynocarpus.

Lævigatus (Karaka Tree of New Zealand). HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A pretty evergreen, producing white flowers and a plum-like fruit.

Cratægus (Hawthorn or May).

Oxycantha, white, single. H, 12ft. 1s.
Oxycantha, white, double. H, 12ft. 1s.
Oxycantha, pink. H, 12ft. 1s.
Oxycantha, red. H, 12ft. 1s.
 A favourite family, well remembered in the month of May in the old country; are more suitable to the cooler districts.

Cuphea.

Platycentra. HH, 1½ ft. 1s.
Jarulensis. HH, 3ft. 1s.
 Dwarf flowering plants, old favourites; flowers delicate tubes. *Platycentra* is bright scarlet, with black tips.

Cytisus (Laburnum).

Vulgare (Common Laburnum). H, 8ft. 1s.
 A charming old English flowering tree, which is during the spring covered with beautiful pendant racemes of yellow flowers; it is deciduous; will flower near Sydney, but prefers cold climate.

Daphne.

Fortunil. HH, 4ft. 1s. 6d.
Indica Rubra. HH, 3ft. 1s. 6d.
Odora. H, 4ft. 1s. 6d.
Purpurea. HH, 4ft. 2s.
 Daphnes prefer a light, moist soil and a warm situation, they are pretty, very highly perfumed free bloomers, suitable for bouquets; universal favourites.

Deutzia (Wedding Bells).

Crenata, fl. p. H, 1½ ft. 1s.
Candidissima Flora Plena. Semi-double flowers. H, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Gracilis. H, 1½ ft. 1s.
Scabra. H, 6ft. 1s.
Variegata. H, 2ft. 1s.
 Beautiful flowering plants, which cannot be out of place; all the varieties produce white flowers and good foliage. *Gracilis* is a little gem, and very dwarf; and *Crenata*, fl. p., is a good companion to it; not evergreen.

Diervilla (Wiegelia).

Alba, white. H. 1s. 6d.
Abel Carriere. Flowers of rich rosy crimson colour. H, 4ft. 1s. 6d.
Amabilis. H, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Amabilis Aurea. Golden leaves, handsome. H, 1s. 6d.
Amabilis Variegata. H, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Augustus Wilhelm. An intensely dark coloured variety. Flowers of an amaranth red shade. H, 4ft. 1s. 6d.
Hendersonii. Beautiful carmine flowers, spotted white on edge. H, 4ft. 1s. 6d.
Hortensis Nivea. Neat growing variety, with pure white flowers; distinct. H, 4ft. 1s. 6d.
Jean Mace. Flowers of very dark crimson purple colour. H, 4ft. 1s. 6d.
Montesquieu. Fine reddish crimson flowers, of elegant shape, very handsome. H, 4ft. 1s. 6d.
Purpurata. H, 5ft. 1s. 6d.
 These are very desirable and beautiful plants for the garden; they are profuse bloomers and require but little attention. They produce fine clusters of tube-shaped flowers.

Diosma.

Ericoides. H, 3ft. 1s. 6d.
 Charming little evergreen plant, with light, feathery foliage, which is, during September and October, studded with small starry white flowers; the foliage emits a strong perfume when rubbed.

Diplacus.

Hybrida. HH, 3ft. 1s. 6d.
 A dwarf, yellow flowering shrub, very attractive; evergreen.

Dombeya.

Dregiana. HH, 8ft. 1s. 6d.
Mastersii. HH, 8ft. 1s. 6d.
 Evergreen free flowering shrubs, with good foliage; flowers perfumed, white in colour, with yellow eye; requires plenty of space.

Doryanthes.

Excelsa (Gigantic Lily). One of the most striking of our native flowering shrubs; from the centre of a large tuft of long leaves it throws up a spike 6 feet, which is surmounted by a crown of scarlet flowers. HH, 10ft. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Palmeri, a North Australian species, flowering up the stem. HH. 2s. 6d.

Dracæna (Cordylina).

Cannæfolia. III. 1s. 6d.
Draco (Dragon's blood). HH. 1s. 6d.
Nutans. III. 1s. 6d.
Stricta. HH. 1s. 6d.
 Handsome, tropical-looking plants, nearly hardy.

Duranta.

Alba, white. HH, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Ellisii, lilac. HH, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
Plumieri, blue. HH, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
 A pretty family of dwarf growing evergreen shrubs, very free flowering and quite hardy; make pretty dwarf hedges.

Edwardsia.

Microphylla (New Zealand Laburnum). H, 6ft. 1s. 6d.
 Handsome, evergreen flowering shrub, and quite hardy.

Eleagnus.

Argenteus. H. 1s. 6d.
Longipes. Very elegant, hardy shrub; the fruit is edible. 1s. 6d.

Elm (See *Ulmus*).

Erica (Acclimatized Plants).

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

We can supply nice plants raised in the colony of the following:—

ALL DWARF GROWING.

Autumnalis. Red.	Mammosa. Purple.
Bowieana. Pure white.	Persolata Alba. White.
Cavendishii. Yellow.	Rollinsoniana <i>delagnifica</i>
Charlesleyana. Rosepink.	Ventricosa Erecta.
Cerinthoides Coronata.	Ventricosa Impressa.
Coccinea. Pink.	Ventricosa Breviflora. A bright pink.
Grandinosa. White.	Ventricosa Bothwelliana pale pink.
Hentyana , white and light rose.	Ventricosa Superba.
Hybrida. Red.	Webbleyana. Light waxy rose, very fine.
Hyemalis. Pink and white.	Wilmoreaana. Pink and white.
Intermedia.	
Linnæoides. Rose.	
Mackinnonian. Pink.	

Eriostemon.

Nerifolium. HH, 10ft. 1s. 6d.
 A very beautiful Australian evergreen shrub, producing star-shaped white flowers.

Erythrina (Coral Plant).

Bidwillii. HH, 10ft. 1s. 6d.
Cristagalli Grandiflora. HH, 12ft. 1s. 6d.
Cunninghami. HH, 14ft. 1s. 6d.
Camdeni. HH, 15ft. 1s. 6d.
Humel. HH. 1s. 6d.
Indica. White.
Speciosa. 6ft.
 Erythrina, or Coral Trees, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil, or even in barren sand, and are handsome trees even when out of flower.

Escallonia.

Exoniensis. White dwarf. H. 1s. 6d.
Macrantha. Scarlet. H, 3ft. 1s. 6d.
Montavidiensis. White. H, 20ft. 1s. 6d.
Rubra, pink. H, 3ft. 1s.
 Beautiful free flowering evergreen plants, all worth growing; *Montavidiensis* has white flowers, borne in bunches; it will stand clipping. *Rubra* is of dwarf habit, deep green foliage, compact and free-flowering.

Eucalyptus.

Calophyllum. Rose. H. 1s. 6d.
Citrodora (Lemon Scented). H. 1s. 6d.
Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum).
Ficifolia. Scarlet. H. 1s. 6d.
Globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum). H, 100ft. 1s. 6d.
 We list only a few of the ornamental varieties of this large genus. *Globulus* is the well-known Tasmanian Blue Gum, the wonderful health-giving qualities of which are so well known. In a young state it is very handsome, and grows very quickly.

Eugenia.

Elliptica (Native Lilly Pilli). H. 20ft. 1s. 6d.
Jambosa. H, 20ft. 1s. 6d.
Uniflora (Brazilian Cherry). A good fruit. H, 20ft. 1s. 6d.
 Beautiful myrtle-leaved evergreens, rather slow growing, but ornamental; some of the varieties have blue and purple berries.

Euonymus.

Japonicus. H, 12ft. 1s. 6d.
Radicans Variegatus. 4ft. 1s. 3d.
Variegatus. 12ft. 1s. 6d.
 A handsome family of evergreen shrubs, with fine shining foliage. *Variegatus* is beautifully marked with gold.

TREES & SHRUBS

Continued.

Euphorbia (Crown of Thorns).

Jacquiniflora. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.

Splendens. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

A curious and beautiful family of thorny plants, of dwarf habit. The shoots of *Splendens* are hard and woody, with diminutive leaves and strong prickles; bright crimson flowers, produced in trusses, being nearly always in flower. *Jacquiniflora* is of a different habit, more erect, producing long shoots; flowers are very beautiful.

Eupomatia.

Laurina. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.

An evergreen shrub, bearing curious flowers and foliage, a native of Australia; flowers perfumed.

Fagus (Beech).

Sylvatica. H, 60 ft. 1s.

Sylvatica Cupreus, copper coloured. H. 2s.

Beautiful, deciduous tree, largely grown in England; leaves of a beautiful green cover the tree with dense foliage in the spring and summer; only suitable for the moist districts of the colony.

Ficus.

Australis. HH, 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

Macrophylla. HH, 100 ft. 1s. 6d.

Nitida. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

The Moreton Bay Fig is one of the best known trees in the colony; handsome evergreen, of rapid growth, likes warm climate. *Australis* is small-leaved, not so free-growing as *Macrophylla*, but of a dense growth.

Fraxinus (Common Ash).

Excelsior. H, 60 ft. 1s.

Excelsior Aurea. H, 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

A native of Britain; hardy and deciduous.

Gardenia.

Portunil, fl. pl. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Globosa. Flowers white and globular, very handsome. (See back cover of Catalogue and coloured sheets). 1s. 6d.

Magnifica. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Radicans. HH, 1 ft. 1s. 6d.

Radicans Variegata. HH, 1 ft. 2s. 6d.

Thunbergiana. HH, 6 ft. 2s. 6d.

Evergreen dwarf flowering shrubs; foliage of a beautiful dark glossy green, and the lovely pure white flowers are most deliciously fragrant. Not particular as to soil, but requires a warm situation.

Goldfussia.

Atisophilla. HH, 3 ft. 1s.

Dwarf and very pretty evergreen, flowers of rich lavender.

Graptophyllum.

Earlil. A very pretty red flowering shrub from Queensland. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.

Grevillea.

Fosteril. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Hillil. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.

Robusta (Silky Oak). 40 ft. 1s. 6d.

Grevillea Robusta, or Silky Oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds; grows remarkably quick; is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom; thrives best sheltered among other trees.

Habrothamnus.

Elegans. HH, 6 ft. 1s.

Fascicularis. HH, 4 ft. 1s.

A showy family of soft-wooded shrubs, allied to the Cestruis; they are free flowering and very hardy; flowers in bunches.

Hardenbergia.

Alba. A lovely shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers. 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

Hawthorn (See Cratægus).

Heliotropium (Heliotrope).

President Garfield. HH, 2 ft. 1s.

Peruvianum. HH, 2 ft. 1s.

Triumph de Leigh. HH, 3 ft. 1s.

Voltaireanum. HH, 2 ft. 1s.

White Lady. HH, 2 ft. 1s.

Most favourite group of dwarf-growing flowering plants. Flowers of several shades of blue, have a delightful perfume; should be in every garden.



Hibiscus, varieties.

Hibiscus.

Andersonil. Dark crimson, with dark eye. HH. 1s. 6d.

Camdenil. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.

Cooperil. Red and white variegated. 1s. 6d.

Meryhout. 6 ft. Large yellow with black eye, very fine. 1s. 6d.

Mutabilis, fl. pl. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.

General Courteges. Scarlet, large. HH. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflorus. 1s. 6d.

Lutea. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.

Rosa Sinensis Variegata. Large scarlet flowers, variegated foliage, very handsome. 1s. 6d.

Schizopetaeus. 1s. 6d.

Syriacus Alba. H, 5 ft. 1s.

Syriacus in variety. H, 5 ft. 1s.

They are absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

Holly (See Ilex).

Horse Chestnuts (See Æsculus).

Humulus.

Lupulus (Hop of Commerce). 1s.

Hydrangea.

Cyanoclada, black stemmed, very floriferous. 1s.

Hortensis. HH, 4 ft. 1s.

Hortensis Variegata. HH, 3 ft. 1s.

Japonica. HH, 4 ft. 1s.

Otaska. HH, 4 ft. 1s.

Paniculata Grandiflora. White, 4 ft. 1s.

Thomas Hogg. HH, 4 ft. 1s.

Indispensable to any flower garden; will grow in moist situations. Shaded, the large clusters of flowers of *Hortensis* will be blue; exposed and in dry places they are generally pink. *H. Variegata* is a handsome white-foliaged plant, very attractive.

Hypericum.

Floribunda. H, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.

Moserianum, bright yellow. 1s. 6d.

Charming dwarf flowering plants, not more than 4 ft., producing their flowers in heads, and in great abundance all over the plant; very hardy.

Ilex (Holly).

Aquifolium (English Holly). H. 1s.

Alba Marginata (Silver Holly). H. 1s. 6d.

Aurea (Golden Holly). H. 1s. 6d.

Cornuta (Chinese Holly). H. 1s. 6d.

Opaca. H. 1s. 6d.

Paraguayensis (Mate Tree plant of South America).

H. 1s. 6d.

A most beautiful tribe of evergreen shrubs, with bright shining green foliage, generally prickly, and in winter the first four produce bright red berries. The varieties thrive in almost any part of the colony.

Inga.

Pulcherima. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.

A hardy flowering evergreen, having pendulous heads of scarlet flowers and mimosa-like foliage.

Jacaranda.

Mimosæfolia. HH. 1s. 6d.

A magnificent tree, producing immense masses of beautiful lavender flowers; the foliage is also extremely graceful; the tree is deciduous; 30 or 40 ft. when full grown.

Jasminum.

Fruticans (Yellow Jasmine). A beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with a profusion of yellow flowers; very fragrant. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

Revolutum. Yellow, handsome berries.

Lagerstrœmia.

Indica (Pink). HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Indica Alba. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.

Indica Matthewsii, dark mauve. HH, 2s.

Splendid flowering hardy deciduous shrub; the flowers are very handsome; pink and white in colour and distinct.

Lagunaria.

Patersoni. HH, 20 to 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

One of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea breezes. It courts the sea wind, and will lean towards the quarter from which the breeze blows in a peculiar manner. It is a native of Norfolk Island, beautiful pale pink flowers.

Lasiandra.

Macrantha. Very free flowering slender evergreen shrub; free growers, producing lovely deep blue single flowers; requires plenty of room and a sheltered situation. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora. HH. 1s. 6d.

Laurel (See Cerasus).

Laurus.

Nobilis (Sweet Bay). H, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

Beautiful evergreen, of easy culture; the leaves have strong seasoning properties.

Leycesteria.

Formosa Variegata. H. 1s. 6d.

Handsome dwarf shrub.

Ligustrum.

Chinensis. White, 15 ft. H. 1s.

Japonicum. H, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.

Lucidum. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Variegatum. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

Ligustrums, or Privets, are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges; they stand exposure well and will grow in moist soils. Some of them are pretty shrubs.

Lilac (See Syringa).

Linum.

Trigynum. 1s.

A handsome dwarf yellow flowering shrub.

Liriodendron.

Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree). H, 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

Elegant hardy deciduous tree, large flowers, variegated with green, yellow, and orange; fragrant, splendid foliage; hardy and suitable for all parts of N.S.W.

Lophostemon.

Grandiflora Syn. (*L. Australis*). H, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.

A handsome shelter tree, suitable for planting with pines and camphor.

Magnolia.

Anonæfolia. Evergreen. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

Bicolor. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.

Conspicua. Deciduous. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora. White. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

Purpurea. Deciduous. H, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.

The Magnolia deserves a place in every garden. *Grandiflora* is an evergreen flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Foliage large and showy, and large, white, powerfully fragrant flowers. *Anonæfolia* is a pretty shiny-leaved shrub, having curious pale chocolate-coloured flowers, and a powerful odour, with a resemblance to port wine. *Purpurea*, *Conspicua* and *Bicolor* are deciduous, with large purple and white tulip-shaped flowers.

Maple (See Acer).

Melia.

Azederach (Bead Tree). 1s.

Suitable for street and ornamental planting.

TREES & SHRUBS

Continued.

Menziesia.

Prolifolia. H, 1½ feet. 1s. 6d.
Prolifolia Alba. H, 1½ feet. 1s. 6d.
 Hardy, heath-like plants, flowers white or purple; worthy a place.

Meyenia.

Erecta. Blue. 5 ft. 1s. 6d.

Murrraya.

Exotica. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A beautiful dwarf evergreen shrub, with perfumed white flowers, like small orange blossoms.



Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana).

Musa.

Ensete (Abyssinian Banana). 1s. to 2s. 6d.
 Very handsome large foliage, for sheltered situation.

Myrtus (Myrtle).

Cummunis. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Romanus. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A charming family of plants with dark green shining leaves, which are highly perfumed if rubbed; flowers white, with many stamens; not hardy in the colder parts; as foliage for cut flowers myrtles cannot be excelled.

Nandina.

Domestica. H, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A pretty hardy dwarf flowering shrub, with clusters of flowers and yellow evergreen anthers, afterwards berries about the size of peas.

Nerium (Oleander).

Album. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Rosea. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A favourite family of flowering shrubs, with large heads of brilliant colour of a bright rose crimson, with large flowers in clusters.

Oak (See Quercus).

Ochna.

Multiflora. HH, 1s. 6d.
 A free flowering shrub, flowers bright yellow; the seed berries are very effective.

Olea (Ornamental Olive).

Acuminata. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Vulgaris. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Suitable for hedges; fine dense dark green foliage.

Osmanthus.

Illicifolius. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Illicifolius Variegata. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Small leaved holly-like plants, compact habit; the flowers are abundant and very pretty.

Paulownia.

Imperialis. H, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A very beautiful hardy deciduous tree, with large leaves and an abundance of spikes of flowers. Corolla, pale violet with dark spots.

Pepper Tree (See Schinus).

Philladelphus (Mock Orange or Syringa).

Coronarius. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Gordonianus. Large, single. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflorus. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Grandiflorus, fl. pl. Double, very handsome. 1s. 6d.
Multiflorus Plenus. Large, double. 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
Speciosa. Single, sweetly scented. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.

Hardy plants, bearing single and double white flowers; when flowering is over, the old wood should be cut out to encourage new growth. The single flowers are not unlike orange blossoms; deciduous.

Phormium Tenax (New Zealand Flax).

Colensoi. 1s. 6d.
Tenax. 5 ft. 1s.
Tenax Variegata. 7 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A fibre plant of great value; the variegated varieties are very ornamental, the grand sword-shaped leaves being veined with gold.

Photinia.

Serulata (Chinese Hawthorn). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A fine foliage, hardy evergreen, of compact habit; its flowers are small and white, leaves deep green.

Pittosporum.

Eugenoides. H, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Eugenoides Variegata. H, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Nigrescens Variegata. H, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tobira. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tobira Variegata. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Undulatum. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and are suitable for single specimens in the shrubbery; Undulatum, Eugenoides, and Eugenoides Variegata are suitable for ornamental evergreen hedges.

Platanus (Plane).

Orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree). H, 50 ft. 1s.
 Most handsome deciduous tree, suitable for avenues or pleasure grounds; quick growing and splendid shade trees, with large leaves.

Plumbago.

Capensis. Lavender. HH, 5 ft. 1s.
Capensis Alba. Splendid shrub, bearing white flowers in great profusion. 4 ft. 1s.
Larpenæ. Blue. HH, 1 ft. 1s.
 A favourite family of free-flowering plants,

Plumiera.

Acuminata (Frangipanni). Charming white trumpet-shaped flower; very sweet perfume, and does well in warm climate. 2s. 6d.

Poinciana.

Gillisii, yellow and crimson; very beautiful. 1s. 6d.

Poinsettia.

Pulcherrima. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A very striking spring flowering shrub, producing beautiful bright crimson bracts 6 inches across on the points of the shoots of previous seasons; the leaves follow the flower. This is a magnificent plant.

Polygala.

Grandis. HH, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Polygala suits our climate well; it is a pretty evergreen flowering shrub, and will grow in any soil, wet or dry; it is sometimes grown as hedges.

Populus (Poplar).

Argentia (Poplar). H, 40 ft. 1s.
Bolleana. Silver-leaved. H, 70 ft. 1s.
Dilitata (Black Poplar). H, 70 ft. 1s.
Tremula (Aspen). H, 50 ft. 1s.
 The varieties of this fine deciduous hardy tree have a very upright habit of growth, and form fine contrasts in plantations where pines and other evergreens predominate.

Protea Mellifera.

Handsome, medium-growing shrub with many white and pink flowers, about 4 inches long, with remarkable wax-like appearance. H. 2s.

Prunus.

Sinensis Albus Plenus. Double flowering prune, white, very pretty. 1s. 6d.

Punica (Pomegranate).

Granatum (Common Pomegranate). H, 10 ft. 1s.
Granatum fl. pl. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Granatum Nana fl. pl. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Granatum Alba fl. pl. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 These graceful shrubs are charming, if only for their flowers; the double varieties are particularly fine.

Pyrus (Cydonia).

Aucuparia (Mountain Ash). 1s. 6d.
Japonica. Free-flowering and deciduous hardy shrubs, with beautiful scarlet flowers; prefers a cool climate, and if grown on a wall will flower freely. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

Quercus (Oak).

Coccinea, scarlet. 1s.
Pedunculata (English Oak). H, 60 ft. 1s.
Rubra, red. 1s.
Rubur. H, 70 ft. 1s.
Suber (Cork Oak). Evergreen. H. 1s. 6d.
Virens (Evergreen Oak). H, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A hardy family of beautiful trees, mostly requiring the cooler districts of the colony, deciduous and slow growing.

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).

Indica. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Ovata. H, 4 ft. 1s.
 A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing abundance of white pink-tinted flowers of the size of the English hawthorn; evergreen.

Rhododendron.

Album. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hybrids. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hybridum. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Ponticum, varieties. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Charming tribe of plants for all high parts of the colony; hard-wooded evergreen shrubs, magnificent heads of flowers of a variety of colours.

Rhus.

Succedaneum, Continus or Succidanea (Red Lac Sumach). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
 The foliage is ornamental; deciduous; the leaves change to bright crimson in the autumn.

Rondeletia.

Amicra. Pink. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Speciosa. HH, 3 ft. 2s.
Versicolor. HH, 4 ft. 2s.
 Splendid ornamental flowering plants of great beauty; evergreen; prefers mild climate and shelter.

Rosmarinus Officinalis.

Rosemary. 1s.

Russellia.

Juncea. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Multiflora. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A small family of plants with rush-like leaves, rather ornamental, and suitable for outdoor and greenhouse culture; scarlet flowers.

Salix (Willow).

Aurea, Golden variety. H, 40 ft. 1s.
Babylonica. H, 60 ft. 1s.
Cupreus, purple. 1s.
 Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow) thrives well in light moist soil; it will grow best near ponds or water-courses, and even in water if not too deep.

Sambucus.

Folius Aurea, golden-leaved. H, 12 ft. 1s.
Folius Argentea, silver-leaved. H. 1s.
 A very pretty genus of hardy deciduous ornamental trees. It is a native of Britain, and comprises the well-known Elder, a useful and ornamental tree for shrub-berries; prefers cooler regions.

Schinus.

Molle (Californian Pepper Tree). H, 25 ft. 1s. to 1s. 6d.
 Price per 100 on application.
 A beautiful fast-growing graceful tree, light green foliage and bright scarlet berries; leaves have a strong aromatic scent; suitable for avenues or breakwinds.

Silky Oak (See Grevillea).

Snowball Tree (See Viburnum).

TREES & SHRUBS

Continued.

Spiræa.

Antony Waterer. Crimson, very beautiful. 1 ft. 1s. 6d.
Californica. Pink. 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Corymbosa. H. 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
Douglasii. 3 ft. 1s.
Gracilis. Small, white, dwarf habit. 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora. H. 4 ft. 1s.
Lindleyana. H. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Prunifolia. H. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Prunifolia fl. pl. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Reevesiana fl. pl. H. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Rupestris. White. 2 ft. 1s. 6d.

Deciduous, free-blooming and useful shrubs; a large family of plants, a few varieties only of which we name.

Stenocarpus.

Cunninghamii (The Scarlet Umbrella Flower Tree of Queensland). HH, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

A beautiful tree; flowers bright red; produced in clusters, large, handsome foliage; evergreen and hardy in the warmer parts of the colony.

Sterculia.

Diversifolia (Kurrajong). HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Heterophylla (Bottle Tree). HH, 30 ft. 2s. 6d.

A handsome evergreen tree of slow growth, but very fine dense foliage, and very ornamental. Native of N.S.W.

Strelitzia.

Augusta. HH. 1s. 6d.
Regina. HH. 2s. 6d.

Very handsome, suitable for warm districts; flowers are magnificent and curiously shaped, almost bird-like in their fine colours, pale blue and rich golden shades.

Swainsonia.

Greyana and others. HH, 4 ft. 1s.

A beautiful family of dwarf-growing, soft-wooded plants, producing a profusion of pea-shaped flowers of charming colours, hardy in the warmer districts, and can also be grown in pots.

Syncarpia.

Laurifolia (Turpentine). HH. 1s. 6d.

Is one of our native trees, now thought much of as a shelter tree, particularly where heavy shelter is required.

Syringa (English Lilac).

Strong, well-grown plants. 1s. 6d. each.

NAMED VARIETIES.

Alba Grandiflora.	Lemoine flore plena.
Alphonse Lavelle.	Marie Legrande.
Aline Noquerries.	Senateur Voland.
Bertha Dammarie.	Souvenir de Louis.
Charles X.	Persica. H.
Gloire de Lorraine.	Vulgaris. H. 12 ft.

These charming spring flowering sweet-scented shrubs are to be found in nearly every garden in England, and the recollection of their beauty and perfume will induce many to cultivate here the splendid varieties we now offer, which are a great improvement on the old favourite sorts. Lilacs succeed best where the winter months are severe and frosts are frequent, but they will do well in nearly every part of the colony, and deserve much more extensive cultivation. They bear exquisitely perfumed flowers in bunches.

Tecoma.

Capensis. H. 12 ft. 1s.
Mackeni. HH. 1s. 6d.
Smithii. Orange yellow with brown markings. 5 ft. 1s.
Velutina. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.

Capensis and Velutina are valuable evergreen shrubs, flowering more or less all the year round. Mackeni is a semi-climber, and may either be used as a shrub or climbing plant.

Telopea (Waratah).

Speciosissima. 5 ft. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

A gorgeous Australian native plant, producing magnificent large heads of brilliant crimson flowers; good shining foliage

Thea.

Bohea (Tea of Commerce). HH, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

Only in warm sheltered places, where it can be grown as an ornamental shrub; not quite hardy.

Ulmus (Elm).

Campestris (English Elm). H. 80 ft. 1s.
Chinensis (Chinese Elm). H. 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Splendid shade trees, and worthy of a place. The Chinese evergreen variety is most beautiful, it has a drooping habit, with small dense foliage; for a shade tree on a large lawn it cannot be surpassed.

Veronica.

Buxifolia. White. 2 ft. 1s.
Cærulea. H. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Gracilis. H. 2 ft. 1s.
Hendersonii. H. 2 ft. 1s.
Hendersonii, Variegata. 3 ft. 1s.
Huikel. Lavender. 4 ft. 1s.
Imperialis. A brilliant amaranth red changing to magenta. 3 ft. 1s.
Turneril. H. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A useful tribe of free blooming soft wooded plants; the several varieties bear racemes of various colours.

Viburnum.

Lucidum. H. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Macrocephalum (Gigantic Guelder Rose). 2s.
Opulus (Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree). H. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Plicatum. H. 2s.
Sieboldii. H. 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sinensis. White. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Suspensum. H. 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tinus (Laurestinus). H. 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

As ornamental foliage plants they are well worthy a place, but their beautiful flowers render them invaluable. *Tinus* (Laurestinus) is one of the finest shrubs in cultivation. *Tomentosum*, the foliage is beautifully crenulated and of a deep green colour; flowers white and very handsome. All thrive equally well in the coldest as in the hottest parts of New South Wales.

Vitex.

Agnus Castus. HH. 1s. 6d.
Littoralis. 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
Trifolia Variegata. 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
 Handsome, quick-growing shrubs.

Willow (See Salix).

Yucca.

Aloefolia Variegata. HH, 8 ft. to 10 ft. 2s. 6d.
Filamentosa. HH, 4 ft. 2s.
Gloriosa. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Quadriflor. HH, 3 ft. 3s. 6d.
Recurva. HH, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.

A fine genus of plants, very ornamental on banks or rockeries or dry places, some of them producing magnificent tall spikes of flowers; very hardy, and will grow anywhere in a warm climate, even in pots or vases. *Aloefolia Variegata* is a superbly variegated variety, growing quickly and producing a most symmetrical plant, its green leaves variegated with yellow; it grows to a height of 8 to 10 ft.



Yucca—Aloefolia Variegata.

DECORATIVE TREES, SHRUBS,

... AND ...

FLOWERING PLANTS.

.....

In addition to the preceding list we can also supply the following:

	s. d.
ABELIA, Rupestris. Rose and pink. 3 ft. ...	1 6
Uniflora. Pink. 3 ft. ...	1 6
AGAVE, Americana (Aloe). 16 ft. ...	1 6
Variegata. 16 ft. ...	1 6
AILANTHUS, Glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). 20 ft. 1 6	
ALNUS, Capensis (Alder) ...	1 6
ANDROMEDA, Phillyraefolia. 3 ft. ...	2 6
ARDUINA, Bispinosa. 3 ft. ...	1 6
BALOGHIA, Lucida. 20 ft. ...	1 6
BENTHAMIA, Fragifera. Yellowish-red. 2 ft. 1 6	
BURCHELLIA, Capensis. 5 ft. ...	1 6
BUXUS, Arborea. Tree Box. 4 ft. ...	1 0
Arborea Variegata. 4 ft. ...	1 0
CAPPARIS, Spinosa. 3 ft. ...	1 6
CATALPA, Syringifolia. Lilac. 20 ft. ...	1 6
CEANOTHUS, Cærulea. 8 ft. ...	1 6
Floribunda. 8 ft. ...	1 6
CEDRELA, Australis (Red Cedar Tree). 60 ft. 1 6	
CHIMONANTHUS, Fragrans (Allspice). Yellow 10 ft. ...	1 6
CITHAREXYLUM, Quadrangulare. 6 ft. ...	1 6
COTONEASTER, Buxifolia. 3 ft. ...	1 6
CUPANIA, Australis (Australian Tamarind). 15 ft. ...	2 0
ELIOPARPUS, Cyaneus. 4 ft. ...	1 6
FORSYTHIA, Viridissima. 4 ft. ...	1 0
GALPHINIUM, Glauc. Yellow. 15 ft. ...	1 6
GARRYA, Elliptica. 6 ft. ...	1 6
GREYA, Southerlandii. Red. 5 ft. ...	1 6
HEBECLINUM, Tanthemum. Lilac. 3 ft. ...	1 6
HETROCENTRUM, Roseum. 9 ft. ...	1 6
ILICIMUM, Anisatum (Aniseed Tree). 6 ft. ...	1 6
INDIGOFERA (Indigo) Decora. Pink & white. 2 ft. 1 6	
KERRIA, Japonica. Yellow. 8 ft. ...	1 6
Japonica fl. pl. Yellow. 3 ft. ...	1 6
MELASTOMA, Macrantha. Pink. 3 ft. ...	1 6
Melabathrica. Purple. 5 ft. ...	1 6
ROGEIRA, Macrophylla. ...	1 6
ROYENA, Lucida (African Bladder Nut or Snowdrop Tree). White. 6 ft. ...	1 6
RUSCUS, Latifolius. 2 ft. ...	1 6
SPARMANNIA, Africana. White and blue. 15 ft. 1 6	
Africana fl. pl. 15 ft. ...	2 0
TILIA (Linden) Europea. Linden. 40 ft. ...	1 6

Hedge Plants.

African Box Thorn. 20s. per 1000.

This prickly hedge plant is a quick-growing evergreen, suitable for fencing large gardens. It is very dense in its growth, and if kept properly pruned will make a most perfect hedge. The plants should be planted in a double row, about 18 inches apart in the rows, the distance between the rows being 2 feet; the plants should be topped the first season, and afterwards regularly trimmed as required.

Privet. Evergreen. 7s. 6d. per 100.

Privet. New Golden. 6d. each.

Pittosporum nigrescens, in single pots. 9s. per dozen.

Pittosporum eugenoides. 9s. per dozen.

Make a fine evergreen hedge for a garden, and can be trimmed close into any desired shape; the foliage is handsome, and of a fine fresh green colour, particularly during spring, when it is making its young growth; the plant is quite hardy; plant in single rows 2 feet apart.

Hawthorn Quicks (May). 15s. per 1000.

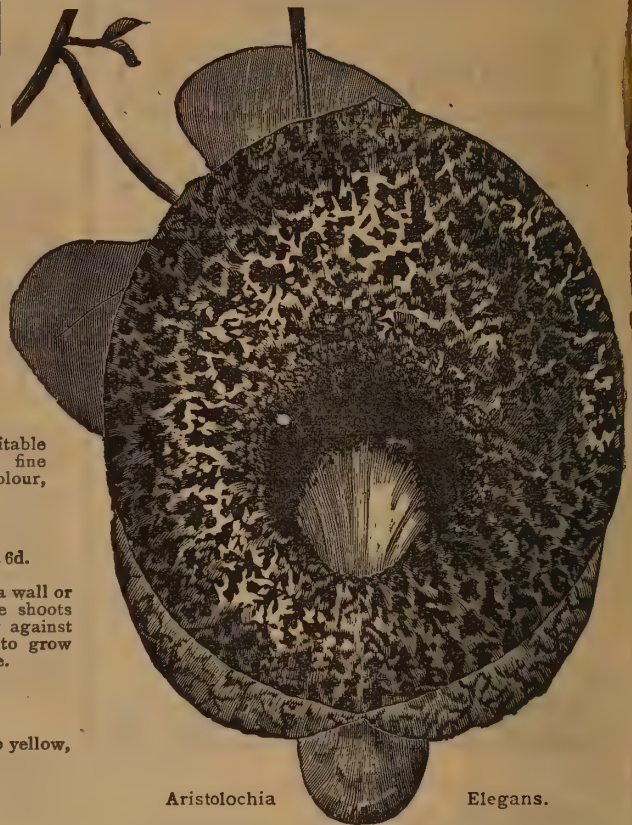
An old favourite hedge plant in England, which succeeds well in the colder parts of the colony; it is a fine, thorny, deciduous hedge plant, which flowers freely in the spring, and has a delicious perfume; it must be clipped every year, and should be planted like the Box Thorn.

CLIMBING

... AND ...

TWINING PLANTS

We offer
12 .. OF THE BEST .. For ..
 (our selection)
 free on rail or steamer,
 packing included. ... **12/-** =
 Cash with order.



Allamanda.

Hendersonii. Large yellow flowers; a handsome climber. 1s. 6d.

Ampelopsis (Virginian Creeper).

Hederacea. H, 20 ft. 1s.
Hoggii. Foliage large, ornamental. 1s.
Veitchii (small leaved). 20 ft. 1s.
Veitchii purpurea. Foliage beautifully tinted, red. 1s.
 Is a well-known favourite, hardy and a rapid grower, with fine foliage, and is of easy culture.

Antigonon.

Leptopus. HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A charming slender creeper, producing an abundance of bright rose-coloured flowers and bracts and delicate tendrils.

Aristolochia.

Elegans. One of the most beautiful and free flowering of this genus. Even the small plants are profusely covered with blossoms, which are entirely free from the very disagreeable odour peculiar to this tribe of plants. The flowers are borne on long stalks, having a slightly distended tube, which is bent upward; the upper portion is cup-shaped, and of a rich dark purple colour, ornamented throughout with creamy white markings, and having a golden yellow eye surrounded by rich velvety purple. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora. Interesting plant, with handsome foliage and singularly shaped flowers, a fine creeper for a wall, fence, or side of bush house. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Bignonia.

Capreolata. HH, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Excelsa. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Jasminoides. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lindleyana. 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tweediana, yellow. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Venusta, orange. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden, being of easy culture, fast growers and beautiful as well as free bloomers. *Venusta*, when grown on a trellis, or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers.

Bougainvillea.

Braziliensis. Bright mauve, finest of all Bougainvilleas. 1s. 6d.
Conspicua. Purple shade. 1s. 6d.
Glabra. Rose lilac. HH, 16 ft. 1s. 6d.
Glabra Sanderiana. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora. Magenta. 1s. 6d.
Hessiana Magnifica. Purple, 16 ft. 1s. 6d.
Refulgens. Brilliant purple-mauve. 1s. 6d.
Spectabilis. Rose lilac. 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Splendens. Crimson. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Bougainvilleas like a warm, northerly aspect and shelter, their flowers are magnificent and they continue in bloom for a long time. *Glabra* may be grown as a shrub, but is best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect.

Canavallia.

Bonariensis. HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
 This plant has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth, or beauty of foliage; its leaves are large and of a brilliant shining green, with bright purplish red spikes of pea-like flowers.

Cissus.

Heterophyllus Variegatus. H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

Clematis.

Jackmanii. Varieties. 1s. 6d.
Montana (American Virgin Bower). Pure white; a valuable climber, suitable for all parts of the colony. 1s. 6d.

Deciduous plants of great beauty; require a sheltered position and good soil; when they are grown on a trellis they are very effective; they produce large single and double flowers of a variety of colours; they are magnificent, stand a long time, and will repay any trouble in their cultivation.

Cobæa.

Scandens. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

This is one of the best creepers, and very suitable for covering a trellis; it grows freely, has fine foliage, and produces an abundance of bloom; colour, violet blue; it is evergreen and quite hardy.

Ficus.

Minima. Very pretty small-leaved variety. 1s. 6d.

Stipulata (Climbing Fig). H. 1s.

These are pretty little creepers for covering a wall or fence; leaves are small and clinging, and the shoots having small rootlets will make fast to anything against which they are trained; *Stipulata*, if allowed to grow freely without clipping, its leaves becomes coarse.

Gelsemium.

Sempervirens. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

A beautiful climber; corolla of the flower deep yellow, with protruding anthers.

Hedera (Ivy).

Helix (Common Ivy). H, 40 ft. 1s.

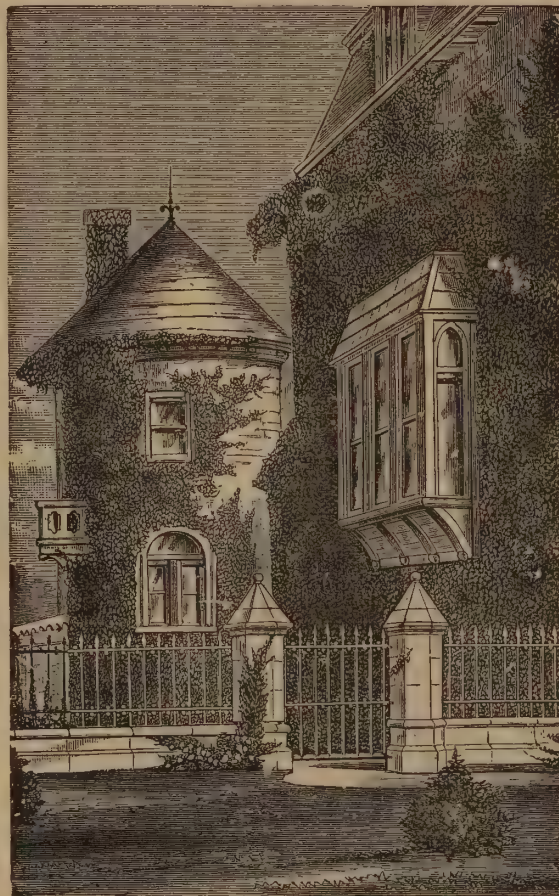
Rægeneriana. H, 40 ft. 1s.

Rhomboidea Variegata. 20 ft. 1s.

Latifolia Maculata. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.

Tricolor Marginata. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.

Ivies are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere.



Virginian Creeper (showing habit of growth).

Honeysuckle (See Lonicera).

Hoya Carnosa (Wax Plant).

Beautiful climber, with thick fleshy leaves and beautiful clusters of pinkish white flowers, which look as if frosted. Can be grown out of doors on a brick wall in a warm aspect, but it is seen to best advantage when grown as a pot plant in a greenhouse. Must have abundant drainage, and is fond of old lime and brick rubbish mixed with the soil. 1s. 6d.

Ipomæa.

Bona Nox. 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

Ficifolia. 50 ft. 1s.

Learii. 25 ft. 1s.

Pandurata (The White Moon Flower). This plant has few equals for fast growth and beautiful foliage. Flowers are pure white, single, and very shiny, and are supported on a long graceful tube; night flowering. Size of flowers, 4 inches across. 1s. 6d.

Flowering climbers, with very showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover trellises or high fences; soil and situation not important.

Ivy (See Hedera).

Jasminum (Jasmine).

Gracilis. 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflorum. 15 ft. 1s. 6d.

Sambac. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.

A beautiful tribe of well-known sweet-scented creepers and climbers; they are all hardy, except in the coldest districts.

Justicia (Adhatoda).

Cydonæfolia. HH, 1s. 6d.

Very handsome plant.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle).

Aurea Reticulata. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.

Caprifolium (English). 20 ft. 1s.

Coccinea. 15 ft. 1s.

Japonica. 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

A large family of charmingly scented flowered climbers and trailers, with fine foliage, of quick growth; flowers abundant.

Mandevillea.

Suaveolens. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

A beautiful slender deciduous creeper, bearing lovely white flowers and fine foliage.

Manettia.

Glabra. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower border, bush-house, or conservatory. It has nice foliage, slender habit, and scarlet, large tube-like flowers.

Maurandya.

Alba. HH, 10 ft. 1s.
Barclayana. HH, 15 ft. 1s.

A beautiful close-growing little climber; would do well on a wire fence or on a verandah trellis, the flowers and leaves are small, but are produced so abundantly as to give the plants in flower a most charming appearance.

Medeola Asparagoides.

The graceful beauty of this handsome plant renders it most valuable for vases or hanging baskets, and it is suitable for either bush-house or verandah culture. It lends itself admirably to table decoration either in pots or for mixing the foliage with cut flowers and fern leaves. A quick grower. Strong plants. 1s. 6d.

Nasturtium (Double Flowering).

Brick Red, striped yellow. 1s.
Scarlet Flowered. 1s.

Two charming hardy quick-growing climbers, with fine foliage; profuse bloomers, and perfectly double flowers.

Passiflora (Passion Flower).

Alata. Crimson, purple, and white. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cerulea. Blue. H. 1s.

Constance Elliott. Beautiful white. H, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). White, tinged purple. HH, 30 ft. 1s.

Empress Eugenie. HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Eynesford Gem. Purplish crimson. H. 1s. 6d.

Fragrant Beauty. A pretty variety, petals pure white; the rays of the corona are in two circles, the centre is a pretty chocolate brown, zoned white in middle; the upper portion is a lovely bluish purple shade, forming a pretty contrast. The flowers are about four inches across, deliciously fragrant. 1s. 6d.

Granadilla. Deep crimson. HH, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

Kermesina. Richly coloured small flowers. HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

Mrs. T. Spalding. White flowering variety, foliage beautifully variegated. 1s. 6d.

Oldfield Gem. Foliage distinct and handsome; free habit. Flowers about four inches over, and deliciously perfumed, petals white, delicately netted rose, rays of the corona in two circles, and being of wavy outline they greatly enhance the appearance of the flowers; centre rich velvety maroon, clear white zone, upper portion purplish violet. 1s. 6d.

Quadrangularis. 2s.

Racemosa. Scarlet or deep red. HH, 20 ft. 2s. 6d.

Passion flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis or a wall, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit; P. Edulis is a very common fruit in our markets, and highly esteemed.

Phaseolus.

Carracalla (Snail Flower). HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

A slender climber with full foliage, producing clusters of lovely lilac flowers, shell-shaped; very curious and beautiful.

Quisqualis Indica.

Handsome flowering plant of quick growth. HH. 2s. 6d.

CLIMBING AND TWINING PLANTS

CONTINUED.



Rhynchospermum.

... SPECIAL OFFER ...

12 OF THE BEST (our own selection) packing included. 12s.

Rhynchospermum.

Argentea Maculata. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.

Japanica Variegata. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

Jasminoides. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.

Jasminoides is a bright, perfumed, white flowered creeper, of quick growth and fine foliage; it is evergreen and hardy, except in the coldest districts; the other varieties are also worth cultivating.

Solanum.

Jasminoides. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

Sollya (Australian Blue Bell Creeper).

Heterophylla. H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

Stephanotis.

Floribunda. HH, 20 ft. 2s. 6d.

Stephanotis is prized as a first-class plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do well in warm situation out of doors. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white and produced in abundant clusters.

Stigmaphyllon.

Ciliatum. Producing orchid-like flowers. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Tacsonia.

Eriantha. Red. 1s.

Exoniensis. Rose pink colour. HH, 20 ft. 1s.

Ignea. Intense scarlet. 1s.

Manicata. (Scarlet Passion Flower). HH, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.

Morti. Magenta colour. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Mollisim. Pink colour. HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

Van Volxemic. Crimson colour. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

This family is distinguished from the Passiflora by the long cylindrical tubes of the calyx of its flowers; they are very handsome, quick growing, beautiful climbers.

Tecoma.

Australis (Wonga Wonga Vine). 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora. 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

Radicans (Trumpet Flower). 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

Thunbergia.

Alata Alba. HH, 4 ft. 1s.

Alata, various. HH, 4 ft. 1s.

Laurifolia. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.

Virginian Creeper (See Ampelopsis).

Wistaria.

Frutescens. H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

Sinensis. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Sinensis fl. pl. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Sinensis Alba. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Wistaria Sinensis is a handsome climber and strikingly unlike any other. In deep soil it grows to an enormous size. The flowers are blue, and hang in pendant clusters a foot long. The time of flowering is early spring; the plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf.

TREES suitable for ...

• SPECIMEN • PLANTS. ~

For LAWNS

Selected Prominent Positions.

FOR PRICES, SEE GENERAL LIST.

H.—Hardy. HH.—Half-Hardy.

ABIES EXCELSA. H.

ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII. H.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA (Norfolk Island Pine), near coast. HH.

CEDRUS DEODARA. H.

CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA. H.

HELEX (Holly). H.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS. H.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. II.

PINUS INSIGNIS. H.

QUERCUS (Oak). H.

THUJA AUREA. H.

VERANDAH PLANTS.

So many lovers of plants have no opportunity of indulging their hobby, except on a verandah garden, that we add a short list. Many plants can be successfully cultivated in pots or boxes in this way. They will all thrive providing the ends of the verandah are closed in to prevent sharp currents of air from blowing on them. In cold districts a screen in front will prevent frosts from injuring them.



Asparagus Plumosus Nana.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS. Very handsome pot plant, suitable for verandah cultivation.

ARDISIA CRENULATA. Red berries.

AZALEAS. Very showy; free bloomers.

CACTUS. Beautiful flowers; various.

CALLA (Lily of the Nile). Fine Foliage.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Effective for verandah.

COLEUS. Ornamental leaves various.

BEGONIA REX. Ornamental foliage.

BOUVARDIAS. White, pink and crimson.

EPIPHYLLUM. Cactus family; effective.

EUPHORBIA (Christ Thorn).

FERNS. Many fine hardy varieties in pots.

FUCHSIAS. In variety, single and double.

HELIOTROPE. Sweet-scented.

HYDRANGEA. Fine flowering plants.

MIMULUS and **MUSK.**

PALMS. All sizes and varieties.

PELARGONIUMS. Strong plants.

PRIMULA (Chinese Primrose).

RHODODENDRONS. Very showy plants, which flower abundantly with little trouble.

STAGHORN FERNS. Grown on walls are very beautiful.

SCENTED VERBENA, ETC.

Conifers & Taxads.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.



Cedrus Deodora.

Araucaria.

- Bidwilli.** H, 100 to 150 ft. 1s. 6d.
Braziliensis. H, 100 to 150 ft. 2s. 6d.
Cookii. HH, 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cunninghami. HH, 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Excelsa. (Norfolk Island Pine). HH, 100 to 150 ft. 1s. 6d.
Imbricata. H, 50 ft. 3s. 6d.

A magnificent family of grand ornamental trees, which should be used freely in all plantations. *Excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine), of fine symmetrical habit, will grow on the coast, but not too far from the sea; it grows quickly, is hardy, and not particular to soil. *Cunninghami*, a very handsome tree; its foliage is produced on the end of its branches, giving it quite a unique appearance; foliage dark green; branching habit, native of Queensland. *Bidwilli* (Bunya Bunya Pine), handsome tree of regular and symmetrical habit; leaves deep green, shining and very prickly; the long graceful branches often reaching to the ground, grows in most parts of the colony. *Imbricata* and *Braziliensis* are the Monkey Puzzle plants; very fine symmetrical-shaped prickly-leaved; thriving only in cold winter districts.

Abies.

- Douglasii.** 100 to 150 ft. 2s. 6d.
Excelsa. 70 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Smithiana. 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.

A beautiful tribe of Fir Trees of symmetrical habit of growth, rather slow growers, but should be in every shrubby and avenue. During spring, when they are making young growth, they are clad with beautiful pale green foliage; very effective, and quite hardy anywhere.

Cedrus.

- Deodora.** 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Atlantica. 80 to 100 ft. 2s. 6d.

Beautiful trees in all stages of their growth; rather slow growers, but should be more generally grown. *Deodora* should have a sheltered position, where it can spread out its great wing-like branches and cover the whole surface of the ground; with tall trees for a background it thrives admirably.

Cephalotaxus.

- Fortunil.** 20 to 30 ft. 2s. 6d.

Cryptomeria.

- Elegans.** 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Japonica. 60 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.

Fine ornamental tree from Japan; hardy, but prefers good soil and sheltered position. *Elegans* of upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. *Japonica*, a rapid-growing tree, pyramidal habit, branches numerous and pendulous; bright green foliage; hardy, like *Elegans*.

Cupressus.

- Lambertiana, True.** 50 to 60 ft. 2s. 6d.
Lambertiana, Aurea. 30 to 50 ft. 2s. 6d.
Africanus. A quick growing tree; foliage a beautiful glaucous green; 30 to 40 ft. 1s.
Chinensis. 30 to 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Elegans. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Excelsa. A fine ornamental variety for park lands. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Magnifica. A robust and vigorous habit. 40 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Macrocarpa. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Knightii. One of the best and quickest growers of the whole genus; hardy in all parts of the colony. 60 to 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lawsoniana. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pendula. 40 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sempervirens. 30 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tortuosus. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

The best known and most largely grown of all the Conifers, embracing a large number and variety of beautiful quick-growing trees; they all do well near Sydney and other parts of the colony. *Lambertiana*, the finest of this splendid family of tree shrubs, grows 15 to 20 feet in 3 years; of dense habit; pyramidal, branching to the ground; hardy, will stand cutting freely; can be grown as a hedge or breakwind or as a specimen lawn tree. *Lambertiana Aurea*, a beautiful variety of the above, not quite so quick growing, of a bright golden colour, particularly attractive.

Cunninghamia.

- Lanceolata.** 30 to 40 ft. 1s. 6d.

Dacrydium.

- Elatum.** 50 to 60 ft. 3s. 6d.

A large timber tree of slow growth, somewhat resembling Spruce, very ornamental.

Dammara.

- Australis.** 50 to 100 ft. 2s. 6d.
Robusta. 70 to 100 ft. 2s. 6d.

Handsome trees, indigenous to Australia and New Zealand, only suitable to coastal districts of our colony.

Juniperus.

- Bermudiana.** 20 to 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Chinensis. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hibernica. 5 to 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Macrocarpa. 60 to 70 ft. 1s. 6d.
Oxycedrus. 10 to 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Prostrata. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Virginiana. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

Hardy upright-growing Conifers, will thrive in any climate; distinct in form and foliage, and contrast with Cupressus or Pines. The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit.

Libocedrus.

- Doniana.** 30 to 40 ft. 2s. } Large trees, 7s. 6d. to 10s.
Decurrens. 80 ft. 1s. 6d. }
Libocedrus (Incense Cedar). Dwarf, handsome tree, is densely branched, conical shaped; not hardy in the colder parts of our colony; the leaves are scale formed, compressed in opposite pairs, and in four imbricated rows; it bears a small flower and fruit; its leaves are aromatic. *Decurrens* forms a magnificent specimen tree for a lawn, with bright, glossy, green foliage.

Pinus.

- Insignis.** 80 to 100 ft. 1s.
Pinaster. 50 to 60 ft. 1s.
Longifolia. 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Excelsa. 60 to 70 ft. 1s. 6d.
Austriaca. (Black Austrian Pine). 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Benthamiana. (Ponderosa). 1s. 6d.
Canariensis. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Halepensis. 100 ft. 1s.
Laricio. (Corsican Pine). A fine variety for planting near the sea or exposed situation. 60 to 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
Maritima. 80 to 100 ft. 1s.
Muricata. 50 to 60 ft. 1s.
Pinea. 50 to 90 ft. 1s.
Strobus. 50 to 60 ft. 1s.
Sylvestris. (Scotch Fir). 80 to 100 ft. 1s.

This family includes some of the finest trees in cultivation; they are hardy, quick growing, and beautiful specimens for lawn embellishment, or for avenues, and make excellent breakwind plantations.

Phyllocladus.

- Trichomanoides.** 40 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

Picea.

- Webbiana.** 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.

Picea closely allied to *Abies*. A magnificent family of handsome trees of elegant tapering habit of growth, with branches of bright foliage. The above form valuable lawn specimen trees, and although possibly better suited for high altitudes, do fairly well in any part of N.S.W.

Norfolk Island Pine (See Araucaria).

Podocarpus.

- Spinulosus** (Illawarra Pine). A much-branched erect shrub. 50 to 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
Totara (New Zealand Yew Tree). We can offer a fine stock of this beautiful shade tree. 1s. 6d. each.

Retinospora.

- Ericoides.** 10 to 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Obtusa. 20 to 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Plumosa. 10 to 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Squarrosa. 15 to 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Retinospora, a beautiful tribe of tree shrubs from 15 to 20 feet high, closely allied to the Cupressus family which they resemble; close habit, branching, and pyramidal.

Salisburia.

- Adiantifolia.** (Maiden Hair Tree). 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
 A fine tree, with foliage somewhat resembling an *Adiantum*; it is not evergreen, however.

Taxodium.

- Distichum.** 50 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sempervirens. (Redwood). 60 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.

Taxus (Yew).

- Baccata.** 20 to 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

A very handsome tree shrub; quite hardy, compact in growth, and with good foliage.

Thuja.

- Occidentalis.** 40 to 50 ft. 1s.
Orientalis. 80 to 40 ft. 1s.
Orientalis Aurea. 4 to 8 feet. From 1s. 6d.

A very beautiful family of plants, of compact dwarf habit of growth. *Orientalis Aurea* is a golden *Thuja* of great beauty, suitable for small gardens and lawn embellishment; hardy anywhere, except in coldest districts.

Thujopsis.

- Borealis.** 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Dolobrata. 60 to 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
Dolobrata Variegata. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

A hardy evergreen coniferous tree resembling the *Thuja*.

Wellingtonia. (The Big Tree of California).

- Gigantea.** 350 to 400 ft. 2s. 6d.

In a young state it is of a beautiful habit of growth, and although rather slow growing it is always worthy a place. Only suitable for high altitudes in the colony.

Yew (See Taxus).



Araucaria Excelsa.

Price
per
hundred
on
applica-
tion.

AZALEAS.

STRONG WELL-GROWN PLANTS,

1s. 6d. EACH; 12s. PER DOZ.

Except those otherwise marked.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Alba. Beautiful waxy white.
Alba Plena. Semi-double, white, fine.
Alba Magna. Large white.
Baron de Vriere. White, striped red.
Charmer. Bright amaranth, distinct.
Concinia. Large, double, purple.
Coronata. Fine rosy red.
Eulalie Van Geert. Pink, carmine spots.
Eveline. Crimson and white.
Flag of Truce. Pure white, double.
Guilfoylana. Magenta, striped.
Indica Alba. White.
Juliana. Orange scarlet, fine.
La Pace. Very dark red.
Madame Dominique Vervaenne. Rose, white margin.
Magnifica. Large, deep purple.
Mortil. White, shaded with cream.
Queen of Beauties. Salmon pink, margined with white and flaked with carmine, densely and very richly spotted with crimson.
Refulgens. Salmon.
Reine Des Pays Bas. Rose, white and crimson.
Roi D'Hollande. Dark red, spotted with black.
Souvenir de Prince Albert. A double blush, striped with rose, margined with white.
Splendens. Fine, rosy salmon.
Stella. Orange scarlet, stained violet.
Striata Formosissima. Striped, white and pink.
Vitata Punctata. Violet, rose, veined.

CONTINENTAL VARIETIES.

We offer the following beautiful Continental varieties. They are a complete departure from general list previously offered, being far superior to any yet imported.

Good Plants, 2s. 6d. each.

Antigone. Bright red, shaded with purple; a fine large double variety.
Colombo. White, striped and splashed with rose, quite double and very pretty.
Concordia. Beautiful clear red, fine and double.
Eborina Plena. Fine large, double white.
Eurus. White, striped and splashed with purple, double, and very distinct.
Garten Directeur Kauss. Grand double, white.
General Postmeister Stephen. A large single flower of beautiful deep crimson colour, great substance in petals, good and distinct.
Grossherzog Ludwig von Hessen. A fine large double orange scarlet variety, quite distinct.
Harlequin. Pink ground, splashed and striped with purple; quite double and very distinct.
Madame Estelle Cuvelier. White, striped and splashed with bright red, flowers semi-double, good and distinct.
Madame Herman Seidel. Large, double white.
Magnet. (Amœna variety). This variety produces a profusion of soft rosy pink flowers, the centre bright pink, upper petals speckled at base with bright rose.
Niobe. Pure white double, fine form and substance.
Souvenir D'Arthur Veitch. Single red, upper petals spotted with maroon, fine shaped flower.

AZALEA MOLLIS.

SPLENDID deciduous hardy shrubs, suitable for all parts of the Colony. Very free flowering; variety of colours. 1s. 6d.

... HYBRID Rhododendrons.

VARIETIES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CLOSELY allied to the Azalea, grand hybrids of the best Continental varieties, at from 2s. 6d. to 10s. each; they make beautiful bush-house plants; may be either kept in large pots or boxes or planted out. They are not particular as to soil, but require shelter from the hot sun and a fair amount of water supplied. They may also be planted in a prepared shady border, but must not have trees over-hanging them. They are free growing, and of a diversity of wonderful colours.

Our List of beautiful...

NEW CANNAS

will be found on Coloured Sheets of Novelties.

CAMELLIAS.

1s. 6d. TO 2s. ACCORDING TO SIZE.

THESE grand and favourite plants succeed admirably in our climate. The best soil for the Camellia is a strong deep, well-drained loam, with liberal manuring once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from 12 to 20 feet. With proper attention, fine specimens can be grown in large pots or ornamental tubs for decorative purposes. Will continue in bloom from May to September. The Camellia is not hardy in our colder districts.

- - VARIETIES OF CAMELLIAS. - -

Alba Plena. Double, white, fine.
Angelo Cocchi. White, striped rose.
Archduchess Augusta. Red, white stripes.
Aspasia. White, pink spots.
Augusta Superba. Pink, cupped.
Bonomaina. White stripes, splendid flower.
Bicolor de la Reine. White, shaded pink, and rose.
Camillio Galli. Large, imbricated, one half the flower sometimes white, and the other half red.
Camille Brozzoni. Crimson, white stripes.
Candidissima. White, very beautiful.
Chandlerii. Carnation, sometimes mottled white.
Comtesse Calina. Pure white, fine.
Countess of Derby. White, striped rose.
Cup of Beauty. White and rose striped.
Dionisia Poniatowski. Pure white, perfect flower.
Donckelarii. Scarlet, mottled with white.
Dryade. Rose, fine form.
Fimbriata Alba. Splendid, white fringed.
Harriett Beecher Sheather. Rosy, salmon, fine flower, free bloomer.
Henri Favre. Salmon rose, fine shape.
Imbricata. White, striped with rose.
Isabella. Large and handsome, white.

Jouvain. Rose, shading to crimson.
Jubilee. Delicate pink, rose striped, splendid.
Lady St. Clair. Creamy white, pink stripes.
La Pace. White shaded rose, striped crimson.
Lavinia Maggi. White, crimson blotches.
Lafevriana. Very large, rich rose.
Leda. Delicate blush.
Leviathan. Very large, rosy scarlet.
Lowil. Crimson, white stripe.
Mariana Talenti. Outer petals crimson, shading to salmon pink.
Matteo Molfine. Pink, shaded rose.
Mrs. Mort. Flesh splendidly imbricated.
Nivalis. Pure white, finely imbricated.
Pius IX. Crimson blotched with white.
Prince Frederick William. Superb rose, reflexed, perfect shape.
Roma Risorta. Soft rose, veined crimson.
Sarah Frost. Bright red, splendid.
Storyl. Bright rose, mottled white.
Valtearedo. Vivid rose, fine.
Venus de Medicis. Crimson, veined rose.
Virginia Franco. Rose, changing to soft pink, flesh margin.
Wrightii. Rich, crimson, large, magnificent.



For Choice...

. NEW .

Carnations

See Coloured Sheets.

Clove-Scented Carnations.

Cremorne. Large, light purple; smooth and fine.
Hindoo. Dark crimson, very fine, one of the best.
Idalia. A charming pale shade of pink, leaves serrated.
King of the Yellows. A good large bright yellow; full, smooth, fine-shaped; charming; extra fine.
Sandringham Scarlet. A very fine distinct Carnation, deep bright scarlet; good grower, free.
Telegram. A rich dark crimson.

CARNATIONS are highly prized by all who are fond of plants, for their charming colours, profusion of flowers, the exquisite perfume of their blooms, and the duration of their blooming season places them in the front rank of florist flowers. There is no difficulty in their culture. They will thrive in any fair garden soil, and do not suffer materially from drought. They will also succeed well in pots, and by careful management can be made extremely useful for green-house decoration; they may be planted out at almost any time of the year from pots. Strong plants in pots of all varieties we list are ready about end of May, when they can travel by parcels post, and we have a large collection all through the year.

CARNATIONS.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

TREE or PERPETUAL FLOWERING.

Ada Crossley. A large flower, embracing two shades of lavender.
Annie Douglas. Very fine; a canary ground with edge flaked carmine.
Beauty of Shenley. Terra-cotta colour.
Canary. Light sulphur yellow, flaked white.
Cassandra. Creamy white, streaked with cardinal.
Cicero. Flowers large, of perfect shape, deep rich crimson; strong, sturdy, dwarf habit.
Cossack. Flowers large, bright red, striped and pencilled dark cardinal.
Countess of Hopetoun. Medium size, rich buff yellow, shaded pink.
Covent Garden Scarlet. A fine, free-blooming variety; colour bright scarlet.
Delicata. White with rose shading.
Dorothy. Flower large, splendid shape, exquisite shade of salmon pink, very hardy.
Duchess of Cambridge. Salmon painted and pencilled bright red.
Duchess of York. Fine flower, bright sulphur yellow, pencilled bright scarlet.
Engadine. Deep rose pink, strong compact habit.
Ensign. Very bright terra cotta.
Eveline. Pink.
Germania. Bright yellow.
Giganteus. Flowers up to 3½ inches across, bright rose pink; dwarf and robust.
Great Eastern. An enormous flower, rich crimson.
Harlequin. Terra-cotta ground, blotched purple.
H. Plumridge. A very dark crimson.
Ino. Large and fringed, vieux rose pink, pencilled and flaked scarlet.
Jubilee. Pink, very large.
Juno. Delicate salmon pink, smooth petals.
King of the Scarlets. A superb flower, compact habit.
Lady Brassey. A charming lemon colour, with faintest markings of pale red.
Lady Carrington. Pale pink.
Laura Muston. Rich dark velvety crimson; a most perpetual bloomer.
Lord Brassey. A rich dark crimson, a large flower.
Little Ida. Good shape, peculiar shade of nankeen buff, flaked steel blue.
Little Maggie. Rich buff yellow, pencilled and flaked with bright pink.
Madame Melba. Striped, pale yellow and magenta.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt. A very cheerful heliotrope shade of pink.
Magna Alba. A very beautiful satiny white. One of the purest and best.
May Wentworth. Flowers large, coral pink, outer edge white, very distinct.
Meteor. Brilliant scarlet. A fine large flower.
Mikado. Bright red ground, marked and flaked dark crimson.
Miss Hickman Molesworth. Flowers large, bright rosy pink, very beautiful.
Mrs. Archie Vuille. White and pink, approaching a lavender tinge.
Mrs. A. Tuckett. Sulphur yellow ground, lightly feathered and splashed with pale red.
Mrs. Holloway. A very beautiful cerise shade of pink; a fine compact bloom.
Nita. A rich cerise, heavily fringed.
Pride of Penshurst. The flowers are of good size, capital form, and of a deep clear yellow.
Prince Alexander. Yellow.
Princess Alice. White ground, pencilled rose.
Princess May. Pink colour, a very free bloomer, a sport from Princess Alice.
Red Clipper. Large and good shape, fringed dark red, nearly crimson.
Red Riding Hood. Terra-cotta colour.
Robert Henderson. Crimson striped, bluish ground.
Romulus. A very dark purple or plum colour; splendid.
Rouillard. Buff ground, edged with crimson.
R. Proudfoot. A rich dark crimson, a perpetual bloomer, one of the best.
Rose Clipper. A rose-coloured sport, from the White Clipper, and equally good.
Rosy Miller. A very beautiful variety, embracing two shades of pink, a free bloomer.
Scarlet King. Fine scarlet.
S. F. Mann. Flesh ground, marked dark maroon.
Sir W. J. Clarke. Pale, yellow ground, edged with purplish crimson; a strong vigorous grower.
Souvenir de la Malmaison. Flesh white, beautifully scented, almost as large as the rose of this name. 2s.
Vesuvius. Flowers large, very bright scarlet, veined and mottled orange buff.
Whipper-in. Scarlet, dark stripes; large and very free.
White Clipper. One of the best whites; very perpetual.
Zouave. Red, mottled with white; free flowering.

BOUVARDIAS.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

BEAUTIFUL dwarf plants for outdoor cultivation in the warmer districts; and for colder parts of the colony they may be grown with advantage as pot plants. They bloom profusely during the year and some even in winter; they are charming for bouquets; the varieties are from pure white to deep crimson, and some are perfumed. They should be in every garden.

- - - VARIETIES OF BOUVARDIAS. - - -

Alfred Neuner. Double, petals waxy white, beautiful.
Beauty of Brisbane. Pure white, very robust habit, free flowering.
Beauty of New South Wales. White, shaded pink, sweet scented.
Bocchil. Bright pink, with white throat, very fine.
Bridal Wreath. Pure white.
Candidissima. Pure white.
Cardinale. White tube, carmine petals, very effective.
Coral Queen. Scarlet, with white throat.
Dazzler. Fiery red.
Elegans. Vermilion scarlet, rich and bright.
Flavescens. Yellow, changing to white.
Flavescens, fl. pl. Double yellow.
Hogarth, fl. pl. Dark scarlet.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora. Improved, snow white, large.
Jacquin. Bright scarlet, hardy.
Luteola Plena. Double; pale yellow tubes and flower.
Maiden's Blush. Bright bluish pink.
Oriflamme. Rich vermilion scarlet.
President Cleveland. Very large, brilliant scarlet.
President Garfield. Double rose.
Priory Beauty. Pale shade rose, very fine, large trusses.
Sang Lorraine. Vermilion double.
Triomphe de Nancy. Double, orange-salmon; beautiful.
Umbellata Carne. Cream white, changing to rosy blush.
Van Houti. Deep scarlet.
Victor Lemoine. Double scarlet.
Vreelandii. White, hardy.
Vulcan. Single, scarlet, showy.

Novelties

AND . .

New Plants & Trees

for 1898.

Cannas.

NEW and . .
BEAUTIFUL.

ONE of the most beautiful of our decorative plants; quite hardy, nearly always in flower, magnificent foliage like the leaves of the Banana; not particular as to soil or situation; a very ornamental plant apart altogether from its surpassingly lovely flowers.

The new race of Cannas which we offer may well be termed "Orchid-flowered," and they must not be confounded with the old-fashioned varieties which are now quite out of date. "Queen Charlotte," "Austria" and "Italia" were the first of the family, and delighted everybody who grew them by the beauty of their flowers and foliage; now we offer the undermentioned, which produce flowers of wonderful new colours and shades.

ALEMANNIA.

This gigantic flowering Canna produces the largest flowers of any of the Cannas. The plant grows about 4½ to 6 feet high, numerous musa-like glaucous leaves. Above the perfect foliage, which alone would be sufficient to render the plant beautiful, emerge numerous elegant gigantic and wonderful spikes of flowers. The latter are enormous, and surpass in size even those of the Canna "Italia." The outer petals are scarlet, with a very broad gold-yellow border. The inside of the bloom is scarlet and dark red; exceedingly beautiful. 2/6 each.

AFRICA.

Height about 3 feet; leaves lanceolate purple bronzy striped green, with dark green shades; very large flowers, similar to a "Cattleya" orchid, of a rich purple scarlet, golden yellow and orange inside. A splendid variety. 2/6 each.

THE following were offered last season, and have gained for themselves a first place among our most charming garden plants—"AUSTRIA," "ITALIA," and "QUEEN CHARLOTTE" are surpassingly beautiful—and are now offered at a cheap rate.

AUSTRIA. (Orchid flowered). Leaves musa-like, light green, very large and ornamental. Stems about 6 feet high. The slender spikes emerge beyond the leaves. Flowers are very large and compact, of a beautiful canary-yellow colour, with silver hue, inside slightly dotted with brown. 1/6 each.

ITALIA. (Orchid flowered). Leaves musa-like. Stems up to 6 feet high, numerous. Spikes gigantic, about 16 inches long, with a number of flowers, which are very large, petals measuring about 4 or 5 inches, of brownish crimson colour at throat, with golden yellow ground. It will be difficult to excel the beauty of this charming variety. Price, 1/6 each.

FRANK BUCHNER. Orange scarlet, slightly banded with yellow, very floriferous, distinct and beautiful. Price, 1/-.

APHRODITE.

Height about 6 feet; very rich flowering, broad green leaves, immense trusses of large flowers, golden yellow, with large spots salmon colour; inner petals entirely salmon colour; splendid. 2/6 each.

BURGUNDIA.

Height 3 feet; large glaucous leaves, very large spikes, enormous flowers resembling an expanded "Cattleya," of a brilliant golden yellow, with rich scarlet spots, golden yellow in the centre, and flamed fiery red; a marvel of beauty. 2/6 each.

H. WENDLAND.

Height about 4 feet; very broad beautiful green leaves; very large trusses of large flowers, outer petals scarlet, with a golden yellow border, quite fiery red inside, and yellow in the centre; it is one of the best of this class. 2/6 each.

PARTENOPE.

Height about 3 feet; broad, pointed leaves, sea-green; ramified stalk, enormous spike of flowers of a vivid dark orange-yellow, difficult to define, and not known in Cannas until now. 2/6 each.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Flowers are very large, of a rich glowing crimson, with a broad marginal band of gold. It flowers perpetually during Spring, Summer and Autumn. Clumps of Queen Charlotte give a wonderful effect when planted on lawns. Price, 1/- each.

EMPEROR. A rich ochrous red flower, large and very beautiful. Price, 1/-.

FAIRY. Dwarf; flowers delicate straw colour, spotted with crimson, very elegant. Price, 1/-.

NOULTONII. Beautiful large crimson flowers, dark foliage, very effective. Price, 1/-.

COMTE DE BOUCHARD (or Souvenir de Madame Veillard). Flowers yellow ground, very large, beautifully spotted with crimson. Price, 1/-.



Canna, Comte de Bouchard.

The .
first six are NEW

The set
of SIX
for . . .

12/6

and offered for the
first time.



Canna plant, showing habit of growth.

New Carnations.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen.

- A. Hamilton.** A robust grower and free flowerer, especially during winter months.
- Altona.** Bright scarlet, very attractive.
- Beatrice.** Flower good shape and large; centre of flower pink, outer petals shading off to a lighter colour; delicately beautiful.
- Charles Robbie.** A robust grower and very free; in colour a shade of purple, occasionally touched with white. This variety we can highly recommend.
- Fortunatus.** Remarkably large bloom; orange buff, ground richly flaked and edged with scarlet; a gorgeous Carnation.
- Genivra.** Delicate cream ground, richly suffused with bright pink—a most unique combination of colours.
- Hilda.** A beautiful Carnation, highly scented; colour quite distinct, magenta, with shadings of purple; handsome form.
- Lord Hampden.** A rich dark purplish shade of colour, very distinct, and a most useful winter flowering variety.
- Miss Lily Hill.** Rosy pink, flushed with white; free flowering and dwarf.
- Miss May.** Pure white, of strong constitution, yet fairly dwarf; a most floriferous variety; calyx perfect.
- M. Kingscote.** Bright rose pink; very distinct.
- Mountain of Snow.** A gigantic pure white flower, but on account of immense size rather apt to burst.
- Mrs. Davey.** Very striking variety indeed; white ground, edged with purple; a charming shapely flower, very large.
- Mrs. Horton.** Superb pale pink variety, distinct in every way; beautiful foliage; very dwarf, and a free flowerer.
- Peach Blossom.** As the name implies, the colour is exactly like that of a peach blossom.
- White Clipper Improved.** An improvement on the well-known "White Clipper," very perpetual.

Special Offer

OF...

3 GRAND CARNATIONS

- R. A. Proudfoot.** Intense dark crimson; wonderful bloomer; nearly always in flower; very strong grower; certainly one of the finest dark Carnations in cultivation. 1/6 each.
- Mrs. R. A. Proudfoot.** Finest introduction of recent years. The edges of petals are a beautiful clear white, and the colour is well shown on coloured sheet after page 32; perpetual bloomer; very vigorous growth; perfect shape; fine habit; delicious perfume. 2/6 each.

Gardenia. This is a very decided acquisition, being dwarf, yet robust, and extremely free flowering; in colour a clear white, very slightly pencilled with pink; the ray petals large and broad; calyx perfect, carried on a thin wiry peduncle. 2/6 each.

See Coloured Illustration of these after page 32.

Post free for 6/6 when ordered together.

NOVELTIES For 1898.

and ...
New Plants and Trees



Tree or Perpetual Flowering Carnation.

New Fuchsias.

- 1/6 each. -

- Christophe Colomb.**—Large scarlet sepals, enormous rosy-carmine double corolla; very distinct; one of the most beautiful of Fuchsias.
- Lamartine.**—Velvety bluish-violet; large double corolla, round, and of perfect form.
- Madam Bruant.**—Large bright red sepals, well reflexed; corolla bright mauve, maculated and veined with rose; a magnificent variety, with enormous double flowers.
- Violet de Duc.**—Corolla a metallic violet colour, with short reddish reflexed sepals; large and double.

New Chrysanthemums

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen.

- Australie (J.)** Massive well-built flower, light rosy amaranth, with soft silvery reverse.
- Austral Queen.** A beautiful clear pink, with a satin lustre quite distinct; a very large flower of great depth, with whorled and twisted petals.
- Bellem (J.I.)** Bright pink petals, incurved, of great substance; grand massive exhibition flower.
- Calvat's A. Gold (J.I.)** A magnificent flower, of clear canary yellow, with silvery reverse; lower petals incurving, then drooping; a beautiful variety of vigorous constitution.
- Commandant Blusset.** Dark crimson red, silvery white reverse, broad florets.
- Dorothy Seward (J.R.)** Bright terracotta red, a very large full flower, of great depth.
- Emily Silsbury (I.)** Pure white, with long drooping and gracefully curling petals.
- Edith Tabor (J.)** Colour a fine lemon yellow; flowers large and handsome, with long broad drooping florets, curled at the tips; strong vigorous habit.
- General Roberts (J.)** Red shaded carmine; an enormous flower, the lower florets of which are tubulated and spatulate, gracefully intermingling.
- John Seward (J.)** An immense flower, measuring 9 in. across, and full without coarseness; bright canary yellow.
- J. R. Upton.** A magnificent deep flower, of great solidity; colour a beautiful golden yellow, long petals, upper ones incurved, lower recurved; splendid habit.
- John Machar (J.I.)** Colour brilliant deep yellow; fine form and build, good habit.
- Lady Esther Smith (J.I.)** Pure ivory white, with broad incurving petals, of good substance, intermingling and forming a grand and massive flower; dwarf sturdy habit.
- Lady Byron (J.I.)** Pearly white, slightly tinted green until fully expanded; a very distinct and beautiful variety; the florets incurving half-way, the centre forming a nest.
- Le Colosse Grenoblois (J.)** An immense spreading flower; colour rosy-white striped lilac.
- M. Chenon de Leche (J.)** Colour rose; long drooping petals, a magnificent variety; dwarf and vigorous habit.
- Mrs. F. Hepper (I.)** Beautiful and perfectly shaped flowers of purest white.
- Mrs. John Shrimpton (J.)** A deep drooping flower; valuable as a corner or front row flower; golden buff shaded, and striped crimson red.
- Mrs. W. J. Godfrey.** Handsome variety of the purest white; broad florets; incurving and recurving; dwarf habit, hairy variety.
- Modesta (J.)** This is undoubtedly the finest yellow in existence, the florets are beautifully curled, and of the richest golden yellow.
- Maggie Shea (J.R.)** A very large flower with broad petals, slightly curling at the tips; colour rich clear yellow, with bright primrose reverse.
- Thomas Wilkins.** Chrome yellow, many flowers rich apricot; long broad florets.
- T. Wickham Jones.** Pure white, with a shade of greenish yellow towards the centre; very large flower.

Novelties

... and New Plants and Trees.

CARYOPTERIS MASTOCANTHUS, Called Blue Spirea.

Although this is not a true Spirea, it is a suitable companion to the Crimson variety. It is a most free-blooming plant, which can be cultivated either in pots or out of doors, and begins to flower when it is only a few inches high. The flowers are of a lovely rich lavender blue colour, and its foliage is serrated and slightly aromatic. It is perfectly hardy, and stands dry weather well. It blooms right through the season and well into the Winter. Price, 1/6 each.

CRIMSON SPIREA, "Anthony Waterer."

One of the most beautiful introductions of late years. A lovely free-blooming plant, bearing dazzling scarlet flowers, which can be grown either in pots or out of doors. Its blooming season is prolonged right through the Summer and Autumn, and as it is perfectly hardy it will thrive in any part of New South Wales. Like its companion, it begins to flower when it is only a few inches high. Price, 1/6 each.

The two above-named charming plants were introduced by us last season, but we regret to say that in the early part of the year our plants were not as strong as we would have wished. Now, however, we have a good stock of well-established plants, and orders can be supplied at once and during the season.

Eupatorium Serulatum.

A very attractive novelty of great beauty. The plant is of compact habit, from 2 to 3 feet in height, and quite hardy. During the months of November and December every terminal and lateral shoot produces a truss of buds of a rosy pink colour. These, opening, display lilac rosy anthers, which give the flowers a particularly novel and attractive appearance. We have strong young plants in the Autumn and Winter. Price, 2/- each.



Blue Spirea, "Caryopteris Mastacanthus."



Crimson Spirea, "Anthony Waterer."

ABUTILON, "Souvenir de Bonn."

A very beautiful variety of this hardy favourite flowering shrub. It is of compact habit, has finely serrated foliage, leaves of a deep green colour, with a wide margin of silver white. The long stemmed flowers are orange yellow, veined with scarlet, which renders it a most attractive variety. It can be grown out of doors as a shrub, and also makes a very beautiful pot plant for the bush-house or cool green-house. It flowers most freely throughout the season. Price, 2/6 each.

Bougainvillea Glabra . . . Sanderiana.

This valuable variety far surpasses the well-known B. Glabra; it flowers freely as a dwarf pot-grown plant, and is suitable for verandah, green-house or bush-house culture, or as a shrub in the open garden. We consider it one of the best introductions made for many years; the engraving gives a fair illustration of its beauty. Price, 1/6 each.



Abutilon, "Souvenir de Bonn."



Bougainvillea Glabra Sanderiana

NEW ROSES

Some of which are offered by us for the first time, and all have had certificates of merit awarded.

ABBREVIATIONS—HT, Hybrid Tea Rose; T, Tea Rose; HP, Hybrid Perpetual; P, Polyantha; N, Noisette.

THREE . . . AGLAIA—Yellow. P.
NEW EUPHROSYNE—Pink. P.
THALIA—White. P.

RAMBLERS These are sisters to the now famous "CRIMSON RAMBLER." They possess the same excellent qualities as that beautiful Climbing Rose, which they resemble in general appearance with exception of the colour.

Price, 2/- each.

JAPANESE CRIMSON RAMBLER. Cl. Flowers of the brightest crimson; very vigorous grower, making shoots from 8 to 10 feet long in one season; foliage very bright green, almost evergreen. This may be considered the finest climbing Rose introduced of late years. It came from Japan originally, and has been sold in thousands in Europe during the past few years, and is likely to maintain its high reputation as a magnificent Crimson Climbing Rose. 1/6 each.

ALISTER STELLA GRAY. N. Climber. A beautiful variety, bearing enormous clusters of small pale yellow flowers, with orange centre. Splendid for button-hole or other decorative work. 2/6 each.

BLADUD. H.P. White, flush centre, very large and beautiful. 2/- each.

BERBERIDIFOLIA HARDII. Flowers single, bright yellow, with chocolate blotch at the base of each petal; foliage pretty and fine. 2/- each.

CLARA WATSON. H.T. Beautiful light-coloured rose, of perfect shape. Tree of good habit. Centre of flower shaded salmon and rose. 2/6 each.

CORINNA. T. The various shades of colour in this new rose are very difficult to describe, being a mixture of flesh roses shaded coppery salmon; habit, good. Received First Prize as best new seedling rose, International Horticultural Exhibition, 1892. 2/6 each.

DUKE OF YORK. Flowers variable, between rosy pink and white, sometimes pale with deep red centre, sometimes white edged with carmine; very full and lasting. A beautiful decorative variety. 2/6 each.

EMILE GONIN. T. This beautiful rose contains all the colours of Madam Pierre Guillott, but larger and of better habit. 2/- each.

ENCHANTRESS. T. Bright apricot colour. Good habit, and extra free flowering. First-class garden variety. 2/- each.

GERMAINE TROCHON. Climber. Salmon flesh, centre Nankeen yellow, edge of petals shaded rose; massive foliage. 1/6 each.

JEAN ANDREE. N. After the style of W. A. Richardson, but much darker in colour. 2/- each.

LA FRAICHEUR. H.T. Bright rosy carmine; good dwarf. 2/- each.

LOUIS LEVEQUE. T. Reddish yellow, shaded vermillion; good habit. 2/6 each.

MADAME EUGENE RESAL. Flowers variable, ranging from coppery red to bright China rose on orange ground. The most beautiful blending of colours we have seen. 2/6 each.

MADAME JOSEPH COMBET. H.T. Creamy white, shaded with pale rose, centre rosy yellow; large fine form, stout upright growth, full and fragrant. 3/- each.

MADAME JULES GROLEZ. H.T. Brilliant China rose; very free, full petalled; branching habit. A. r. 2/- each.

MARCHIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE. H.P. Satiny pink, shaded rose. 2/- each.

MARIAN VERGARA. T. The best acquisition to the dark red teas amongst the new varieties. A rich magenta, shaded vermillion; does not fade when cut. Very full and free. 2/6 each.

MARIE CHRISTIANA REINE D'ESPAGNE. T. Poppy red. Full and high petalled; first-class. 2/- each.

MURIEL GRAHAME. T. This is the gem of the season, a cream sport of Catherine Mermet. Gold and silver medals of British Horticultural Societies. 2/6 each.

PAUL'S CARMINE PILLAR. Flowers single; colour vivid carmine, lasting a length of time. Foliage rich and heavy. 2/6 each.

PINK SOUPERT. P. A light red sport from Caroline Soupert. 2/- each.

PRINCESS BONNIE. Beautiful bright rose; very free flowering, and sweetly scented. A splendid rose. 2/- each.

QUEEN MAB. (China). Rosy apricot, shaded orange. First-class for button-hole or bouquet purposes. 2/- each.

SOUV. DE DAVID D'ANGUS. T. A dwarf growing variety, with beautiful deep crimson flowers, borne in great profusion. An improvement on Princess de Sagon. 2/6 each.

SYLPH. T. Flowers ivory white, tinted with peach colour; large, high centre; deep stiff petals; erect habit. A grand exhibition rose, and a grand acquisition in the way of Madame Elie Lambert. 3/- each.

WHITE MARECHAL NIEL. A creamy white sport from the favorite old type, and recognised as a favorite garden rose. 2/6 each.

WHITE PAPA GONTIER. A splendid white variety, of the well-known variety; qualities Ar. 2/- each.

ZEPHYR. T. Flowers pale sulphur yellow, changing to white as the flowers expand; large, full, of cupped form. Very free and fragrant. 2/6 each.

Novelties

and

New Plants and Trees

FOR

1898.



"My Favorite" Strawberry.

This is an improvement on the "Sharpless," and has been proved by a large grower to be one of the best market varieties, possessing all the sterling qualities necessary for a first-class fruit. It has been found that many of the European varieties which have attained distinction do not suit our climate, but as "My Favorite" may be said to be of Australian origin we can highly recommend it. Its fruit is of good size, and is produced in enormous quantities. The flavour is fine, and the plants yield fruit abundantly even during dry weather. We can particularly recommend this fine strawberry, and as the stock is rather limited we shall be glad to have early orders. Price, 1/6 per dozen, 8/- per 100.

Choice Fruits

Paw Paw Apple.

This semi-tropical fruit, which is largely grown in Queensland, has attracted considerable attention during the last year or two, as its fruit was discovered to make a most excellent digestive sauce. The fruit is also highly esteemed for dessert. The trees are of handsome appearance, producing large palm-like leaves on a tall stem, forming a very attractive feature in the garden. Price, 2/- each.

Golden Mayberry

This is a very early variety of Raspberry, but is distinct from all others by the habit of its growth, as the plants are tree-like, growing as high as 6 or 8 feet, with a spreading habit. The branches in the season are covered with white pendant flowers, which are followed by large quantities of fruit of a glossy golden colour. Its earliness alone should make it worth cultivation, but the habit of its growth should be attractive to many. Price, 1/6 each.

GRAND Chrysanthemums.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

THE Chrysanthemum will grow in any ordinary garden soil in any part of the colony, and bloom profusely; but to secure the largest size blooms, such as are to be seen at horticultural exhibitions, the soil must be naturally rich, or be made so by the addition of manure—not more than two shoots should be left on one plant, and only a few flowers be allowed to remain on each, and abundance of moisture and liquid manure given; by this treatment flowers fit for exhibition will be secured. In order to save disappointment, we wish it to be distinctly understood that unless this special treatment is adopted, the finest varieties will only produce ordinary sized flowers. Our new Chrysanthemums are especially fine in size, beauty of foliage, and brilliancy of colours, many of them having received the highest honours at numerous exhibitions. Young plants from the old stocks should be planted every year, and the old plant discarded.

FROM THE MANY HUNDRED VARIETIES NOW OFFERED WE HAVE CULLED THE FOLLOWING, WHICH COMPRISE ALL THE BEST.

For New Chrysanthemums See Coloured Sheets.

Abbe Mendenhall (Jap.) A beautiful flower of pale canary yellow; of immense size, high centre; outer petals reflexed, centre petals incurving and twisted.

Ada Spaulding (Jap.) Splendid pink, shaded white.

Advance (Jap.) Rose, slightly edged white.

Aida (Jap.) Reddish bronze, suffused yellow.

Alberic Lunden (Jap.) Colour, velvet crimson and carmine; large and first-class.

Albert Victor (Jap.) White, shaded rose mauve.

Alcion (Jap.) Rosy carmine, reflexed florets.

Alice Seward Rose purple; long, broad florets; very attractive, and fairly large flower.

Amos Perry (Jap.) Yellow, grand show.

Annie Clibran (Jap.) Shows bloom like a bunch of pink and white ribbon.

Arthur Wood (Jap.) Reddish brown, tipped yellow, high centre.

Baronald (Jap.) Rich deep red and golden bronze, very double.

Beauty of Castle Hill Rich golden yellow, reverse of petals lined bright salmon rose; very long, broad florets, incurving.

Beauty of Exmouth Flowers of immense size, snow-white, florets beautifully twisted and incurved.

Colonel Chase Most distinct in form, a perfect flower, long drooping florets; colour pale blush, with centre shaded yellow.

Col. H. M. Boies (Jap. Inc.) Flowers large, rose pink colour, veined with a lighter shade; petals twisted; very full centre.

Col. W. B. Smith A double high-built flower, petals broad and large, forming a solid mass of the richest bright golden bronze.

Cullingfordi (Ref.) Red, grand flower.

Director Kowallek Flowers of immense size and substance, very broad petals; purple violet.

Duchess of York (Jap.) Soft light yellow, long drooping florets.

Duke of York The colour of reverse petals, which is the principal part seen, is of a deep pink ground, colour heavily shaded bright silver.

Eda Prass Salmon, changing to white, shaded blush, fine flower.

Edouard Audigieux (Jap.) Purple, suffused magenta.

Edwin Molyneux (Jap.) Crimson, reverse gold, grand.

E. L. Jamieson Rich chestnut crimson, bronze reverse, petals fimbriated.

Emily Doon (Jap. Inc.) Flowers large and of good substance, creamy white changing to pink as they mature, the centre being pale yellow.

Etoile de Lyon (Jap.) Rosy violet, very large.

Eva Hoyte An immense double Japanese bloom of clearest and brightest yellow; a solid ball, with full, high-built centre.

Eva Knowles Reddish apricot colour, golden reverse slightly drooping.

Florence Boyd (Jap. Inc.) Petals incurved in a horizontal way, large deep blooms; colour, rose pink, lined with white.

Florence Davis (Jap.) Greenish white, passing to pure white; long drooping florets.

G. C. Schwabe (Jap.) Bright, carmine rose, gold centre; full, long, broad recurving and twisted florets, with gold points.

Golden Dragon (Jap.) Long, curled florets.

Golden Gate (Imp.) Tawny yellow, quite distinct, full centre, large spreading flowers, slightly whorled, regular form.

Golden Wedding Rich golden yellow; large flowers.

Good Gracious Delicate pink, long tubulated petals, loosely incurved.

Harry E. Widener (Jap.) Bright lemon yellow; without shadings; flowers large.

International (Jap.) Salmon rose, shading to a soft primrose.

Inter Ocean White tinted pink, drooping flowers.

James Bidscope Rosy amaranth silvery reverse, slightly twisted.

Japonaise (Jap.) Yellow, spotted rusty bronze brown; F.C.C.

J. P. Kendall (Jap.) Silvery amaranth, reflexed rose cerise; very broad, incurving and twisted petals of great substance.

J. Shrimpton (Jap.) Brilliant crimson scarlet, with bright golden reverse, which just shows as the florets expand.

Judge Hoyte (Anemone var.) Colour pale pearl pink, the guard petals are very broad, very high centre.

Lady Gormanston The best of the white Japanese varieties.

Le Versen Very deep rose shaded claret, a grand flower, one of the best.

Lily Love Pure white, large, singularly twisted.

Louis Boehmer (Jap.) Silvery pink, florets incurved; one of the hirsute varieties.

Louise White soft lilac tint, extra large.

Lord Brook (Jap.) Flowers very large, broad petals of a beautiful bronze, intermixed with yellow.

Madame Charles Molin Large, reflexed, bronze and yellow.

Mdme. Edouard Rey Delicate rose, large, broad petals, incurving tips, large flower.

Madame Paul Detour (Jap.) White shaded rose, grand.

Mdme. Marie Hoste (Jap.) Very large with long ribbon-like florets, white striped, and bordered with amaranth.

Mdme. Marie Recoura (Jap.) Large white, good exhibition flower.

Master Bates Spaulding A grand clear, deep lemon-yellow; petals incurving and interlacing; full high centre and very double.

Miss Dorothy Shea (Jap.) Broad, full, dense, and of splendid form; rich terra-cotta, with buff reverse.

Miss Esmeralda (Jap.) Florets incurved, deep crimson, under side of florets coppery bronze.

Miss M. Simpkins An immense Chinese bloom of purest snow white; a solid ball with high-built centre.

Miss Muriel Scott The colour is a light yellow, and may be described as a yellow Etoile de Lyon, but is a much more refined bloom than that variety.

Mr. A. H. Neve (Jap.) Silvery blush, long, drooping florets, centre rosy purple.

Mr. Geo. Lloyd (Jap.) Deep red and bronze, a colour much required; very fine for decoration.

Mr. H. Cannell Yellow, grand flower; two F.C.C.

Mr. Hicks Arnold Large, full, double flowers, of an old gold colour; when fully open the flower is almost spherical.

Mr. A. E. Carriere (Jap.) Blush, changing to pure white, centre florets incurved.

Mrs. A. G. Hubback (Jap.) Colour is a deep carmine amaranth, with silvery pink reverse to the petals.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie (Jap.) Crimson, florets of the dragon type.

Mrs. Bruce Findlay Deep blush, pink petals, long, flat and slightly serrated, large deep flower of good form, and opens well, good habit; grand exhibition variety. F.C.C.

Mrs. C. Coleman (Inc.) Golden bronze.

Mrs. Dunnett (Jap.) Rose blush, tip white, large.

Mrs. E. D. Adams (Jap.) Flowers very large, very deep petals, the outer ones swirled; white, slightly flushed with rose.

Mrs. E. W. Clarke (Jap.) Deep amaranth purple, florets incurved, violet scented.

Mrs. Falconer Jamieson (Jap.) Bronze, striped yellow, grand.

Mrs. Irving Clarke (Jap.) White, slightly shaded rose; florets incurved.



Chrysanthemum, Japanese.

Mrs. J. H. Horton Beautiful deep golden yellow, a grand exhibition variety.

Mrs. Judge Benedict (Ane.) Light blush, changing to pure white; guard petals broad, high fringed.

Mrs. Libbie Allen (Jap.) Lovely formed flowers, of a soft canary yellow.

Mrs. Neville Very large; colour plum purple, silvery reverse; broad florets.

Mrs. Sam Houston Pure white incurved, large and fine.

Oriental Salmon and crimson; a new type and colour.

Pelican (Jap.) White, grand show flower, late.

President Hyde (Ref.) Yellow, deep centre.

Pride of Madford Bold flowers of intense purple lake, rivaling the richest velvet plush, the reverse silvery white; centre florets gracefully incurved.

Pride of Maidenhead (Jap.) Reflexed, white, lemon centre, long spreading florets.

Princess May (Jap.) Pure white, long drooping florets, occasionally curled at the tips; large flower.

R. C. Kingston (Jap.) For dark purple pure colour we have nothing near it; of a large size, very free, and a capital grower and bloomer.

Regularity Nearly a pure white, but its chief beauty is its lovely, almost perfectly-made flower, of full size; splendid curling petals.

Robert Cannell (Inc.) Bronze red, with under petals distinctly gold coloured.

Rose Wynne (Jap. Inc.) Colour delicate blush, long massive incurving florets, slightly fluted, large flower.

Silver King (Jap. Inc.) Soft, rosy mauve, with a silvery reverse, broad petals incurving at the centre.

Souv. de Petite Amie Recurved ivory white.

Sunflower (Jap. can.) Fine; three F.C.C.

Syringa (Jap.) Lilac, immense size, distinct.

The King's Daughter (Jap.) Pure snow-white, very long drooping outer petals; centre petals irregularly curved.

The Queen Double white, of fine size and great substance, very rounded in form, incurving and full.

Triomphe de Wentworth A beautiful deep golden yellow, and on reverse has hairy filaments.

Violet Rose (Jap.) Of a rich violet purple shade.

Vivian Morrell (Jap.) Deep mauve, shaded lighter; very large.

W. A. Manda Golden yellow hairy Chrysanthemum; flower very large, of a clear golden yellow.

Waban Very pretty shade of light rose pink; flowers of immense size.

White Syringa A sport from the old variety, Lilac Syringa; immense size.

W. H. Lincoln (Jap.) An immense, full, double flower, pure golden yellow.

W. H. Lincoln, improved (Jap. Inc.) Clear, shining yellow; long, broad, incurving florets; large flower.

Wilfred Marshall (Jap. Inc.) Lemon yellow, broad incurved petals, pointed at the tips, large, beautifully formed flowers.

William Falconer Colour an exquisite shade of rosy blush, changing to a delicate flesh pink; flowers of the largest size.

W. K. Woodcock (Jap.) Deep crimson, full and reflexed.

Yellow Syringa A sport from pink Syringa.

CHOICE

We offer a splendid collection of these very gay garden plants, and the Cactus and single varieties are particularly attractive. A display of bloom can be maintained from January to June in favourable seasons. They must, however, have plenty of water and manure to induce good flowers. Dry bulbs can be supplied from June to September, and pot-grown plants during Spring. May be planted out from September to February.

LARGE SHOW FANCY DAHLIAS.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.

Arthur Ocock. Reddish orange, very large, fine form.
Dazzler. Yellow, flaked and striped scarlet.
Duke of Fife. Rich cardinal, large.
Goldfinder. Yellow, tipped red, fine flower.
King of Purples. Fine purple.
Sunrise. Bright magenta, distinct.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Acme of Perfection. Golden yellow.
Alice Emily. Delicate buff yellow, very constant.
Antagonist. Fine, white.
Beauty of the Grove. Yellow, edged crimson.
Buffalo Bill. Buff, striped vermillion.
Buttercup. Yellow, tinted with red.
Camelliflora. Pure white, dwarf.
Cleopatra. Light and dark crimson.
Colonist. Chocolate and fawn, distinct.
Condor. Buff, shaded.
Constancy. Yellow, edged lake.
Crown Prince. Nankeen.
Dewdrop. Dark primrose.
Ethel Britain. Blush white and purple.
George Rawlings. Crimson, shaded purple.
Gloire de Lyon. White, very beautiful, new.
Herbert Purchase. Light and deep mauve.
John Hickling. Clear yellow and crimson, new.
King of Primroses. Primrose.
La Belle Blonde. Pink and white.
Lottie Eckford. Pink, striped crimson.
Maggie Soul. Blush white, edged purple.
Majestic. White ground, edged and shaded purple.
Matthew Campbell. Bright buff, first-class.
Maude Fellows. White, tinted and shaded purple.
Miss Ruth. Yellow, edged white.
Mr. Hodgson. Large, yellow.
Mr. Newman Hall. Scarlet, tipped with white.
Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate soft pink.
Mrs. J. F. Jefford. Deep yellow.
Peri. Lilac, large, Al.
Plutarch. Buff and crimson.
Prince Denmark. Purple maroon.
Professor Faucett. Dark lilac, striped.
Rev. J. B. M. Camm. Yellow, flaked crimson.
Royalty. Pale yellow, tipped rosy purple.
Scarlet Gem. Deep scarlet.
Sir J. Bennett. Yellow, scarlet edged.
Snowball. White.
Yellow Beauty. Yellow, occasionally tinted pink.

DAHLIAS.

- POMPONE DAHLIAS. -

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Adonis. Carmine, bright centre.
Brilliant. Scarlet quilled.
Countess von Sternberg. Light cream, edged yellow.
Cupid. White tipped, crimson rose.
Dora. Pale primrose and white.
Euridice. Black, tipped purple.
Fairy Tales. Delicate primrose.
Golden Canary. Golden yellow.
Greus au Wein. Crushed strawberry.
Guiding Star (or White Aster).
Little Ethel. White, tipped with purple.
Profusion. Crimson, tipped white.

- CACTUS DAHLIAS. -

1s. 3d. each; 12s. dozen.

Earl of Pembroke. Bright plum, velvety towards centre.
Ernest Glasse. Rich purplish magenta, long petals.
John H. Roach. Soft yellow, edged sulphur yellow.
Matchless. Rich deep velvety maroon.
Mrs. Bennett. Soft crimson, large, broad petals.
Mrs. R. C. Richardson. Rich pink, very fine.
Zulu. Rich maroon crimson.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Amphion. Chrome yellow, flushed with cerise.
Black Knight. Dark crimson maroon.
Charming Bride. White, tipped rosy pink.
Fascination. Bright rose, striped white.
Germania Nova. Crimson, multitude of petals.
Henry Patrick. White, very perfect.
Honora. Pale amber, long petals.
Jaurzli. Scarlet.
King of the Cactus. Scarlet, very large.
Lady Carrington. Yellow, deep crimson.
Mikado. Reddish scarlet, flaked yellow.
Picta Formosissima. Orange, tipped white.
Prince Albert Victor. Deep rich scarlet.
W. J. Abberly. Pale lemon, edged with scarlet.
W. Pearce. Yellow.

- SINGLE DAHLIAS. -

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

A CHARMING class, splendid for cutting and decorative purposes; new colours, most elegant, single flowers.
Butterfly. Very rich, glowing scarlet.
Guilelma. White, margined with gold and scarlet.
James Scobie. Light yellow and scarlet, striped.
Marguerite. Pure white, very beautiful.
Miss Jeffries. Margin of petals light salmon, with a distinct centre band of dark bright red.
Nellie. Dark maroon, band of yellow at base of petals.
Northern Star. Bright scarlet, margined yellow.
W. C. Harvey. Bright yellow, band of bright red.



Begonia, Ornamental Leaved.

CHOICE

BEGONIAS.

FLOWERING BEGONIAS.

THESE charming pot plants are now most highly esteemed for the magnificence of their flowers and their beautiful foliage; we offer both single and double varieties; they must be grown under glass or in a bush-house, and require light, fibrous soil, and careful watering. Abundant bloomers, all shades of colour. They bloom spring and summer, and rest in winter.

TUBEROUS ROOTED.

Single Varieties - - - 1s. 6d. each
Double Varieties - - - 2s. 6d. each

SHRUBBY. 1s. each.

(Distinct from the Tuberous Rooted varieties).

Fuchsiavilles	Nymphenfolia
Manicata	Spotted Leopard
Megophylla	Weltoniensis
Metallica	

ORNAMENTAL LEAVED.

HIGHLY decorative pot plants for greenhouse, verandah, or bush-house culture. The leaves are beautifully marked with bronze, silver and crimson. Most charming house plants.

NEW VARIETIES.

Very beautiful new sorts 1s. 6d. each.

Despontaine Improved	Lambo
Lady Annesley	Pride of Botany
Violacea	

OLDER VARIETIES.

1s. each.

Bella	Novelty
Countess	Rosaphylla
Despontaine	Scottiana
Duchess	Tam O'Shanter
Lady Belmore	Vandemona
Mad. Tristot	

FOR OUR

Special Offer of Roses

SEE PAGE 85.

VERBENAS.

9d. each.
7s. 6d. doz.

We offer a choice collection of this fine dwarf free-flowering plant. Nothing can be more attractive than a large bed of well-grown Verbenas, they flower all through the summer, and are of trailing habit.

Alderman. Crimson violet, white eye.
Blue Bell. Bluish purple, white eye, very pretty.
Bridesmaid. White, tinted lemon.
Countess of Ellesmere. Pure white, very large.
Diadem. Deep shade of pink with large white eye.
Foxhunter. Scarlet, white eye.
Gaiety. White, with handsome stripes of red.
George Brunning. Deep scarlet, shade crimson, with white eye.
Goderich. Light bluish purple, large white eye.
Hon. Mrs. Ferguson. Beautifully striped and flaked, light purple on a white ground.
Klondyke. New. Mottled and striped with rich carmine.
Lady Jersey. Rose lavender, striped.
Leviathan. Beautiful dark scarlet, large white eye.
Lucinda. Salmon pink, light green eye.
Mayor of Geelong. Crimson, large white eye.
Mrs. Woodhouse. Light and white striped scarlet.
Queen of Crimsoms. Very beautiful crimson.
Red Riding Hood. Bright fiery red, small greenish-yellow eye.
Robert Rattray. White striped scarlet.
Rouge. Magenta, streaked white.
Sea Shell. A lovely shell pink, crinkled petals.
Sir Charles Sladen. Carmine, white eye.
The Duke. Rosy scarlet, white eye.
The Royal Arthur. Deep rich bluish purple, shading to a lighter purple, very large.



Verbenas.

• **SPLENDID**

FUCHSIAS.

In pots, 1s. each.
10s. per dozen.

Can be grown under glass, on a verandah, in a bush-house, or in the open border.

ALL kinds of Fuchsias form fine features in the flower garden, when they can be planted out, and as they merely demand shelter from the wind, plenty of water during dry weather, with a mulching during the summer months, and the ordinary treatment of general outdoor plants, they may be grown without much trouble, and make splendid decorative plants; any good garden soil will suit them; old plants are best for planting out. The soil suitable for the growth of Fuchsias in pots is a composition consisting of one-half rich vegetable loam, one-fourth rotten manure, and the remaining fourth equal proportions of sharp, gritty sand, and well-rotted vegetable loam. The pots should be well drained. Having finished blooming, and during the winter months, the plants may stand out in the bush-house, but care must be taken that they do not get too much water when they are not growing freely. When they have had their rest, and show signs of fresh growth—in Spring—shake the soil from their roots and prune them, and re-pot in compost as recommended for young plants. Pinch back the shoots occasionally and shift the plants into larger pots as required. Plenty of liquid manure must be given during growth. The above being attended to, plants eight feet in height should be obtained.

.....

Varieties marked **D** are double; **S** are single.

Admiral Courbet. Dark red, purple corolla. **D.**
Avalanche. Tube and sepals crimson, purple corolla. **D.**
Azurea Superba. Sepals recurved, of a coral colour, very large, purple corolla. **D.**
Beauty of Exeter. A novelty in colour, being a mixture of light and crimson, very floriferous. **S.**
Bridal Bouquet. Tube and sepals white, rose tinted corolla, habit dwarf. **S.**
Cervantes. Sepals rose, corolla sepals rose bordered with blue. **D.**
Christophe Colomb. Large scarlet sepals, enormous carmine double corolla; very distinct and fine. **D.**
Constancy. Flesh-coloured tube and sepals, well reflexed, rich carmine corolla, stout and extra fine. **S.**
Countess of Hopetoun. Very large corolla, pure white, dark red sepals, extra fine. **D.**
Duchess of Edinburgh. Largest double white in cultivation, good habit. **D.**
Enchantress. Tube and sepals bright rose, the sepals reflexed, white corolla. **D.**
Fair Maid. Creamy white, tube and sepals tinted with blush, corolla deep carmine, flushed with magenta. **S.**
Frau Emma Topfer. A distinct and novel variety; tube and sepals rosy coral colour, corolla clear rosy blush, large and free. **D.**
General Roberts. A beautiful variety, of drooping habit, flowers are 4 inches in length, sepals rose, deepening into the corolla, of shaded crimson. **S.**
Hocke. Sepals rose coloured, reflexed corolla, rosy lilac, good shape, a very handsome variety. **D.**
Jubilee. Sepals crimson, rosy mauve corolla. **S.**
La France. Sepals recurved, scarlet, corolla double, very large and bright, cobalt blue. **D.**
Lamartine. Large, double corolla, round and of perfect form, bluish violet. **D.**
Madame Jules Chretien. Short, sepals reflexed, crimson, pure snow white corolla. **D.**
Madame Bruant. A fine new variety, with enormous double flowers. Sepals bright red and well reflexed, corolla lilac mauve, maculated and veined with rose. **D.**
Minstrel. Sepals crimson, recurved; corolla waxy white; very elegant. **S.**
Miss Lucy Vidler. Rich crimson sepals, reflexed, corolla bright violet mauve. **D.**
Molesworth. Sepals bright carmine, reflexed corolla, double, unusually large and pure white. A first-class variety. **D.**

Mrs. Marshall. Tube and sepals white, corolla pink, an early free flowering variety, one of the best. **S.**
Monument. Corolla deep purple, outer petals striped carmine, tube and sepals crimson. **D.**
Mrs. W. Cannell. White, large. **D.**
Mrs. E. G. Hill. Sepals crimson, double white corolla.
Nouveau Mastodonte. Very dark violet colour, veined with red, the sepals reflexed. **D.**
Peasant Girl. Tube and sepals tinted with blush, corolla pink and carmine, slightly shaded violet. **S.**
Phenomenal. Short tube and reflexed sepals crimson, corolla azure violet, flaked red. **D.**
Rose of Castile. White sepals, corolla violet, an old favourite. **S.**
Star of Wilts. White sepals, salmon corolla. **S.**
Trailing Queen. A most unique variety, admirably adapted for basket culture, as the profusion of blooms hang down in a charming manner in long racemes of flower. **S.**
Viceroy of Canada. Violet corolla. **D.**
White Giant. White corolla, red sepals. **D.**
White Jubilee. An enormous flower, sepals rich red, reflexed corolla, spreading well and very beautiful. **S.**

HYBRID VARIETIES.

Crimson Bedder. The leaves are crimson and bronzy green, striped with white.
Earl Beaconsfield. Tube and sepals light rosy carmine, corolla deep carmine.
Gracilis Variegata. Dwarf fuchsia, leaves green, broadly margined with white.
Mrs. Rundle. A remarkably fine hybrid variety in the way of Earl Beaconsfield, with flowers 2½ inches long, and with spreading sepals 4½ inches across, sepals flesh colour, while the corolla is an orange scarlet. **S.**
Procumbens. Bearing large, scarlet, edible berries. Plant is a trailer, and may be made to cover a fence.
Triphylla. Foliage dark bronze green, very effective, produces bunches of medium-sized single fulgens-like flowers of a lovely brilliant orange-scarlet colour, the variety is quite a new departure. **S.**
Sunray. The leaves are of a bright rich crimson, white and bronzy green in equal parts; hardiest variegated variety grown.



Fuchsia Triphylla.



Double Fuchsia.



Petunia.

DOUBLE • PETUNIAS. •

In variety. 1s. each.

BEAUTIFUL flowering border plants, which grow rapidly and bloom profusely, suitable for early spring planting.

Crimson Beauty. Crimson, large.
Constancy. Large, white and crimson.
Fimbriata Magnifica. Crimson and white; fimbriated.
Gem. Rosy scarlet, flushed with white.
Lady Hampden. White, very handsome.
Queenie. Lavender rose; very pretty.

A great many other varieties of colours, with beautiful markings.

FOR

New Fuchsias

See Coloured Sheets.

Superb

PELARGONIUMS.

PLANTS IN POTS.

REGAL AND SHOW PELARGONIUMS are the aristocracy of the floral world; they are most charming pot plants, easily grown, very free flowering, and have flowers of the most delicate shades of colour. They can be grown in a frame, green-house or bush-house. The most suitable compost for growing them in is—two-thirds of turfy loam, and one-third coarse sand and decayed leaves and well rotted manure; and the pots must be well drained. They should be kept growing freely, and when they are coming into bloom, plenty of liquid manure should be given. When they have finished flowering the plants should be cut back, leaving the shoots only about two inches long; the plants should then be rested by keeping them rather dry, and when they begin to start again all the soil should be shaken from the roots. They should be pruned if necessary, and the plants re-potted and again grown on.

Pelargoniums in the open garden. It has now been found that many of these charming varieties do remarkably well planted out of doors, if a sheltered position can be given to them in the garden.

REGAL AND DECORATIVE.

Plants in Pots, 1s. 6d. each; 15s. doz.

The varieties marked R are Regal; they are all more or less fringed and double.

Alexandre de Napadewicz. A fine flower of a salmon carmine colour, widely margined with white; upper petals blotched with maroon; large white centre.

Alfonso. A pure white free blooming variety; upper petals marked with a feathered blotch of rich rosy crimson, under petals faintly feathered with rose.

Angus. Delicate rose; upper petals blotched with dark crimson and shaded with bright rose; under petals spotted with dark crimson.

Atrato. Upper petals rich purplish crimson, blotched and feathered with maroon, and margined with white; under petals violet rose, spotted with rich dark crimson and margined with white.

Beauty of Oxtou. Maroon, blotched, under petals dark crimson, shaded light centre. R.

Bougainville. Salmon, bordered pure white, deep chocolate blotch in early petal; very distinct.

Brongniart. An erect flowering variety, producing pure white flowers, all the petals of which are spotted with bright rosy purple.

Captain Raikes. Upper petals fiery crimson, flaked purple, bordered carmine, shaded light centre. R.

Captain Raikes, Improved. Bright scarlet flowers, shaded violet, deep blotch in upper petal; good habit.

Conductor. Bright carmine, upper petals blotched maroon, under petals shaded crimson.

Countess of Rosebery. A variety producing large trusses of pure white flowers with a spot of delicate rose in the upper petals, the margin of the flower being prettily fringed. R.

Donna Maria. Ground colour beautiful rosy pink, pure white centre and margin, feathered in upper petals, deep maroon; a very distinct and beautiful variety.

Dorothy. Fine large flower of a soft shade of carmine, rose-white centre, surrounded with a lilac shade; margined white and elegantly fringed, upper petals blotched maroon.

Dr. Masters. Upper petals large black blotches, with a margin of rich crimson, lower petals blotched. R.

Duchess of Bedford. Pure white, fringed with delicate rose in upper petals. R.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Flowers white, with purple blotch, beautifully fringed; large truss and very free; dwarf habit.

Duke of Clarence. Purplish maroon.

Duke of Connaught. Purplish maroon colour, light centre, petals beautifully fringed. R.

Edward Perkins. Brilliant orange carmine, with blotches on upper petals.

Emperor of Russia. An exceedingly distinct and showy variety, each petal having an equal cloud of dark maroon crimson, elegantly marked with a pure white belt. 2s. 6d.

Fimbriata. Pure white, a very pretty fimbriated variety.

Garibaldi. Upper petals crimson scarlet, with a mulberry blotch; lower petals carmine scarlet, with a small blotch; white eye.

Gloire de Tours. Bright vermillion, light centre and edges, upper petals dark vermillion.

Grand Lilas. French white, purple spot; a free blooming and attractive variety.

Gustave Malet (Spotted Variety). Very rich crimson, with dark spots and lilac centre.

Hebe. Large and pure white flowers, exquisitely pencilled on the upper petals; valuable either for cut flowers or for decorative purposes.

Her Majesty. White, double, fine. R.

Isabella. Lower petals rosy pink, maroon spots, upper petals orange pink, white centre.

J. Braid. Bright crimson, suffused with purple, maroon spot on top petals, and edged with white; dwarf and free, one of the best.

Jubilee. A pretty and attractive variety, with its beautiful crimped margin and most delicately soft China pink coloured flowers, reddish maroon blotch, white centre. R.

Jubilee Victoria. A charming variety, blush pink; upper petals blotched with maroon.

Kingston Beauty. White flowers, dark blotch in the upper petals.

La Billardiére. Rosy purple, blotched.

Lady Isabel. Soft rosy lilac, deep maroon blotch in upper petals, slightly tinted in lower ones, dwarf habit and very free, distinct.

Leviathan. Rosy crimson, with maroon blotch on upper petals, under petals slightly pencilled; flowers of immense size.

Madame Chas. König. Semi-double pure white flowers of good form and substance, of excellent habit, and very free flowering.

Madame Thibaut. White rose, blotched A1. R.

Mons. Desmoulin. Deep rose, dark blotch, light throat and edges, large and free. R.

Morning Star. Pure white, with a very deep and distinct crimson blotch in upper petals; flowers large and of good substance.

Mrs. Ashby. Rosy crimson, maroon spot, white centre; tree.

Mrs. Harrison. A sport from Madame Thibaut; the flowers are very large, of pink ground colour, reticulated with white; white centre and margin.

Mrs. John Hayes. Soft delicate peach, distinct spot; free and fine.

Nellie Hayes. An excellent variety of semi-regal habit, blush white, with maroon spots on all the petals; a robust, free growing sort, producing very large trusses.

Prince of Wales. Bright vermillion, light centre and edges, upper petals light crimson and darkly blotched.

Princess Beatrice. Upper petals crimson lake, blotched with maroon and margined with white; under petals blush white; a large and full flower.

Purple Emperor. A great improvement in this colour; fine bold open flowers forming into large trusses; upper petals feathered and blotched maroon, distinct.

Queen Victoria. Rich vermillion, petals margined with white. Upper ones blotched maroon. R.

Regalia. Bright rose, light edges, upper petals faintly spotted with maroon.

Robina. Salmon rose; pretty and distinct.

Rose Queen. Well formed flowers of a most exquisite shade of blush pink, small red spot on lower petals, upper petals blotched maroon and red. R.

Rosetta. Purple, shaded with rose, maroon spot in upper petals, distinct in colour.

Royalty. Pure white, with crimson spot on each petal, and beautifully fringed. R.

Sir W. T. Clarke. A blending of pink and white, with dark markings in upper petals.

Sultan. Carmine flake, upper petals blotched maroon, light centre, shaded with soft violet rose; petals slightly undulated.

Triomphe de St. Mandé. A continental variety; rich deep crimson, with immense quantity of bloom; most effective for either the greenhouse or the garden, being as free as a Fancy, with immense trusses, and a fine dwarf sturdy habit.

Triomphe de St. Mandé, (Imp.) Reddish maroon coloured blotch in upper petals; a most attractive variety.

Ukrain. Upper petals bright crimson, blotched with maroon and edged with white; under petals deep rose, edged with white; white centre, shaded with violet, the petals slightly fringed.

Volonte Nationale. Flowers extra large and of good shape, each petal blotched with rosy carmine, margined with a broad band of pure white; white throat, beautifully crimped.

Volonte Nationale Album. A sport from the well-known favourite Volonte Nationale, with large beautiful fringed flowers of purest white. R.

SHOW VARIETIES.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. doz.

Angelina. Rich maroon top petals, lower petals rose-shaded lilac, large white eye; fine.

Eugenie Le Gros. Pure white, with small maroon blotch on top petal.

Instance. Upper petals violet crimson, shaded with maroon and edged with white; under petals bluish white.

Mabel. Dark maroon top, narrow edge; a heavily-painted flower, distinct and very showy.

Magnate. A fine flower of a soft violet colour, upper petals blotched with maroon, and the under petals slightly spotted with crimson; clear white centre.

Mrs. Potten. A fine round flower with undulated petals of a bluish white colour, the upper petals blotched with velvety purple; very distinct.

Outlaw. Black top petals, narrow margin of bright crimson, white centre, large and fine.

Prince Leopold. Very bright crimson lower petals, upper petals dark maroon; a smooth and glossy flower.

The Clown. Very lively, light colour, and free bloomer.

Valiant. Crimson, black maroon spot on top petals, shaded crimson and rose edge; large, good shape and habit.

CHOICE ZONALE GERANIUMS.

DOUBLE FLOWERING. 1s. each.

Candidissima Plena. Large, full, and finely formed flowers, of the most pure snowy whiteness.

Grand Chan. Faldeherbe. Blackish crimson, well formed pipe, colour intense, the best in its class.

Jean Dollfus. Very fine full flowers, brilliant, purplish violet colour, immense trusses, novel.

Louis Delesalle. A free-growing variety, large, fine, rich scarlet cerise colour, shaded carmine.

Madame Thibaut. Rich rose shaded with violet carmine, upper petals with white at their base.

Talabot. Amaranth, velvety, first-class.

SINGLE FLOWERING. 1s. each.

Aphrodite. Cerise and magenta.

Kate Greenaway. Large, pink.

Mrs. Lancaster.

Rebecca. Rosy crimson.

Scarlet Gem.

The Shah.

Variegated Zonale and Tricolour.

Beauty of Calderdale. Yellow with bronze zone.

Gaiety. Yellow and green.

Happy Thoughts. White, green centre, zone salmon.

Lady Cullen. Bronzed zone, edged crimson and gold.

Mrs. Pollock. Bronze red zone, belted and edged with crimson and gold.

IVY-LEAVED GERANIUMS.

DOUBLE FLOWERING. 1s. each; 10s. doz.

FINE plants for covering fences, very showy and handsome.

Abel Carriere. Beautiful soft magenta colour, feathered maroon in upper petals, flowers of extra size.

A. F. Baron. Lilac rose, flower large and very full.

Beauty of Jersey. Colour lovely, scarlet shaded with purple, tremendous large pipe, also fine large truss very free, splendid habit, and is certainly one of the best double varieties sent out.

Eurydice. Fine flower, of a rosy mauve colour, shaded carmine, upper petals tinted with violet.

Gloire de Nancy. Large trusses of bright cerise red colour, shaded with amaranth on upper petals.

Isidore Feral. Light rose colour, flowers large and very double.

Jeanne d' Arc. White suffused with light lavender, a first-class variety.

König Albert. Flowers bright violet pink colour, good shape and double.

La Elegance. Variegated

La Rosiere. Satiny rose, lighter margin, flowers perfect.

Ondine. A large flower of soft rosy pink colour, upper petals feathered with carmine.

Ryecroft Surprise. A splendid double variety, colour clear, soft upper petals spotted with crimson, edges of petals shaded purplish rose, pipe of large size, very free flowering, splendid habit, best sent out. 1s. 6d.

Sabine. Bright rosy carmine; a large well-formed flower of a most pleasing colour.

Sarah Bernhardt. Large flowers, pure white, upper petals feathered maroon, very free.

Vesta. Large double flowers, delicate blush pink colour, upper petals rayed with purplish crimson.

For CHOICE COLLECTION . .

OF

CANNAS

SEE COLOURED SHEETS.

Selected

Roses.

We offer a magnificent collection of all classes of Roses, which will succeed in any part of the Colony, provided they are planted in suitable soil; they will not do well in light sand, preferring strong loam, or even a stiff, clayey soil. The varieties of the Ever-blooming class are far superior to the old Hybrid Perpetual varieties, and are admirably suited to our climate. For Roses the land should be well trenched and drained, and enriched with a liberal supply of well-decayed manure, a strong, deep loam suiting them best. Planting may be done during June, July, and August, when the plants are lifted out of the border, but we can supply a good assortment in pots for planting later. A judicious root pruning of the stocks lifted out of the borders before planting out is of great service. As some of the more delicate varieties are budded on common stocks, when planting the said stocks should be completely buried in the ground, so that only the branches of the true rose will remain above ground. Roses thus planted will not suffer, but be improved by the treatment, and losses of delicate varieties should be very few. We would also advise that, after planting, a mulching of manure be placed about each plant, and should suckers appear from the stocks, they should be removed, allowing only the shoots from the bud to remain.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.

Our own selection 10s. per dozen.

This class includes some of the Finest Roses in cultivation, and nearly all the fine Deep Crimson Highly Perfumed Flowers so much esteemed. We can supply many other varieties.

Abbe Bramerel. Crimson, shaded purple.
Alfred Colomb. Bright fiery red, large and full.
Alfred K. Williams. Carmine red, changing to magenta.

Beauty of Waltham. Light rosy crimson.

Black Prince. Dark crimson, shaded with black cupped, large, full, very finely shaped.

Captain Christy. Deep flesh, good form.

Charles Lefebvre. Crimson, purplish centre.

Dr. Andry. Dark bright red; very large, full, and of fine form; one of the best and most effective.

Dr. Sewell. Brilliant carmine scarlet, shaded with purple; back of petals bright red; large, full, and finely cupped; growth vigorous, free in flowering and effective in appearance.

Duchess of Albany. In the way of La France, but deeper in colour, more expanded in form and larger in size; the flowers are deep even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed, and in all respects of first quality.

Duke of Albany. Vivid crimson, darker as the flower expands.

Earl of Dufferin. Dark red, large and full.

Ella Gordon. Bright cherry red, large and full.

Emperor de Maroc. Rich velvety crimson.

Glory of Waltham. Crimson, vigorous pillar rose.

Grand Mogul. Deep crimson, very dark.

Her Majesty. Satiny pink, large and full.

Jean Liabaud. Crimson, shaded with black.

Jean Souper. Velvety crimson, shaded scarlet.

John Bright. Very rich glowing crimson, exceedingly bright; flowers large, full, and of fine globular form; one of the brightest coloured varieties yet introduced.

John Hopper. Rose, crimson centre, large, full.

Lord Macaulay. Variable, scarlet crimson to plum.

Lord Raglan. Scarlet crimson, edges violet crimson; large and full.

Louis Van Houtte. Scarlet, shaded maroon.

Madame Baroness de Rothschild. White and pink, very fine.

Margaret Dickson. White, pale flesh, centre full.

Merveille de Lyon. White, very large and full.

Mrs. Harry Turner. Rich crimson scarlet, well formed and full.

Paul Dupuy. Deep velvety crimson.

Paul Neron. Rich rose, monstrous, very double.

Pierre Notting. Blackish red, violet shaded, large and full.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Nearly black, velvety crimson, splendid.

Princess Alice. Rich deep rose, with a fine satin-like gloss, large, cupped, and very double, with petals of great substance.

Silver Queen. Pinkish white and blush.

Souvenir Wm. Wood. Black maroon, shaded scarlet, very effective.

Victor Hugo. Intense crimson, good form.

Victor Verdier. Deep vivid rose, large, fine.

Zavier Olibo. Shaded amaranth. A1.

EVER-BLOOMING POLYANTHA ROSES.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.

THESE ROSES are to their genus what the Pompones are to Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, etc., and are hitherto but little known, though, when shown they have been universally admired. Those we offer are profuse and constant bloomers, all having small flowers produced in bunches.

Annie Marie Montravel. Small, pure white flowers in large clusters.

Blanche Rebatee. Carmine, shaded rose.

Claire Jacquire. Nankeen yellow, clustered climber.

Etoile d'Or. Citron yellow in centre shading to pale chrome yellow, medium size and very fine.

George Pernet. Bright rose and pink.

Glorie de Polyantha. Rose, outer petals often flaked with red, dwarf.

Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. Delicate salmon pink, deep salmon centre.

Miniature. White, tinted rose, small, full, daisy-like flowers.

Perle d'Or. Nankeen yellow, deep orange in bud, small flowers in bunches.



Madame Caroline Testout.

When supplied during the
Winter Months.

21 ROSES £1

Packing included.

BELLE SIEBRECHT
CLIMBING NIPHETOS
CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS
CLIMBING SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON
CRIMSON RAMBLER
EARL OF DUFFERIN
ELIZA FUGIER
ERNEST METZ
KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA
LA NEIGE
MARIE VAN HOUTTE
MDLLE. CHRISTINE DE NEUE
MEDEA
PAPA GONTIER
SOUVENIR DE MADAME METREL
SOUVENIR DE WOTTEN
SUNSET
THE BRIDE
THE QUEEN
THE METEOR
WILLIAM ALLAN RICHARDSON

For description see List.

SPECIAL
OFFER..

For 1898.

PROVENCE or MOSS ROSES.

1s. 3d. each.

Crested Moss. Beautifully crested.

Old English Moss.

Pink Moss.

Victor Emanuel. White.

W. Lobb. Purple.

BANKSIAN ROSES.

1s. 3d. each.

Desirable Roses for climbing purposes.

Banksia Alba. White.

Banksia Fortunii. Large, white.

Banksia Fortunes. Yellow.

Banksia Lutea. Yellow.

Ever-Blooming Roses.

EVER-BLOOMING TEA-SCENTED and NOISETTE ROSES.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.

When supplied during Winter Months, Packing Free.

A splendid class, being nearly perpetual bloomers.

Adrienne Christophile. Yellow shaded; large, full, and sweet-scented.
Aimee Vibert. White climber; a valuable season rose.
Aline Sisley. Flowers varying from deep rosy purple to shaded violet red, a colour altogether new, and most desirable amongst Tea Roses.
Andre Schwartz. Scarlet crimson, very striking, fairly full, very free and fragrant.
Archduchess Marie Immaculata. Brick red, shaded salmon and vermillion, large, good form.
Beaute Inconstant. Coppery red, yellow and carmine, a first-class variety.
Beauty of Stapleford. Rose, carmine centre.
Belle Lyonnaise. Canary yellow, changing to white.
Belle Siebrecht. An exquisitely scented Hybrid Tea, bright rosy pink, large and full, perfect form.
Bridesmaid. Deep pink shaded, a great favourite with all rose growers.
Catherine Mermet. Salmon rose, cupped.
Charles de Legrady. Carmine, changing to deep rose, edges of petals silvery, large and full.
Comtesse de la Barthe. Soft pink, very fine.
Cornelia Kock. Pale straw colour, large size.
Countesse of Pembroke. Soft, satiny rose, deep centre; deliciously fragrant.
Devoniensis. Creamy white, blush centre.
Duchess of Albany. Deep bright uniform pink, large, perfect form.
Edouarde Littaye. Carmine, rose shaded, with amaranth, changing to pale rose, centre violet red.
Edouard Gautier. Outer petals white, tinged with rose, the centre rich deep yellow, large, full, and well formed; superb.
Eliza Fugier. White, slightly tinted pink in the centre, robust.
Ernest Metz. Soft carmine rose, deepening in the centre, very large.
Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur yellow, large, free blooming.
Grace Darling. Delicate peach colour, base of petals creamy white.
Homere. Pale rose, with salmon centre, petals often bordered with pink, full and good form; blooms in clusters.
Hon. Edith Gifford. Outer petals creamy white, centre delicate flesh, shaded rose.
Jean Ducher. Variable, bright yellow, salmon and coppery, sometimes shaded with peach, very large, full, and globular.
Jean Pernet. Bright yellow, large and full.
J. B. Varonne. Deep rose and bright crimson, petals coppery yellow.
Joseph Metral. Deep magenta, changing to purple cerise.
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. Pale fawn, deeper colour in the centre, one of the most perfect roses grown. Very suitable for show purposes.
Kronprinzessin Victoria. White, tinted yellow, a first-class rose.
Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. Bright rose, sweetly scented, free bloomer.
La France. Pale peach colour, reverse deep rose.
Lord Tarquin. Pale flesh colour shaded, very free flowering; one of the best.
Luciole. Bright carmine, tinted with yellow, large, full and well formed; very free and fragrant.
Ma Capucine. Deep orange or copper colour, shaded with rose, beautiful in bud.
Madame Camille. Delicate salmon pink, reverse of petals veined with white; cupped, large and full.
Madame Caroline Testout. Clear satiny rose.
Madame de Wattville. Creamy white, beautifully margined.
Madame Eliza Lambert. Flesh rose, passing to satin white, a decorative variety of first rank.
Madame Hippolyte Jamain. White, edged blush, centre yellow.
Madame Lambard (Lacharme). Beautiful bright salmon red, large, full, and finely formed, a good show rose, growth vigorous; one of the best.
Madame Welche. Outer petals pale yellow, centre deep yellow, shaded.
Mademoiselle Christine de Neue. Deep purple, centre petals lake colour, very large, highly scented.
Mademoiselle Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow, shaded rosy peach.
Maid of the Mist. Pale flesh colour in bud, opening nearly white.
Mamman Cochet. Blush rose, shaded carmine and salmon; extra fine.
Marie Von Houtte. White, tinted yellow, edged rose

A MOST beautiful family of Roses, well described as "ever-blooming;" they require warm sheltered positions, where they will . . flower abundantly. Ready for delivery in June, July and August, strong . . plants, out of pots from open ground, that will travel any distance . . Many of these Roses can be supplied in pots at any time during the season.

• • •
- ORDERS -
 for these Roses should reach us early to be forwarded when ready.

• • •



EVER-BLOOMING TEA-SCENTED & NOISETTE ROSES—Continued.

Marion Dingee. Rich crimson maroon, large and cup-shaped.
Miss Marston. Blush deep rose centre, shaded peach and yellow.
Medea. Lemon yellow deepening to canary, vigorous and free.
Niphetos. Snowy white, long beautiful bud.
Papa Gontier. Rosy crimson long-shaped buds; one of the most perfect roses known.
Paul Nabonnand. Satiny rose, veined peach.
Perle de Lyon. Yellow, sometimes apricot.
Perle des Jardins. Bright canary yellow, very large and fragrant.
Pink Perle. Deep rose, shaded carmine, a first-class variety.
Rainbow. A lovely pink, blotched and striped with dark crimson, at the same time only enough to add to its beauty.
Sappho. A beautiful rose, with petals fawn colour, or pale rosy buff, centre rich apricot, large, very full and well-formed, exceedingly free-blooming and highly fragrant.
Soffrano. Bright apricot, a beautiful bud.
Souv. d'Elise. Creamy white, yellowish centre, very large and full, a splendid rose.
Souv. Victor Hugo. Light rose, centre yellowish, large and full.
Souvenir de Wotten. Colour red, cupped, large and full.
Souvenir d'un Ami. Soft pink, a splendid rose.
Sunset. A fine rose, full bright apricot colour.
The Bride. Pure white, or with a tinge of green, outer petals often shaded rose, fine.
The Meteor. Deep rich velvety crimson, good size and form, profuse bloomer.
The Queen. A pure white Tea Rose, free blooming and fragrant, particularly beautiful in bud; a lovely rose.
Triomphe de Angers. Dark red, shaded velvety crimson, large, fragrant.
Viscountess Folkestone. Uniform creamy pink, deepening to salmon pink.
Waban. Soft carmine pink, outer petals tinted.
William Allan Richardson. Beautiful orange yellow, shaded.
Ye Primrose Dame. Outer petals creamy white, or delicate primrose yellow.

EVER-BLOOMING CLIMBING - - ROSES. - -

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.

Can be grown in the border if trained on a few poles.

Beauty de l'Europe. Deep yellow, reverse of petals, coppery; large and well shaped.
Celine Forestier. Pale yellow, free flowering.
Cheshunt Hybrid. Carmine red, with violet shade.
Climbing Devoniensis. Creamy white.
Climbing la France. Beautiful blush.
Climbing Niphetos. Pure white Tea Rose, long buds, a magnificent climber and profuse bloomer.
Climbing Perle des Jardins. Bright yellow and a profuse bloomer.
Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison. Edges blush, deeper in centre.
Cloth of Gold. Sulphur yellow.
Duchesse d'Auerstaedt. Yellow or pale buff, with nankeen shade in centre.
Gloire de Dijon. Yellow and buff.
Gloire de Limbourn. Bright canary yellow, apricot centre.
James Sprunt. Rich scarlet crimson large and full.
Josephine Violette. Salmon yellow, coppery centre.
La Marque. White, centre tinged with yellow.
La Soliel. Glossy yellow, thick petals, large and full.
L'Idéal. Coppery rose, yellow centre, reflexed gold.
Madame Berard. Salmon rose, shaded yellow, large.
Madame Eugene Verdier. Outer petals chamoise yellow, centre deep orange.
Marchal Neill. Rich golden yellow, large and fragrant.
Monsieur Desir. Velvety crimson, shaded violet.
Reine Marie Henriette. Bright rosy cerise, large and full, long petals.
Reve d'Or. Deep coppery yellow, fine form.
Rev. T. C. Cole. Bright yellow, large and full.
Solfaterra. Sulphur yellow, large and full.
Souvenir de Madame Metrel. Bright cerise red, shaded scarlet.
Triomphe de P. Guillot fils. White, shaded with salmon, large and full.
Triomphe de Rennes. Canary.
Waltham Climber, No. 3. Deep crimson, full globular, free bloomer.

Green-house & Stove Plants.

Plants marked * can only be grown in glass-houses artificially heated.

Those not marked, in a cool green-house, and many of them in a bush-house also.

Alocassia.

Intermedia. 3s. 6d. **Metallica.** 3s. 6d.
Macrorrhiza Variegata. 3s. 6d. **Thibautiana.** 5s.

* Anthurium.

Cordifolium. 2s. 6d.
Crystallinum. 3s. 6d.
Scherzerianum has small foliage, but beautiful crimson flowers. 3s. 6d.

A remarkable family of stove and green-house plants, some of the varieties producing magnificent leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers.

Asparagus.

Plumosus. 2s.
Tenuissimus. 1s. 6d.
Beautiful evergreen climbers, suitable for outdoor and pot culture, with lovely feathery foliage, very fine for bouquets.

Virgatus. 1s. 6d.
Sprengerii. 2s.
Charming pot plants, the last-named a splendid plant for hanging baskets.

Bilbergia.

Grandiflora. 2s.
Viridiflora. 2s.
Zebrina Nana. 2s.
Suitable for bush house.

Caladiums.

Auber.
Bellina.
Candidum.
Jules Duplessis.
La Comtesse de Condiexa.
Madame Alfred Maine.
Madame Margolin Schaeffer.
Mithridate.
Mrs. Laing.
Perle de Bresil.
Souvenir de Dr. Bleu.

Strong Bulbs.
2s. 6d. each.

Argyrites. This is the small-leaved variety; green leaves superbly blotched with white; largely used by florists; charming for bouquets. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

A beautiful tribe of tender green-house foliage plants, but not suitable for outdoor culture, they can only be grown successfully under glass, and are the better for artificial heat to start them in the spring when they are making their new growth; their leaves are magnificent, of a diversity of colour and size, curiously spotted and veined with wonderful combinations; they are bulbous plants and dormant in the winter, and during June, July and August can be sent out in a dry state.



Caladiums.

Cissus.

Discolor. A beautiful greenhouse climber, prettily variegated. 1s. 6d.

Clerodendron.

Balfourii. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Thompsonii. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Charming green-house climbers, which are best grown on a wire frame in the shape of a fan or balloon, to which the young shoots must be tied; the flowers are of a most striking character, creamy white, crimson tipped.



Clerodendron.

Coleus.

6s. to 8s. per dozen.

We can supply 24 varieties of the most beautiful colours known. They are a most beautiful class of ornamental foliage plants. It is almost impossible to give descriptions of the numerous markings and variations of the foliage; the beauty of the new varieties cannot be overestimated; they are very suitable for green-houses, bush-houses, or verandahs, or for planting out during the summer months.

NEW LARGE-LEAVED HYBRIDS.

12s. per dozen.

We are now able to supply 12 varieties of the new large-foliaged kinds. These varieties are very beautiful, fine, large foliage, and very robust.

* Crotons.

24 varieties of all the best kinds—collected from the various islands and Ceylon. 2s. 6d. each.

Curculigo.

Recurvata. 1s. 6d.
Recurvata Variegata. 3s. 6d.
Very effective decorative plants.

* Dieffenbachia.

Baraquiniana. 2s. 6d. **Brasiliensis.** 2s. 6d.
Bausel. 2s. 6d. **Chelsonii.** 2s. 6d.
Baumannii. 2s. 6d. **Magnifica.** 2s. 6d.

Dielytra.

Spectabills (Bleeding Heart). H. 1s.
A lovely soft-wooded herbaceous half-hardy perennial, requiring a sheltered position; its foliage is soft but graceful, and it produces pendant spikes of beautiful pink heart-shaped flowers in great profusion; it prefers a cool climate.

* Dipladenia.

Boliviensis. A most beautiful climber, bearing lovely white flowers delicately suffused with yellow. 2s. 6d.

* Dracaena.

The varieties marked † are Hardy.

Alba Marginata. 3s. 6d. **Goldisana.** 3s. 6d.
Anerleyensis. 2s. 6d. **†Fraserii.** 2s. 6d.
Baptistii. 2s. 6d. **†Gladstonei.** 2s. 6d.
Broomfieldii. Very handsome and rare, green and white; variegated; from 10s. 6d. **†Gracilis.** 2s. 6d.
†Cannafolia. 1s. 6d. **Hendersonii.** 2s. 6d.
†Chelsonii. 2s. 6d. **Lindenii.** 3s. 6d.
†Cooperi. 2s. 6d. **Massangeana.** 5s.
†Robertsoniana. 2s. 6d. **Sanderiana.** 2s. 6d.
†Shepherdii. 2s. 6d.

Eucharis.

Amazonica. The lovely Eucharis lily of the Amazon, from 2s. 6d.
Candidum. 3s. 6d.

Ficus.

Elastica. The true rubber tree of commerce 2s. 6d..
Alba Variegata. 5s. **Parcelli.** 2s. 6d.

Gloxinia.

Dry Tubers.—15s. per dozen; 1s. 6d. each.
In Pots—20s. per dozen; 2s. each.

We offer 24 varieties, spotted and self colours, erect growing, etc. Dry tubers can be obtained during April, May, June and July, and later on in a growing state in pots.

We also offer the following magnificent varieties:—
Colestina. Pale blue markings, white throat.
Crassifolia Varieties.
Defiance. Brilliant crimson.
Kaiser Frederick. Rich crimson, scarlet markings, clear white throat.

Charming plants, trumpet-like flowers of every colour, in upright form; leaves very beautiful, continue to flower for a long period; the shelter of a frame is all that they require, but cannot be grown outside.

* Maranta.

Picturata. 2s.
Portiana. 2s.
Masangeana. 2s.
Sanguinea. 2s.
Zebrina. 2s.
Beautiful ornamental foliage plants, with coloured markings on the leaves.

* Medinilla.

Magnifica. Handsome foliage plant, bearing large flower clusters of a lovely pink colour. 3s. 6d.

Pandanus.

Veitchii. 2s. 6d. to 5s. each.
One of the most charming table decorative plants grown; white and green striped foliage.

Saintpaulia Ionantha.

1s. each.

(See Illustration—Flower Seeds).

A charming little prolific flowering plant that was discovered on the Usambara Mountains in Central Africa; the leaves are dark green, fleshy, with downy surface, spread laterally over the soil, forming a rosette, from the centre and sides spring up quite a bouquet of flowers, violet-like both in colour and shape, 1½ inch in diameter, borne in stalks 2 to 3 inches high. Suitable for bush and greenhouse.

Schubertia.

Graveolens. 2s. 6d.
Large, white, star-shaped flowers, very floriferous, and a magnificent green-house climber.

Tabernaemontana.

Coomassa, fl. pl. A charming green-house plant, bearing a profusion of beautiful snow-white flowers of Gardenia form, sweetly scented. 2s. 6d.

Herbaceous, Bulbous and other Hardy Plants.

HH indicates Half-hardy, H Hardy.

Acanthus.

Mollis. H. 1s.

Ornamental foliage perennial plants, producing spikes of white or rose flowers, 18 inches high.

Agapanthus.

Umbellatus. Blue. 1s.

Umbellatus Alba. 1s.

Strong tuberous plants, with flower stem 3 feet in height, surrounded by a crown of beautiful blue and white flowers; perfectly hardy, will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

Umbellatus Variegatus. 2s.

Similar to Umbellatus, with the exception that its foliage is variegated; habit of growth not so strong.

Agave.

Summaril. 1s. 6d.

Very compact habit, leaves dark green, a beautiful plant for lawn decoration.

Alpinia.

Nutans. HH. 1s.

A graceful plant, producing tall shoots 6 to 8 feet, surrounded by a beautiful drooping raceme of perfumed pink flowers; will require considerable space, as it does best in a clump.

Anemone.

Japonica. H. Pink. 1s.

Japonica Alba (Honorable Joubert). Pure white. 1s.
Two beautiful herbaceous plants of great value for cut flowers; large leaves, flower stems 2 feet, flowers abundantly in cluster, single, hardy.

Anthemis.

Nobilis Chamomile. For edging. H. 6d.

Bellis.

Perennis (Daisy). 6d.

This well-known family of favourite flowers do well in any sheltered shady position; we have several varieties and colours.

Calla (or Richardia).

Little Gem. A dwarf variety of the Nile Lily, very handsome, valuable for table decoration. 1s. 6d.

Maculata Alba. Fine pot plant with small leaves spotted with silver; effective. 1s. 6d.

Ethiopica (Arum Lily). "Lily of the Nile." Of the easiest culture, prefers moist situation; foliage large, flowers white; a fine pot plant. 1s.

Sanctum (Black Calla). Large flowers of a deep purple colour, with black pistils standing well out of the flowers; very curious, distinct, handsome foliage. 1s. 6d.

Cereus (Cactus).

Flagelliformis. HH. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora. HH. 1s. 6d.

Lowii. HH. 2s. 6d.

Speciosissimus. HH. 1s. 6d.

Twedii. HH. New. 2s. 6d.

These plants, generally known as Cactus, are suited for culture either in green-house, verandah, or on rock work. They may also be planted in the open borders where the climate is not more frosty than in the County of Cumberland. The flowers are grand, both for colour and size.

Clidanthus.

Fragrans. 1s. 6d.

Beautiful golden yellow flowers, of exquisite fragrance produced abundantly. Quite hardy, and not particular as to soil.

Clivea.

Nobilis. 2s. 6d.

A splendid free flowering bulbous plant, with orange yellow flowers; produced on spikes about a foot high.

Convallaria.

Majalis. Lily of the Valley 1s.

An old English favourite, which succeeds only in the colder regions in a sheltered position; its perfume is delightful; flowers pure white.

Alba Grandiflora. A large flowering variety of the above. 1s. 6d.



Convallaria.

Crinum.

Resembles Agapanthus in its habit; also produces tall flower stems, but its crown of flowers is more feathery; a beautiful plant. Choice varieties. 1s. 6d.

Cyclamen.

Bulbs can be supplied during summer. 1s. each; 9s. doz. Potted and in growth in winter months. 1s. 6d. ea.; 15s. doz.

Beautiful winter and spring flowering pot plants, handsome foliage and flowers.

Echeveria.

Metallica. HH. 1s. 6d.

Retusa. HH. 1s. 6d.

Secunda Glauca. HH. 1s.

A magnificent family of foliage plants. Metallica is a half-hardy plant, suited for green-house cultivation, but can be planted out during summer, and is highly ornamental when used in carpet bedding; the leaves are large and with a metallic colour; the other varieties have green leaves, and grow in the shape of a rosette.

Echinocactus.

Procumbens. 2s. 6d.

Amemocanthus. 2s. 6d.

These are beautiful new plants for bush house.

Epiphyllum.

Russelliani. HH. 1s. 6d.

Violaceum. HH. 1s. 6d.

Snowi. HH. 1s. 6d.

Bicolor.

Bridgesii.

Madame Constance.

Salmonia Marginata.

Viola.

Tricolor.

New and
handsome varieties
from
imported stock.
2s. each.

Belongs to the Cactus family, but with smaller differently shaped flowers; when grafted on a tall stem of the common Cactus it is particularly beautiful; colour of flower, brilliant crimson; are fine verandah plants, and are hardy out of doors in a warm, sheltered position.

Farfugium.

Grande. H. 1s. 6d. **Kæmpferii.** H. 1s. 6d.

Funkia.

Cœrulea. H. 1s. 6d. **Japonica.** H. 1s. 6d.

An attractive tribe of hardy herbaceous plants, good foliage and perfumed flowers.

Gazania.

Splendens. HH. 1s.

Hardy, showy, herbaceous plants from the Cape; produces large flower heads, of bright orange with black and white spots at the base of each petal; of a trailing habit.

Gynerium.

Argentum (Pampas Grass). H. 1s. 6d.

Argentum Variegatum. 2s.

Roseum. H. 1s.

A beautiful strong-growing grass, which grows freely in any position, and throws up tall stalks 8 feet high, and surmounted by splendid feathery plumes of great beauty; these can be dried and used for decorative purposes.

Justica.

Carnea. HH. 1s. 6d.

Flavicom. HH. 1s. 6d.

Splendens. HH. 1s. 6d.

Perennial plants that flower freely. Suitable for bush or green-house.

Mesembryanthemum.

We have a collection of all the most valuable varieties. 6d. to 1s. each.

Succulent plants, suitable for rockeries and for edgings; free flowering and a variety of colours, the flowers open on bright days, and close as the sun goes down.

Mimulus.

Harrisoni (Gigantic Musk). 1s.

Moschatus (Musk). P. 6d.

Soft-wooded dwarf herbaceous plants; the flowers produced in profusion; they require a sheltered place; plenty of moisture. Musk is best cultivated in pots; leaves delightfully perfumed; yellow flowers; must have shade and plenty of moisture.

Pæonia (Pæony).

Moutan. Tree variety. 3s. 6d.

Sinensis. Herbaceous; best imported varieties. 1s. 6d.

Pampas Grass (See Gynerium).

Pentstemon.

Alexander Pflam. Deep lake, white throat. H. 1s.

Antoine Mirzay. Rosy vermilion, white throat. H. 1s.

Cardinal. Brilliant scarlet, large flower. H. 1s.

Clara. White, bordered with purple. H. 1s.

Clio. White, bordered with purple. H. 1s.

Emile Palladelle. Amaranth, white throat. H. 1s.

Garden Director of Ortgus. Mauve, white throat, veined with purple. H. 1s.

Georges Sand. Veined white lips, tube bright purple. H. 1s.

Perle. Pearl white, very beautiful. H. 1s.

A very attractive herbaceous border plant; produces spikes about 18 inches high, profusely covered with tube shaped flowers of a variety of colours.

Phlox.

Perennial. H. 1s.

Showy herbaceous plants of easy culture, many shades of colour; they throw splendid spikes of flowers for several weeks; assorted colours.

Polyanthes.

Tuberosa (Tuberose). Single and double; clumps, 1s.

The Pearl. Flowers double, dwarf habit. 1s.

The delightful fragrance of the flowers on tall spikes render it useful for cutting, they bloom a long period.

Polyanthus.

Varieties. 6d.

An old favourite in English cottage gardens, and a free-flowering plant; during the spring trusses of flowers are produced on short stems; colours various; fine foliage.

Polygonatum.

Vulgare. (Solomon's Seal). 1s.

An excellent border plant.

Primula (Primrose).

Double Lilac (Primrose). 1s.

Double White (Primrose). 1s.

Double Yellow (Primrose). 1s.

Obconica. A valuable bush-house plant, producing through the season heads of handsome white flowers. 1s.

Veris (Cowslip). 1s.

Vulgaris (Common Primrose). 6d.

All the varieties here named are hardy garden plants, with the exception of the Chinese Primrose, which can only be grown successfully in pots under glass; the hardy varieties prefer a sheltered position.

Reullia Grandiflora.

A pretty, half-hardy, scarlet flowering plant, suitable for outdoor or pot cultivation; in colour it resembles the brilliant scarlet Geranium; its flowers are produced on upright stems and are beautiful for cutting and bouquets. 1s. 6d.



Calla, Little Gem.

Herbaceous and other Hardy Plants.

... Continued ...

Salvia.

Bethell 1s. Patens. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora. 1s. Issanchon. 1s.
Splendens. 1s.

A charming family of free-blooming herbaceous plants, quite hardy, except Patens, which requires a sheltered place. Splendens is a beautiful plant, with brilliant scarlet flowers.

Statice.

Brassicifolia. 1s. 6d.
Dicksoni. 1s. 6d.

A charming family of fine foliage dwarf plants, which have striking spikes of flowers of various colours; they are quite hardy, and particularly suitable for rockeries.

Stokesia.

Cyaneus. 1s.

A valuable herbaceous hardy evergreen, producing from Christmas till winter double starry flowers of a lilac purple colour.

Tritoma.

Grandiflora (Queen's Lily). H. 1s.

A handsome tribe of grass-tree-like foliage plants, producing fine spikes of crimson and orange flowers; most suitable for a back border.

Viola (Violet).

Count Brazza. (syn. Swanley White). This is one of the best double white violets in cultivation. 3s. per dozen.

John Raddenberry. Single, colour pale blue, a very strong-growing violet and very hardy; the flowers produced on long footstalks. 4s. per dozen.

Marie Louise. Double, colour rich lavender blue, with light centre; flowers very large, free-blooming and deliciously fragrant. 8s. per dozen.

Neapolitan. Double, colour a delicate shade of mauve, very strongly scented; a favourite variety. 2s. per doz.

Rawson's White. This is a variety only recently sent out in England by Messrs. Cannell and Sons, who pronounce it a great improvement on all of the single white-flowering varieties. 6s. per dozen.

The Czar. A single variety, producing flowers fully double the size of common blue violet, and very highly scented. 1s. per dozen.

The White Czar. This is a single white variety, very much superior to the common white violet. 2s. per doz.

Wellsiana (Odoratissima). Large, purple flowers, long footstalks, and blooms continuously. 4s. per dozen.



Viola (Violet).

Carpet Bedding Plants.

ACHYRANTHUS AUREA RETICULATA
ACHYRANTHUS AUREA
ACHYRANTHUS AMABILE
ACHYRANTHUS PARENCHOIDES
ACHYRANTHUS HERBSTII
IRESINE ACUMINATA
IRESINE LINDENIA

All the varieties 15s. per 100.

= Plants for Edging. =

BOX	...	...	per 100	7s. 6d.
OXALIS, pink	...	...	"	5s. Od.
PYRETHRUM AUREUM	...	...	"	7s. 6d.
THYME, variegated lemon	...	...	"	10s. Od.
THYME, silver variegated	...	...	"	10s. Od.
THRIFT	...	...	"	10s. Od.
VIOLET, white	...	...	"	6s. Od.
VIOLET, blue	...	...	"	6s. Od.



Pontederia (Water Hyacinth).

Aquatic Plants

WHAT can be more charming than the various lovely Water Lilies, which are so easily cultivated wherever a small pond or tank can be utilised for the purpose? The few varieties we mention are those we find do well around Sydney, and give splendid results for little trouble.

Nelumbium Speciosum.

Tubers: May to October. 8s. 6d. each.

The Japanese Sacred Lotus, a remarkable flower of a lovely rich pink hue, with a centre of a most peculiar formation. Flowers most freely, and grows as much as 10 inches across.

Nymphaea Alba.

Tubers. 1s. 6d. each.

The lovely white Water Lily, always seen in such profusion during summer and autumn.

Nymphaea Gigantea.

Strong Tubers: May to October. 2s. 6d. each.

The beautiful blue variety, native of our northern rivers, which prefers a warmer situation than the others.

Nymphaea Lutea.

Tubers. 3s. each.

The beautiful yellow variety; rather a shy bloomer as compared to Alba.

Pontederia (Water Hyacinth).

Crassipes. 1s.

A beautiful flowering water-plant, producing flowers much resembling the Iris, of a beautiful soft lilac rose colour, the upper petals showing a curious blue blotch; it has curious shiny leaves, and will grow and thrive well in the open air in glass dishes, or tubs filled with water, if a little earth is allowed to settle at the bottom to allow the roots to take hold.

Novelties of 1897.

Crimson Spirea

Blue Spirea

We offer strong plants of these again this Season. For full particulars see Coloured Sheets after page 80.

Seedling Annuals,

-- ETC. --

To meet an increasing demand for seedlings we are now able to supply the following during the months named. Fine, strong, healthy young plants.

Can be supplied during

APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY & AUGUST.

1s. per dozen.

Acroclinium Roseum.
Acroclinium Alba.
Antirrhinum. Best varieties.
Aquilegia Vulgaris, fl. pl.
Althaea (or Holyhocks). Double, mixed.
Bellis Perennis (or Daisies). Sorts.
Centaurea (or Cornflower). Sorts.
Calendula. Best mixed.
Calliopsis Drummondii Bassile.
Calliopsis Grandiflora.
Calliopsis Bicolour Tinctoria.
Calliopsis Lanceolata.
Calliopsis. Best mixed.
Candytuft. Sorts.
Carnation, Marguerite. 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Carnation, "Riviera Market." A beautiful ever-blooming strain, produces a profusion of flowers of all shades, a perfect florist's strain for cutting; seedlings give 90 per cent. double flowers. Mixed Seedlings, 2s. per doz.
Chrysanthemum Tricolor.
Chrysanthemum Tricolor Eclipse.
Chrysanthemum Carinatum Tricolor. "Sultan."
Chrysanthemum Carinatum Burridgeanum.
Chrysanthemum Segetum Grandiflora.
Chrysanthemum. Double, golden.
Chrysanthemum. Best mixed varieties.
Cosmos. Mixed colours.
Cosmidium Burridgeanum.
Campanula (or Canterbury Bell). Mixed.
Dianthus Snowflake.
Dianthus Heddevegii.
Dianthus Chinensis.
Dianthus Barbatus (or Sweet William).
Dianthus. Best mixed.
Delphinium. Mixed.
Eschscholtzia. Best mixed.
Gaillardia Grandiflora.
Gaillardia Picta.
Gaillardia Picta Lorenziana.
Helichrysum. Mixed.
Linum Grandiflora Rubrum (Scarlet Flax).
Linum. Best mixed.
Lupins. Best mixed.
Myosotis (or Forget-Me-Not). Sorts.
Nigella. Mixed.
Pansies. All the best strains.
Pansies. Superb French, 1s. 6d. per doz.
Papaver (or Poppies). Best varieties.
Phlox Drummondii.
Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata.
Polyanthus.
Rhodanthe Maculata.
Rhodanthe Manglesi.
Scabious. Mixed.
Sweet Alyssum.
Stock, Ten Week.
Stock, Brompton.

Can be supplied during

SEPT., OCT., NOV. and DEC.

1s. per dozen.

Ageratum. Mixed.
Amaranthus. Sorts.
Aster. Sorts.
Balsam. Best mixed.
Celosia. Mixed.
Cosmos. Mixed.
Cosmidium Burridgeanum.
Digitalis (or Foxglove). Mixed.
Gomphrena Globosa (or Globe Amaranthus).
Helianthus (or Sunflower). Sorts.
Helianthus Cucumerfolius.
Lobelia. Mixed.
Nasturtium. Best mixed.
Petunia Hybrida. Best mixed.
Portulacca. Single.
Portulacca. Double.
Pyrethrum Aureum.
Rudbeckia. Bicolor.
Salpiglossis.
Tagetes (or Marigold). Sorts.
Wallflower. Single.
Wallflower. Double.
Zinnia. Sorts.

SELECTED FERNs.



WE have a splendid stock of Ferns this season, and our plants are specially grown for decorative purposes, and are in fine foliage. For house decoration they cannot be excelled, as they require little attention, and if watered carefully will last a long time indoors, if they are put outside at night in a sheltered place and occasionally syringed. Many of the Ferns marked B are quite hardy out of doors, and can be grown successfully in any shady, sheltered place. Ferns require abundant moisture during their season of growth from October to May, after that time less moisture should be given.

The prices quoted are according to the size of the plants.

We can supply extra large sized plants at special prices.



Pteris Argyrea (Silver Fern.)

We will furnish
SPECIAL
QUOTATIONS
.. for ..
assorted Ferns
in small pots
.. by the ..
dozen or hundred
.. suitable ..
for Bazaars, etc.



Adiantum Williamsii.

LIST OF FERNs.

Those marked **B** are suitable for Bush-house cultivation, and are comparatively hardy; those marked **S** should be grown under glass.

Adiantum	Affine (vars. of Maiden Hair Fern)	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Amabile	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Bellum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Capillis Veneris	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Capillis Veneris Pacotti	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Concinum	2s. 6d.
	Concinum Latum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Cuneatum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Cuneatum Grandiceps	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Curvatum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Decorum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Formosum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Fragrantissimum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Gracillimum	1s. 6d.
	Hispidulum	1s. 6d.
	Le Grandii	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Macrophyllum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Pedatum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Princeps	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Pubescens	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Santa Catherina	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Tenerum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Trapeziforme	2s. 6d.
	Williamsii	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Alsophila	Excelsa	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Australis	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Macarthur	3s. 6d.
Asplenium	Bulbiferum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Diversifolium	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Falcatum	1s. 6d.
	Flabelliferum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Lucidum	1s. 6d.
	Nidus (Bird's Nest)	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Veitchii	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Viviparum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Blechnum	Braziliense	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Cyathea	Dealbata	2s. 6d. to 10s. 0d.
	Medullaris	3s. 6d. to 10s. 0d.
Davallia	Dissecta	2s. 6d.
	Fijiensis	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Fijiensis Major	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Mooreana	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Pyxidata	1s. 6d.
Dicksonia	Antarctica	3s. 6d. to 10s. 0d.
Dictyogramma	Japonica	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Diplazium	Thwaitsia	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Doodia	Caudata	1s. 6d.
Gymnogramma	Chrysophylla (Golden Fern)	2s. 6d.
	Decompositum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Sulphurea	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Peruvianum Argenteum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Veitchii	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Lastrea	Richardsii	2s. 6d.
Lomaria	Discolor	2s. 6d.
	Gibba	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Patersonii	1s. 6d.
Lycopodium	Aureum	1s. 6d.
	Cassia Arborea	1s. 6d.
	Fasselata	1s. 6d.
	Formosum	1s. 6d.
	Grandis	1s. 6d.
	Masterii	1s. 6d.
	Nidus	1s. 6d.
	Schottii	1s. 6d.
	Stoloniferum	1s. 6d.
	Umbrosum	1s. 6d.
	Wildenowii	1s. 6d.
Microlepia	Hirta Cristata	2s. 6d.
Nephrodium	Decompositum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Molle	1s. 6d.
	Molle Corymbiferum	2s. 6d.
Nephrolepis	Davallioides	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Davallioides Furcans	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Bridgesii	2s. 6d.
	Erecta	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Exaltata	1s. 6d.
Onychium	Japonicum	1s. 6d.
Osmunda	Falcata	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Japonica	1s. 6d.
Platycerium	Alicorne	2s. 6d.
	Grande	2s. 6d.
Pleobodium	Aureum	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Pteris	Argyrea (Silver Fern)	1s. 6d.
	Bipinnata	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Cretica Alba Lineata	1s. 6d.
	Nemoralis	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Ourrardi	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Serrulata	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Serrulata Cristata	1s. 6d.
	Tremula	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
	Umbrosa	1s. 6d.

Large Tree Ferns.

Price according to size.

Quotations on application.

SPLENDID PALMS.

We can supply these in any quantity, and of almost any size, the prices quoted are for medium-sized, well-furnished plants; but we can also supply splendid extra-sized, well-grown plants of nearly every variety. We have tens of thousands of Palms of all sizes to offer, and will always be glad to make special quotations for large lines.

Areca Bauerii ... From 1s. 6d.
Areca Lutescens ... From 2s. 6d.
Areca Sapida ... From 1s. 6d.
Areca Rubra ... From 2s. 6d.
Chamærops Excelsa ... From 2s. 6d.
Cocos Plumosa ... From 1s. 6d.
Cocos Weddelliana. Most graceful fern-like palm in existence, very beautiful for table and drawing-room decorations. 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Cycas Virinalis. The best of this family, very handsome ... From 3s. 6d.
Cycas Revoluta ... From 3s. 6d.
Corypha Urens ... From 2s. 6d.
Corypha Australis (The N.S.W. Cabbage Tree Palm) ... From 1s. 6d.
Geonoma Intermedia. Large plants ... From 5s. 0d.
Geonoma Gracilis ... From 2s. 6d.
Kentia Belmoreana (Curly Palms) 1s. 6d. to 42s. 0d.
Kentia Moorei ... From 2s. 6d.

Kentia Canterburyana (The large mountain) ... From 1s. 6d.
Kentia Fosteriana (The Thatch Palm) 1s. 6d. to 42s. 0d.
 The Kentias are the hardiest, most beautiful, and most useful of all the palms. For decorative purposes they cannot be excelled.
Latania Borbonica. A very beautiful fan-leaved palm ... From 3s. 6d.
Licuala Grandis. Another strikingly handsome fan-leaved palm ... From 5s. 0d.
Macrozamia Denisonii ... From 1s. 6d.
Macrozamia Cylindrica ... From 2s. 6d.
Phoenix Reclinata ... 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Phoenix Sylvestris ... 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Phoenix Formiferi ... 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Phoenix Pumilia ... 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Ptychosperma Alexandre ... From 2s. 0d.
Seaforthia Elegans (The Bangalow Palm of N.S.W.) ... From 1s. 6d.
Sabal Blackburniana. Small plants ... From 1s. 6d.



Chamærops Excelsa

Palms in Pots.

THERE is no form of home decoration more pleasing than the liberal distribution of plants about the rooms of a house, or on the balconies or verandahs. The choice of plants which will succeed indoors is not large, and perhaps the very hardiest and best of all are the well-known

~ KENTIAS. ~

These magnificent plants will grow well indoors if the few simple directions which we give are followed. To keep the plants in perfect health they must have plenty of water, that is, as much as they require; if they are kept in the shade, three times a week will be often enough to water them. The best plan is to take the plant outside on to the verandah, fill up the pot with water, and allow all surplus to run off through the drainage, and should the water run through very quickly it may suggest that the ball of earth in the pot has been allowed to become too dry, in which case stand the pot in 4 or 5 inches of water for half an hour, then allow all surplus water to drain off; on no account allow the plants to remain long in saucers containing water, as the practice will certainly kill them.

The palms should have their leaves sponged once a week, so as to remove any dust, and it is a good plan to put them out on the verandah or balcony occasionally when the weather is mild, but they must be kept out of the wind and sun; they like shade. So long as the leaves retain their dark green appearance the plants are in good health, but should they become a pale green or of a yellowish hue, a few weeks on the verandah, with frequent sponging, careful watering, and the removal of all scale or insect from the leaves, will soon bring them back to robust health.

~ ORCHIDS. ~

We can supply strong roots of many of the best Orchids, including:

Aerides.
Cypripediums (The Slipper Orchid). In 12 finest sorts.
Calanthes. A beautiful free flowering species.
Cattleyas. 12 varieties. Superb flowering orchids.
Dendrobiums. **Laelias**. **Lycaste**.
Oncidium. Several choice varieties of the butterfly type.
Odontoglossum. Many varieties.

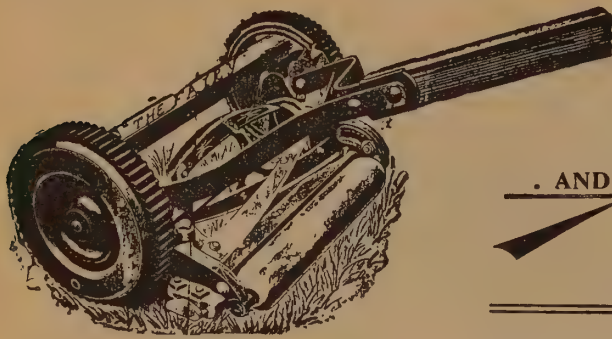
Prices on application.



No. 1 Size. 2s. 6d. each; 27s. doz.
 No. 2 Size. 4s. each; 45s. doz.
 No. 3 Size. 1s. 6d. each; 15s. doz.

KENTIAS.

In variety **Belmoreana**, **Fosteriana** and **Canterburyana**.
 (The above illustration from a photograph of the stock of these Palms).



The "Fairy" Lawn Mower.

Horticultural Sundries

AND Garden Requisites.

GARDEN TOOLS.

Garden Spades.

D handled, Parkes' patent ..	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.
Ladies' Spades, various sizes ..	1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.

Garden Trowels.

Blue, bright points, 5-in. to 8-in. ..	6d. to 1s. 3d.
Bright all over, 7 in. ..	1s. 6d.
Bronzed and bright ..	1s. 6d.
Long-handled trowels ..	1s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.

Garden Rakes.

Finest Steel, with handles ..	2s. 0d. to 2s. 9d.
Finest Steel, unhandled ..	0s. 8d. to 2s. 0d.

Turnip or Garden Hoes.

4-in. ..	1s. 3d.	8-in. ..	1s. 8d.
5-in. ..	1s. 3d.	9-in. ..	1s. 9d.
6-in. ..	1s. 4d.	10-in. ..	2s. 0d.
7-in. ..	1s. 6d.		

Dutch Hoes.

4-in. ..	1s. 3d.	8-in. ..	2s. 0d.
5-in. ..	1s. 6d.	9-in. ..	2s. 3d.
6-in. ..	1s. 6d.	10-in. ..	2s. 6d.
7-in. ..	1s. 9d.		

Daisy or Weed Lifter.

Daisy or Weed Lifter ..	2s. 3d. and 2s. 9d.
-------------------------	---------------------

Weed Forks.

Blue, bright tips ..	1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d.
Bronzed, bright tips ..	1s. 3d.
Long-handled ..	1s. 0d. to 1s. 9d.

Pruning Saws.

14-in. to 18-in. ..	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.
"Californian." ..	12s. 6d.

This pattern is specially recommended by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture.

Shears.

Hedge Shears, 8-in. to 10-in. ..	3s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.
Edging Shears, 8-in. to 10-in. ..	6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Myticuttah Lopping Shears ..	9s. 0d.
Long-handled Lopping Shears, small size ..	3s. 3d.
Long-handled Lopping Shears, large size ..	6s. 3d.

Rose Pruners. 2s. 6d. each.

Secateurs.

Various patterns ..	3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d.
---------------------	--------------------------------

Twig Nippers.

"Footprint" brand, 6-inch ..	1s. 6d.
" " 8-inch ..	2s. 9d.
" " 9-inch ..	3s. 0d.

LAWN MOWERS.

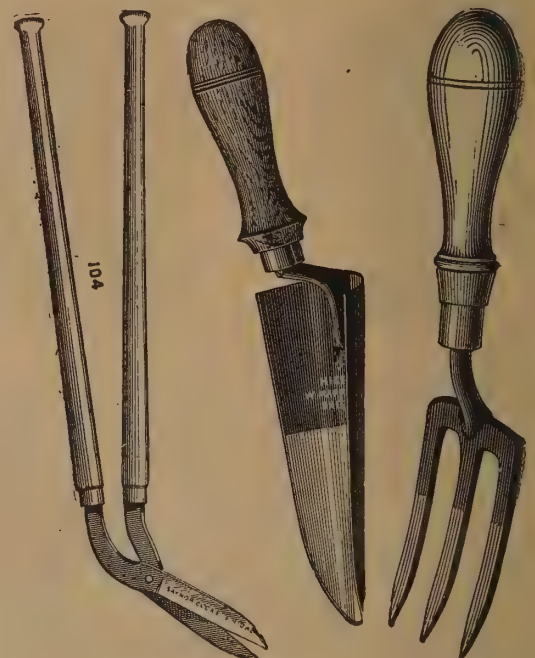
"THE FAIRY."

THIS is the latest American machine in the market and the cheapest yet introduced.

12-in. ..	25s. 0d.	16-in. ..	30s. 0d.
14-in. ..	27s. 6d.	18-in. ..	32s. 6d.

Edging Irons (Handled).

For trimming grass edges ..	3s. 3d. each.
-----------------------------	---------------



Edge Shears. Garden Trowel. Weed Fork.

.. WATERING CANS ..

(ENGLISH MADE).

4 qts. ..	7s.	6 qts. ..	8s.	8 qts. ..	9s. 6d.
-----------	-----	-----------	-----	-----------	---------

Painted Green, with spouts 2 ft. long, and two brass roses, fine and coarse, detachable.

Extra finish, with brass roses ..	7s. 0d. to 9s. 6d.
Common fine ..	2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.

Garden Lines.

Strong cord ..	1s. 6d.
----------------	---------

Garden Reels. 3s. 6d. each.

Leather Garden Gloves.

Strong "Gauntlets," for pruning ..	3s. 0d. and 3s. 6d.
With cuffs ..	2s.
Ladies', for garden work ..	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.



Set of Garden Tools.

Sets of - - -

Light Garden Tools

FOR LADIES OR AMATEURS.

Per set of 4, 5 and 6 tools 5s. to 10s. 6d.

The larger size are useful tools in any garden.

Saynor's Pruning and Budding Knives.



"Are celebrated all over the world."

"Any of these can be sent by post."

BUDDING KNIVES.

BUCKHORN HANDLED PRUNING KNIVES.



324	325	329	BL	325½	204	207	938	189	197	195½	196½	187	195	312B	194	312	196	166	192	188	191
3/6	3/6	3/-	3/6	5/-	3/6	3/6	4/6	4/-	3/6	3/6	4/6	3/-	3/6	3/-	3/-	3/-	4/6	2/6	3/6	3/6	4/-

Brass Garden Syringes.



LAWSON'S PATENT.

No. 1, 12-inch barrel .. 9s. 0d.
 No. 1½ 12s. 0d.
 No. 3, 18-inch barrel .. 17s. 6d.
 No. 4 19s. 0d.

THIS useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden. Where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound, or Insecticide, is so frequently necessary, the Syringe is indispensable. The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcuts, so that the rose may be changed at pleasure. They are of three sizes.

Cheap Syringes.

FOR spraying with insect washes and insecticides. 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each.

Flower Pots and Saucers.

WE exercise every care in packing Flower Pots for transit by Steamer or Rail, but we will accept no responsibility whatever regarding them in the matter of breakage.

FLOWER POTS.

per dozen.			per dozen.		
4-inch	1s. 6d.	8-inch	6s. 0d.		
5-inch	2s. 6d.	9-inch	9s. 0d.		
6-inch	3s. 0d.	10-inch	12s. 0d.		
7-inch	4s. 0d.	12-inch	18s. 0d.		

SAUCERS.

per dozen.		per dozen.	
For 5-inch pots ..	1s. 6d.	For 9-inch pots ..	4s. 6d.
For 6-inch pots ..	2s. 0d.	For 10-inch pots ..	6s. 0d.
For 7-inch pots ..	3s. 0d.	For 12-inch pots ..	8s. 0d.
For 8-inch pots ..	4s. 0d.		

SEED PANS.

7-inch	8d. each.	10-inch	2s. 0d. each.
8-inch	10d. each.	12-inch	2s. 3d. each.
9-inch	1s. 2d. each.		

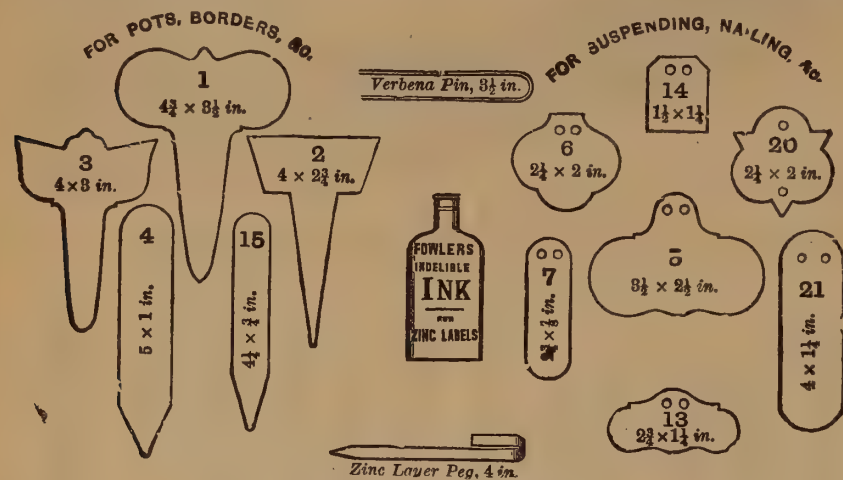
HYACINTH GLASSES.

In various colours 9d. each, 6s. per dozen,

ZINC LABELS.

For Pots, Borders, or Suspending. For Plants, Trees, etc.

THESE Labels are indestructible, and can be written on with indelible ink, or have a number punched on them to correspond with a number in a register. The hanging labels are attached by lead wire.



--- PRICE PER ONE HUNDRED. ---

No. 1 .. 4s. 0d.	No. 4 .. 3s. 0d.	No. 7 .. 2s. 0d.	No. 15 .. 2s. 6d.
„ 2 .. 3s. 0d.	„ 5 .. 3s. 6d.	„ 13 .. 2s. 6d.	„ 20 .. 2s. 6d.
„ 3 .. 3s. 6d.	„ 6 .. 2s. 0d.	„ 14 .. 2s. 0d.	„ 21 .. 3s. 6d.

INDELIBLE INK,

For writing on Zinc Labels.
6d. and 1s. per bottle.

LEAD WIRE,

For tying on Hanging Zinc Labels.
1s. 6d. per lb., 3 sizes.

WOOD GARDEN LABELS.

In Bundles of 100.

PAINTED.

4-inch 1s. 0d.	9-inch 2s. 6d.
6-inch 1s. 3d.	10-inch 3s. 0d.
7-inch 1s. 9d.	12-inch 3s. 6d.

PLAIN.

6-inch 9d.	12-inch 1s. 9d.
9-inch 1s. 3d.	

INDELIBLE BLACK PENCILS.

4d. each.

EXCELLENT substitutes for pen and ink, the weather has no effect on labels marked with them.

ORCHID PEAT.

Specially imported from the best English source of supply. Finest prepared 17s. 6d. per bag.

SPHAGNUM MOSS.

Per bag of about 5 bushels, 16s. (unbroken). Any other quantity supplied, Special Prices.

VIRGIN CORK.

6d. per lb. Large lots, Special Price.

This ornamental bark is largely used for horticultural decorative purposes; in the hands of a person of taste it can produce the most charming ferneries, &c.

GRAFTING WAX. (French).

Price: 8d., 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., per tin.

Largely used in the nurseries where grafting is extensively practised.

Summer Cloud Shading.

Packets, with description, 1s. 6d.

Largely used for shading frames and green-houses. It is applied outside the glass, and cannot be washed off by rain. It is put on like whitewash, and gives shade enough to protect plants from the glare of the sun and transparent enough to admit sufficient light.

FLOWER STICKS.

WHITE WOOD FLOWER STICKS.

THESE are made of white wood, and are most useful for tying up Carnations or Chrysanthemums, and any tall-growing plants; they have a very neat appearance, especially when painted green, and are far cheaper than they can be made here.

IN BUNDLES OF ONE HUNDRED (Unpainted).

1 foot Wood Flower Sticks 9d.	3 feet Wood Flower Sticks 2s. 6d.
1½ feet Wood Flower Sticks 1s. 0d.	3½ feet Wood Flower Sticks 3s. 6d.
2 feet Wood Flower Sticks 1s. 6d.	4 feet Wood Flower Sticks 4s. 6d.
2½ feet Wood Flower Sticks 2s. 0d.	4½ feet Wood Flower Sticks 5s. 0d.

WOOD STICKS PAINTED GREEN.

1 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz. 3d.	3 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz. 10d.
1½ ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz. 4d.	3½ ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz. 1s. 0d.
2 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz. 6d.	4 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz. 1s. 3d.
2½ ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz. 8d.	

BAMBOO STICKS.

VERY strong and rigid, and do not rot quickly in the ground; excellent garden sticks, and only require to be used to be appreciated; the long sticks are proportionately thick.

2½ ft. long, in bundles of 1 doz. 4d.	4 ft. long, in bundles of 1 doz. 1s. 0d.
3 ft. long, in bundles of 1 doz. 6d.	4½ ft. long, in bundles of 1 doz. 1s. 3d.
3½ ft. long, in bundles of 1 doz. 9d.	5 ft. long, in bundles of 1 doz. 1s. 6d.

DAHLIA STAKES.

ONE INCH SQUARE, AND PAINTED GREEN.

4 feet, 3s. 3d.; 5 feet, 4s. 3d. per doz.

THESE are strong supports, excellent for the purpose they are intended for and will last more than one season.

THE "FLORIST STAKE."

4 feet. 6d. per doz.

ARE thin and strong, and most suitable for Carnations, Bouvardias, and tall-growing florist flowers.

RAFFIA FIBRE.

1s. 6d per lb.. Special Prices for large parcels.

USEFUL for tying up plants and for horticultural purposes generally. It should be damped before being used, and can be split into the finest threads if necessary. It is very strong.

FUMIGATORS.

"UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR."

No. 1, 4s. 6d.; No. 2, 6s. 6d.; and No. 3, 11s. 6d. each.

THE best insect fumigator in the market, producing the largest quantity of genuine Tobacco Smoke. No special care or paper is required; no cinders used in lighting; no waste; it gives a thick cool smoke, will burn any kind of tobacco, paper, rags, cord, leaf, common tobacco, or any fumigating material.

LETHORION, VAPOUR CONE.

FOR the distribution of certain principles in a state of vapour, whereby their active properties are most closely brought into direct and intimate contact with vegetation for the purpose of destroying parasitic life with a certainty hitherto unachieved, and without hurt or prejudice to the most delicate and fragile organisation of the plant.

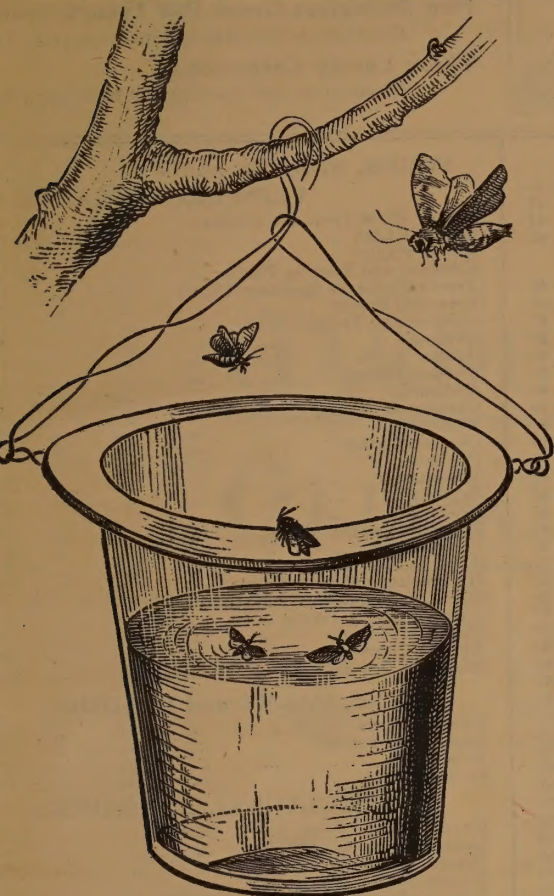
These vapour cones may be used for cleansing all kinds of plants, either under glass, in bush-houses, or outside.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH CONE.

Price, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each. The smaller size being large enough to disinfect about 500 cubic feet.



INSECT DESTROYERS.



THE CODLIN MOTH .. AND INSECT TRAP

As shown in the illustration, is made of glass, and hung in the Trees, first being about half filled with a solution of syrup water or honey water, to which add a teaspoonful of jam; the moths and insects are attracted to the jar when the solution commences to ferment, and once in contact are held firmly, and thus trapped by the sticky fluid. The trap is easily cleaned and insects destroyed by dropping into hot water. 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Gishurst Compound.

A VERY efficacious dressing for the destruction of Aphis, Green Fly, Red Spider and Thrip; also for Apple Trees infested with blight; and is death to the pests of the Orange Tree—Scale and Cocus. A most excellent preparation.

1 lb. boxes, 1s. 6d. 3 lb. boxes, 4s. 12 lb. boxes, 14s.

Fowler's Insecticide.

A MOST thorough eradicator of Fly, Thrip, Mildew, &c., and a valuable preparation for the removal of all insect pests in plants.

In jars, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

Medicated Tobacco Paper.

FOR fumigating pot plants of every kind.

2s. 6d. per packet, 1 lb. weight.

Tobacco Powder.

FOR fumigating and also for the destruction of Spider, Mealey Bug, &c. Plants should be syringed with clean water after it has been applied to them. Tins, 1s. 6d. and 3s.

Tobacco Powder Distributors, for above, 3s. 6d.

Tobacco Stems.

WE can supply these, now used for making Tobacco solution, a splendid insecticide; applied with a watering can, destroys Cabbage caterpillars, etc. 7 lb. parcels, 1s. each.

Soluble Fir Tree Oil.

ONE of the best of all insecticides for plants or animals. Half-pint Bottles, 2s. each.

Nicotine Soap.

ANOTHER useful insecticide for washing plants; a sure cure. 1s. 6d. per jar.

ANDERSON & CO.'S Works on Gardening.

"The Kitchen Garden and Cottager's Manual." Treats of soil, Manure, Preparation of the Land, and the Culture of all useful vegetables. Calendar of Operations for each month, Hedge Plants, Economic Plants in the Kitchen Garden, and much other reliable information. Price, 1s. 1d., post free.

"The Flower Garden." A handy Guide to Success, containing short articles on Garden Tools, Draining, Soils, Trenching, Manures, Laying out the Garden, the Bush-house and Fernery, Lawns and Rockwork, Propagation, Grafting, Small Cottage Gardens, Garden Flowering Plants, Calendar of Work, etc. Price, 1s. 1d. post free.

"The Fruit Garden." Two Vols. No. 1 opens with practical hints on the propagation of Fruit Trees and Shrubs by Grafting, Budding, Layering or Cuttings, and general information regarding culture of the Pear, Nectarine, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Cherry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Mulberry, Currant, Fig, A'mond and Olive; also a list of the best varieties of these fruits. No. 2 treats of the culture of all the other well-known fruits not named in No. 1.

1s. each Vol.; 2 Vols., post free, 2s. 2d.



Garden Manures.

Flor Vita, THE LIFE OF FLOWERS.

One of the best Manures for Pot Plants.

DIRECTION FOR USE.—For soft wooded Plants in pots, Roses, etc., use one teaspoonful to each gallon of water. Ferns and plants requiring abundance of water, half the quantity. It may be applied to the roots, or right over the plant.

Bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

.. Standen's ..

Gardeners' Friend Manure.

FOR promoting a vigorous growth, and giving a fine healthy appearance to all Flowers and Vegetables, and particularly to pot plants.

In tins, 1s. 6d. and 3s.

Clay's Fertiliser, or ... Plant Food.

ONE of the oldest and most reliable of all Garden Manures, now very largely used, and preferred by some gardeners to all others.

In boxes, 1s. 6d. each.

Superior Garden Fertiliser

For Vegetables and Flowers.

Manufactured by The Colonial Sugar Company.

THIS first-class Manure is a fertiliser of a very high class, containing Potash, Lime, Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid, in the proportions best suited to become the food of plants. It is ground to a fine powder and is perfectly free from any smell, and can be used either in a liquid or dry state.

In Bags of about 7 lb., price, 1s.; or in Tins of 7 lb., with screw top, very convenient for using small quantities, 1s. 6d. each.

We do not keep the Colonial Sugar Co.'s Manures, except as above, but refer our customers to their agents, 53 and 54 Pitt Street.

Colonial Sugar Co.'s SPECIAL MANURES.

For - -
All Crops.

Cereals
Vegetables
Potatoes
Flowers
Fruit Trees



Trade Mark.

For - -
All Soils.

Heavy Clay
Sandy Soils
Moist Soils
Peaty Land
Poor Soils.

For full particulars, catalogues and quotations, apply to Messrs. Geo. Shirley & Co., Agents, 53 and 54 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Seed Potatoes.

During the month of July we publish our General Potato List of all the most approved and new varieties.

WRITE FOR IT.

LIST OF NOVELTIES.

Flower Seeds, Coloured Sheets at front.
Vegetable Seeds, Coloured Sheets at front.
Plants, etc., Coloured Sheets after page 80.
Fruits, Coloured Sheets, after page 80.

INDEX.

Contents of this Catalogue
Copyright, Registered.

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.

Seven splendid varieties of Vegetables,
Including
New Stringless Green Pod French Bean.
Illustration and descriptions after page 16.
Three Lovely Carnations.
Illustration and descriptions after page 32.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY	1
The Gospel of the Garden	2
Now to Business	3

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Calendar for the Kitchen Garden	4
Artichokes	5, 23
Asparagus	5, 23
Beet	5, 24
Borecole or Kale	6
Brussels Sprouts	6, 23, 24
Broccoli	6, 24
Beans, Broad	6, 24
Beans, Snake or Yard Long	6, 24
Beans, French	6, 24
Beans, Lima	7
Beans, Butter or Stringless	7, 24
Cabbage	8, 23, 24
Cabbage, Red Pickling	8, 24
Cabbage, Savoy	8, 24
Cabbage, "Succession"	9, 23, 24
Carrot	10, 24
Cauliflower	10, 23, 24
Celery	11, 23, 24
Cape Gooseberry	11
Cape Gooseberry, Giant (Japanese Winter Cherry)	11
Corn, Sweet or Table	12
Corn, Pop	12
Cress	12, 24
Cucumber	12, 24
Egg Plant	13
Endive	13
Gourds, Ornamental	13
Herbs, Culinary	13, 24
Leek	14, 24
Kohl Rabi (Turnip-rooted Cabbage)	14, 24
Lettuce	14, 23, 24
Melons, Water	15, 24
Melon, Preserving	15, 24
Melon, Rock or Musk	16, 24
Melon, Mango, or Vegetable Peach	16
Mustard, Finest White	16
Mushroom Spawn	17
Onion	17, 23, 24
Okra	18
Po-Tsai (Chinese Cabbage)	18
Parsnip	18, 24
Pepper, or Capsicum	18, 24
Parsley	18, 24
Peas	19, 24
Peas, Sugar or Edible Podded	19
Potatoes	Special List issued during July
Pumpkin, for table use	20, 24
Radish	20, 24
Rhubarb	20, 23, 24
Rosella	20
Salsify (Vegetable Oyster)	20
Squash	21, 24
Seakale, Improved	21, 23
Spinach	21, 24
Turnip	21, 24
Tomato	22, 24
Vegetable Marrow	22, 24
Vegetable Seeds—in Bulk	24
Vegetable Seeds—in Collections	25

CULINARY PLANTS and ROOTS.

Asparagus	5, 23
Artichokes	5, 23
Brussels Sprouts	6, 23
Broccoli	6, 23, 24
Cabbage	8, 9, 23, 24
Cauliflower	10, 23, 24
Celery	11, 23, 24
Eschalots	23
Garlic	23
Horseradish	23
Lettuce	14, 23, 24
Onions, Potato	23
Onions, Tree	23
Rhubarb	20, 23, 24
Seakale	21, 23
Beans and Peas for Cooking	23

FLOWER SEEDS.

Beautiful Flowers from Seed	23
General List	29 to 40
Flower Seeds in Collections	27
Popular Collections	28
Creepers and Climbers	28
Ornamental Grasses	28
Collections of Ornamental Grasses	28
Lawn Grass Seeds, Anderson's	54

FLOWERING BULBS.	
General List	41 to 45
Collection of Daffodils and other Narcissus	44
Popular Collections	44
Collections of Gladioli	45

FARM SEEDS.

Farm Calendar	46
Swede and other Field Turnips	47
Mangel Wurzel	47
Buckwheat	48
Field Carrot	48
Thousand Headed Kale	48
Chicory	48
Field Beans	48
Cattle Cabbage	48
Cattle Melon	49
Sheep Burnet	49
Field Peas	49
Soja Beans	49
Sorghums and Millet	49
Hungarian Millet	49
Johnson Grass, or Evergreen Millet	49
Pearl Millet	49
Seed Maize	49
Rape	50
Sugar Beet	50
Cattle Pumpkin	50
Onion	17, 23, 24, 50
Sainfoin, or Esparcette	50
Sunflower	51
Teosinte	51
Tagosaste, or Tree Lucerne	51
Tares, or Vetches	51
Tobacco	51
Seed Grain	51
Cow Pea, or Catjang Bean	51
Sowing Grass Seeds for Pasture	52
Tables of Permanent Pasture Grass Seed Mixtures	52
Pasture Grasses, Clovers, etc.	53 to 55
Mitchell Grass	55
Paspalum Dilatatum	55
Lucerne	55
Australian Salt Bush Seed	56, 57
Australian Hardwood Timber Tree Seeds	58, 59
Hedge Seeds, Wattles, etc.	59

FRUIT TREES.

The Orchard and its Treatment	60
Apples	61, 62
Pears	62
Apricots	62
Peaches	63
Nectarines	63
Cherries	63
Plums	64
Japanese Plums	64
Figs	64
Oranges	64
Mandarins	64
Lemons	64
Limes	64
Citrons	64
Shaddocks	64
Quinces	65
Guavas	65
Currants	65
Mulberries	65
Blackberries	65
Japanese Wineberry	65
Raspberries	65
Japanese Persimmons, or Date Plums	66
Gooseberries	66
Strawberries	66
Grape Vines	67
Bananas	69
Cherimoyer, or Custard Apple	68
Passion Fruit	68
Medlars	68
Loquats	68
Olive	68
Pineapple	68
Pomegranate	68
Mango	68
Jack Fruit	68
Date Palm	68
Chinese Raisin	68
Whampee	68
Rose Apple	68
Almonds	68
Nuts and Filberts	68
Chestnuts	68
Walnuts	68
Queensland Nut	68
Insect Pests and Remedies	68

TREES, SHRUBS and - -

FLOWERING PLANTS.

How to Plant Trees and Shrubs	69
General List	70 to 75
Hedge Plants	75
Climbing and Twining Plants	76, 77
Trees suitable for Specimen Plants	77
Verandah Plants	77
Conifers and Taxads	78
Azaleas	79
Azalea Mollis	79
Rhododendrons	79
Camellias	79
Carnations	80
Bouvardias	80
Chrysanthemums	81
Dahlias	82
Verbenas	82
Begonias	82
Fuchsias	83
Petunias, Double	83
Pelargoniums	84
Roses	85, 86
Greenhouse and Stove Plants	87
Herbaceous, Bulbous, and other Hardy Plants	88, 89
Carpet Bedding Plants	89
Plants for Edging	89
Aquatic Plants	89
Seedling Annuals	89

FERNS, PALMS and ORCHIDS.

Selected Ferns	90
Large Tree Ferns	90
Palms	91
Orchids	91

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.

Garden Tools	92
Lawn Mowers	92
Watering Cans	92
Garden Gloves	92
Saynor's Pruning and Budding Knives	93
Garden Syringes	93
Flower Pots and Saucers	93
Seed Pans	93
Hyacinth Glasses	93
Zinc Labels, for Plants, Trees, etc.	94
Indelible Ink	94
Lead Wire	94
Wood Garden Labels	94
Indelible Black Pencils	94
Orchid Peat	94
Sphagnum Moss	94
Virgin Cork	94
Grafting Wax	94
"Summer Cloud" Shading, for Glass Houses	94
Flowers Sticks	94
Raffia Fibre	94

INSECT DESTROYERS - - - and FUMIGATORS.

Universal Fumigator	94
Lethorion (Vapour Cone)	94
Codlin Moth and Insect Traps	95
Gishurst Compound	95
Fowler's Insecticide	95
Medicated Tobacco Paper	95
Tobacco Powder	95
Tobacco Powder Distributors	95
Tobacco Stems	95
Soluble Fir Tree Oil	95
Nicotine Soap	95

GARDEN MANURES.

Flor Vita (The Life of Flowers)	95
Standen's "Gardeners' Friend" Manure	95
Clay's Fertiliser, or Plant Food	95
Superior Garden Fertiliser	95
Colonial Sugar Co.'s Special Manures	95

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Bird Seeds	23
Song Bird Mixture	23
Parrot Food	23
Works on Gardening	95

Please use the ORDER SHEET
we enclose, immediately preceding
the first page of Novelties.



GARDENIA

GLOBOSA

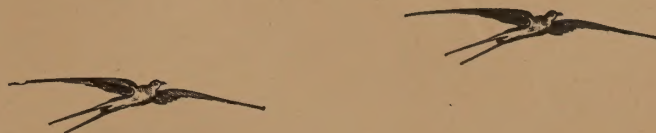
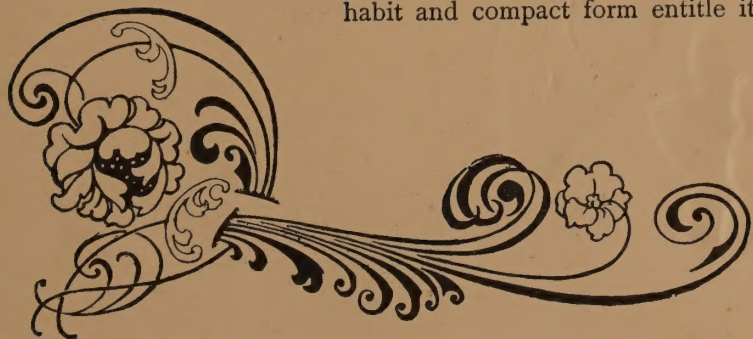


Which is illustrated on back cover, is not a new variety of the well-known family to which it belongs, but it is so little grown that we deemed it advisable to give it the prominence of an illustration, which represents the flower natural size and drawn true to nature.

The plant is of vigorous growth and of hardy constitution, and may be described as a free-growing shrub, but which will attain a height of twenty feet if not regularly pruned. When kept in shape it will become a compact shrub, with dense foliage of a dark green colour, and its flowers, which are pure white and most deliciously scented, are produced in great profusion among the foliage, and the plants will continue to flower for several weeks. It produces seed freely, which is contained in small globular seed vessels about the size of marbles, hence the name "Globosa."

We consider this to be the finest of the GARDENIAS, as its single flowers render it most invaluable to florists, and its robust habit and compact form entitle it to a place in every garden.

Plants = = 1/6 each.



Anderson & Co's Seeds

ARE ALWAYS THE BEST.



"Gardenia
Globosa."

ANDERSON & Co.
SEED MERCHANTS
216 & 218
PITT ST. SYDNEY.